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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1878-79.

134016

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II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION I. GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

DURING the official year 1878-79 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor of the Presidency. Lieutenant-General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was Commander-in-Chief and second in Council. He proceeded on duty to Northern India towards the end of August 1878 and remained absent till February 1879, during which period the command of the Forces devolved on Lieutenant-General Elmhirst, C.B. The Honorable Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., held the office of an Ordinary Member of Council up to the 5th December 1878 and the Honorable W. Hudleston throughout the year. The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India having intimated that Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint Mr. Carmichael to be Member of Council in succession to Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I., a notification to that effect was issued on the 10th December 1878 to the various Indian Governments and to the Governments of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Mr. Carmichael took his seat the same day under the usual salute, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until the end of the official year.

A durbar was held by His Grace the Governor on the Island on the afternoon of the 1st January 1879, for the purpose of bestowing on the gentlemen who had been previously nominated to the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire, their several decorations. Colonel Drever, Commissioner of Police for Madras Town, then Acting Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Garstin, C.S., Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, were decorated as Companions of the former Order, and Mr.

Pogson, Government Astronomer, and the Honorable Muthusami Iyer, Acting Judge of the High Court, as Companions of the latter.

The annual movement of the seat of Government to the Nilgiris took place in the middle of April. The Government returned to the Presidency town about the middle of November. Twenty-eight Councils were held at Ootacamund exclusive of extraordinary meetings, the first being held on the 17th April and the last on the 25th October. His Grace the Governor, who left Madras on the 10th April 1878, visited Palghat when proceeding to the Nilgiris, on the establishment of the head-quarters of the Government there for the hot season. His Grace left the Hills on the 22nd July 1878, visited and stayed at Coimbatore, Salem and Vellore, and finally proceeded to Madras, from whence he returned to the Hills on the 30th July. On the 29th October 1878 His Grace again left Ootacamund for Wynaad. He visited Gudalur and Devala, and inspected the Alpha and other gold workings, returning to Ootacamund on the 4th November. On the 11th November His Grace finally left Ootacamund for Trichinopoly, and from thence proceeded to Tanjore, where he delivered the insignia of the Order of the Crown of India to Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore in public durbar at the palace. He visited Negapatam in special reference to the sea approach, coast defence, and railway works, and arrived at Madras on the 11th November. On the 11th March 1879 His Grace left Madras to visit the Jaghiredar of Arni, whence he proceeded to Vellore, and remaining there two nights returned to Madras on the 15th idem.

The operations of the Famine Department during the official year 1878-79 will be noticed very briefly. Owing to the nature of the monsoons in 1877 distress throughout the whole of 1878 had to be looked for and measures taken accordingly. The famine districts at the commencement of

the official year were Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Madras. In February 1878, or just prior to the beginning of the official year, several important orders relating to relief were passed. The concentration of the people on large works so as to admit of the proper application of the distance test, and of the proper tasking of the laborers, was then first fully carried out. The exaction of full task also was ordered, and with a view to the better selection of works programmes of works for each district were called for; several large works in each district were selected and ordered to be carried out; and all minor works were closed. This closure of minor works was not however rigorously insisted on in the case of emergent or necessary repairs to irrigation or other works, or in the case of such works as were needed as Civil Agency works. It was further ordered at the same time that all indigent able-bodied people with their families should find employment on the large Professional Agency works and on them alone, but that indigent weakly people, not having the assistance and support of able-bodied relatives, should find employment on carefully selected Civil Agency works. In the middle of February 1878 it was decided that no fresh admissions should be made to gratuitous relief. Such then was the position at the commencement of the official year.

The numbers on relief grew less and less at the end of each month from September 1877 to May 1878. During June the numbers rose as work in the fields failed and the south-west monsoon held off, and this period was one of much anxiety. Prices were in many parts excessively high and rising, and in some districts were higher than in the same month of the previous year. It was at this time found necessary to sanction the opening of a relief work for the western taluks of Bellary, where an extension of relief had been found necessary

in the earlier part of the year, and to open relief in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, but only on a very small scale. So critical was the situation of the Presidency generally thought to be that a carefully considered programme of large works was prepared, which it was proposed to commence at once, and the sanction of the Government of India to it was obtained, on the understanding that the works would only be opened should it be found absolutely necessary to open additional relief works. It was also thought expedient to apply to the Government of India to increase the establishment of Engineers and Relief Officers, and twelve of the former and fifteen of the latter actually arrived: but the south-west monsoon ultimately burst well, though very late, and the numbers on relief were lower at the end of each successive month till the closure of relief on the 31st December 1878. Thus the famine history of the year is that of the gradual contraction of relief. Up to September 1878 this was left to the operation of the tests and restrictions in force at the beginning of the year, but in that month orders were issued for a reduction of wages on relief works, and on the 17th October it was ordered that no increase of numbers should be allowed in any branch of relief. In the subsequent month all Professional Agency relief works except one were closed in North Arcot, Salem and Nellore. Finally, on the 6th December, it was ordered that all Professional Agency relief works should be closed on the 15th December except four, which were closed on the 31st of that month. Neither in the principle on which gratuitous relief was administered, namely, to confine it as much as possible to relief in camps, nor in the manner of administering it, was any change made during the year, till on the 6th December 1878 it was ordered that all gratuitous relief should cease on the 15th of the same month, except in the case of the destitute sick in camps and orphans, who were cared for till the 31st, when the former were handed over to the local hospitals or dispensaries, and

the latter collected in one camp in each district. All district establishments entertained in connection with famine were dispensed with from the 31st December 1878. Those in the Government Secretariat and in the Accounts department, whether in the Presidency or districts, needed for the final closing of the work, were excepted, though largely reduced in numbers, as well as the few needed to take care of the orphans. In effect all the expenditure was adjusted, and all the extra establishments were dispensed with by the end of the official year. The number of orphans too left on the hands of Government at that time was comparatively insignificant. Thus all famine expenditure ceased, it may be said, throughout the Presidency from the 31st December 1878. No final orders as to what was to be done with the orphans were passed during the year.

The Malayalam year 1053 was one of general prosperity in the Travancore State. The administration may be regarded as throughout satisfactory, and this is of special interest, because for the first time for a period beyond the memory of the present generation the administration of the country was in the hands of a Travancore subject, a Nair. For a long series of years the Dewan has been a Brahmin and a foreigner. Two new Regulations were passed, and two Royal Proclamations having the force of law. Of the former, the first invested sub-officers of taluks with the powers of the Sub-Magistrate in the absence of that officer; the second revised the scale of Court fees and imposed fees on petitions, &c. presented to the Courts. Of the latter, the first reduced the duty on prepared tobacco imported from Tinnevelly, and raised that on the import from that district of the raw article; and the second made vaccination compulsory on public servants, students in public schools, patients in Government hospitals, convicts in jail and paupers receiving State relief. There was a decrease in litigation of nearly 10 per cent.; a decrease

of 5 per cent. in cases disposed of, and a diminution in the average duration of suits from 191 days to 171. In about 6 per cent. of the cases decided by Munsifs appeals were presented, with success in about 50 per cent.; thus about 3 per cent. of the original decisions were modified or reversed. The percentage was the same for the Zilla Courts, and was satisfactorily small. The value of property in litigation in all Courts was 35½ lakhs of rupees. The average number of decrees in process of execution for each Court was 170, which, though large, contrasts favorably with the last year's average of 195. There was a surplus of Judicial revenue of nearly 54,000 rupees. The amount of crime remained stationary during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that dacoity and robbery were almost unknown. In the duration of disposal of the cases there was an improvement. The mortality in the jails was 7 per cent., or 2 per cent. less than in last year. The revenue amounted to 59¾ lakhs of rupees, of which land revenue yielded 17¼ lakhs, miscellaneous revenue 7 lakhs, customs and tobacco 12½ lakhs, salt 13¾ lakhs, and cardamoms 2½ lakhs. Under all heads of revenue there was an increase, except customs, under which the decrease was about 15,000 rupees, and was due to a short export of coffee and a diminished import of tobacco. The incidence of the salt tax was 9 annas and 4 pies per head and the consumption of salt 18 lb. The latter has been in no way affected by the enhanced price lately imposed, a fact which is noteworthy. The cardamom crop was 133 candies against 35½ last year. The expenditure increased by about Rupees 75,000 only, of which half is nominal, being under the head of the fixed charge for the subsidy and arising from accidents of account. The only noticeable increase under the head of expenditure is under public works, some 66,000 rupees. No new works of any magnitude however were undertaken. The progress on the Wurkally Barrier canal was unsatisfactory. The building of the bridges in progress on the Peermade Road and of the suspension

bridge on the road from Quilon to Tinnevelly was stopped owing to the dispersion of labor and crippling of supervising establishment by the unusually feverish season. There was a surplus of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but even this does not fairly represent the financial prosperity of the country, for while as already stated the subsidy charge was abnormally swelled by accident of account, the interest on Government securities was from similar causes unduly diminished. Hence the surplus may be regarded as considerably over 4 lakhs of rupees. The Government of His Highness have wisely decided in funding only part of this, and have assigned 2 lakhs as an additional public works allotment for the current year to be devoted to irrigation works. The educational year was marked by the appointment of the Principal of the College to the control of the English district schools, thus raising the head of the College to the position virtually of Director of English Education. The College maintained its forward position as regards University examinations, and generally the educational progress of the country was maintained. The new museum building was completed. The year was marked by outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, and fever was unusually rife in the hill and jungle tracts.

The administration of the Cochin State and its commercial and educational progress continued satisfactory during the Malayalam year 1053. Under the head of legislation an Act was passed for the confiscation of animals, materials, &c. used in smuggling, and prohibiting the civil courts from interfering in such cases of confiscation. It is to be hoped that this measure will tend to repress the systematic smuggling so prevalent in this State. The administration of civil justice shows an improvement in despatch, the average duration of suits being one month and two days less than in the previous year, although the number of suits filed and decided in all the courts increased in the same period.

There was a slight decrease of crime during the year, but the administration of criminal justice still continues to be very unsatisfactory, the percentage of acquittals in cases committed to the criminal courts being 61·4, while in police cases only 21 per cent. were convicted. There is however a marked improvement in the average time required for the disposal of police cases. Capital punishment was inflicted in one instance. The general health of the prisoners in jail was fairly good. The revenue of the year from all sources, said to be the largest on record, was Rupees 13,91,251 against Rupees 12,81,577 in 1052. There was a falling off in land revenue of Rupees 14,267, in judicial fees of Rupees 5,697, in abkári and opium of Rupees 2,746, yet an unusual increase in salt revenue amounting to Rupees 1,07,747, and in timber of Rupees 20,556, yielded a surplus of Rupees 1,09,674 in the receipts of the year as compared with 1052. The increase is thus due almost entirely to the sudden rise in salt revenue, which exceeded the average of the past five years by about Rupees 91,000. In spite of the rise in price of 11 annas a maund the sales greatly increased, a result attributed partly to the abolition of illicit manufacture in the neighbouring British district of Malabar, and partly to the exhaustion of the stocks purchased in anticipation of the rise. The Registration Department worked fairly, but the surplus of receipts over expenditure shows a slight decrease as compared with 1052. Under education fair progress continues to be made, and vernacular classes have been established in the five district schools, and have on the whole been well attended. Public health was fairly good although both small-pox and cholera prevailed to some extent, especially the latter, which existed in an epidemic form throughout the year. Nearly 8,500 persons were successfully vaccinated. The expenditure of the year, excluding investments, shows a rise in all of Rupees 21,000. The amount expended under the head of public works was Rupees 2,95,763. Though this sum is somewhat

less than the expenditure of the previous year, yet it exceeds the average of the preceding five years by Rupees 95,100. None of the important works noticed as under progress in the last report have yet been fully completed though several are approaching completion. The Cochin State has 24 lakhs of rupees invested in Government securities.

In the Ganjam Agency tracts the season during the official year 1878-79 was on the whole a bad one owing to untimely rain and the ravages of insects. The road communications were kept repaired, and three large and important bridges were built for an expenditure of less than Rupees 19,000. The 18 schools situate in these Maliahs are on the whole in a satisfactory state. Crime showed a decrease during the year. The state of the police force is unsatisfactory; the rank and file are reported to be a useful body of men, but the inspectors poor and the station-house officers ignorant. Discipline is evidently lax and abuses rife. In the Hill Tracts attached to the Vizagapatam District fair crops were reaped and the hill-men sold their surplus grain at a large profit owing to the high prices which prevailed in the plains. The country was generally in a peaceful state except in the Rayaguda Taluk, where some discontent was engendered owing to the unauthorized imposition by the Maharaja's Amin of a tax on tamarind fruits. The condition of the roads in the Special Assistant's division is very satisfactory. Crime was not specially rife during the year. A school is about to be opened at Jeypore, the Maharaja having promised a salary grant for it. Owing to the high mortality amongst the hill-men confined in jails in the plains, it was found necessary to utilise the sub-jail at Koraput for their incarceration pending the completion of the Parvatipur Hill Jail which is rapidly progressing. In these tracts too complaint was made that the Potasinghi police were trading, taking grain from the villagers on their own terms. The

complaints were found to be true, and steps were at once taken to give the villagers redress.

In the Pudducota State during Fasli 1287 the season as regards agriculture was fair, but dry cultivation was much contracted owing to the reduced circumstances and prostrate condition of the ryots. The early half of the year too was unhealthy, both cholera and small-pox being prevalent. The revenue demand however showed an increase of Rupees 71,973 as compared with the former year, but of this 40 per cent. remained uncollected at the close of the year. The expenditure exceeded the schedule by Rupees 98,691. Owing to the short collection and excessive expenditure it was found necessary to sell a Government promissory note for 1,20,000 rupees and to borrow Rupees 45,000 from departments for which the State is but a trustee. No progress was made during the year towards settling the private debts of the Raja, and but Rupees 37,400 were disbursed for public works carried out within the fasli. The amount of serious crime against the person in the State showed a considerable increase in the year under review. In dealing with crime generally the police cannot be regarded as more successful than last year, for though the percentage of cases detected to reported has risen from 45 per cent. last year to 63 per cent. in this, the percentage of persons convicted to arrested has fallen from 66 per cent. in last fasli to 54 per cent. in this. Education seems to be extremely backward in this State. After the close of last fasli the Raja appointed the Honorable Seshaya Shastri, C.S.I., to be his Minister, which may be taken as significant of a real wish on the part of the Raja to effect reforms. That of the Judicial Department has already occupied attention.

In the State of Banganapalli during the official year 1878-79 there were no changes in the administrative machinery nor were any laws promulgated. The disposal of civil cases

showed considerable improvement as compared with last year. The organization for dealing with crime remained, as in former years, very defective. The land revenue demand showed a decrease of 59,000 rupees owing to the small arrears demand. Under all the other heads there was a net decrease of nearly Rupees 1,200. Of the entire demand 46,287 rupees, or over 21 per cent., remained uncollected at the end of the year, while even of this sum 12,000 rupees were considered irrecoverable. The abkari revenue administration was not in a satisfactory state. The price of liquor is much below that of the neighbouring British territory ; hence much smuggling takes place. The Nawab has agreed to suppress the manufacture of earth salt in consideration of compensation. The charges under all heads, including 7,908 rupees for public works, amounted to but Rupees 32,000. A census of the population taken at the end of the year showed a loss of 11½ per cent. not accounted for. Education is very backward. Of 3,00,000 rupees advanced to the Nawab by Government he has repaid Rupees 30,612 within the year.

The affairs of the little State of Sundur during 1878-79 call for but little notice. On the 3rd May 1878 the then Raja Siva Shun Mookha Rao died after a lingering illness. His Highness Vital Rao Sahib, the eldest brother of the late Raja, was appointed to succeed on the 5th February 1879. Great hopes are entertained of improvement in the future administration of the State from his appointment. The severity of the famine in this tract of country is shown by the fact that while the total number of deaths during the year was 792, the births numbered only 65.

Rupees 4,59,142 were disbursed during 1878-79 to the Carnatic stipendiaries, who numbered 1,590 on the 1st April 1879, and bonuses amounting to Rupees 8,324 were paid to 24 persons.

SECTION II.
LAND REVENUE, ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

The accounts of the annual land revenue settlements are as usual made up for the fasli year, and the period under notice is Fasli 1287 or the year ending 30th June 1878. The number of pattas issued in the year was 2,569,000, which is nearly the same as that in Fasli 1285, the year before the famine. Excluding South Canara, for which particulars of areas are not available, the extent of ryots' holdings was twenty millions of acres, assessed at three crores and forty-three lakhs of rupees exclusive of second-crop assessment and water-rate. This is about the same as that in the year before the famine, *i.e.*, Fasli 1285; but the area actually cultivated was considerably less, though a million and a half of acres more than in the famine year, Fasli 1286. The percentage of cultivation to holdings in Fasli 1287 was 78·7 against 87·2 in Fasli 1285. The aggregate ryotwari settlement in Fasli 1287, including second-crop assessment and water-rate but exclusive of miscellaneous revenue and after deducting remissions, amounted to 3,50,69,000 rupees against 2,72,91,000 rupees in Fasli 1286 and 353 lakhs, the average of five years before the famine. If to this be added the revenue paid by permanently settled estates, amounting to Rupees 51,40,000, the quit-rent on Inam villages, amounting to Rupees 6,21,000, and the net miscellaneous revenue, amounting to Rupees 39,00,000, the total land revenue demand was 443 lakhs against 365 lakhs in Fasli 1286, and 4,49,76,000 rupees, the average of five years before the famine. As far as can be ascertained, the revenue just quoted is derived from irrigated and unirrigated lands in the proportion of 54 to 46. Including arrears amounting to 141 lakhs the total realizable demand was Rupees 588 lakhs, of which 404 lakhs were collected and 3 lakhs written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of 181 lakhs. Of this, 120 lakhs have been collected after the expiration of the fasli and up to the end of March 1879; of the remainder, 61 lakhs, it is believed that only about half will be recoverable.

Taking 450 lakhs, the average current demand of the three years previous to the famine, as the standard, the settled demand in the two famine years of Faslis 1286 and 1287 shows a deficiency of 88 lakhs; and as about 31 lakhs of the outstanding balance will have to be eventually written off the accounts, the nett loss of land revenue on account of famine may be set down at 119 lakhs. The land revenue charges amounted to 8·12 per cent. of the gross receipts against 12·16 per cent. in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which Collectors had to resort to coercive processes was considerably higher than in the preceding year, but on the whole, the amount of arrears realized by sale of property was only 3,69,000 rupees against a total sum of 4 crores collected during the year without selling property.

Several important questions in connection with the administration of land revenue were discussed, though no final decision was arrived at during the year. The principal subjects which came under discussion were briefly the settlement of the relations of the zemindars with their tenants, their duty to provide for the alleviation of distress in their estates in times of pressure and famine, the status of village officers in zemindaries, the exemption of lands irrigated by wells from water-rate, and the necessity of providing a law for the execution of decrees passed regarding the claims of village officers under Regulation VI of 1831.

The Revenue Survey Department continued its operations in twelve districts of the Madras Presidency, viz., Ganjam, Godavari, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North and South Arcot, Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madura and Malabar. The total area of the Presidency has been estimated at 141,429 square miles. Of this area 48,478 square miles have now been surveyed on the cadastral scale of 16 inches to a mile, and 41,195 square miles on smaller scales for the production of topographical maps. According to the present programme

the cadastral survey will extend over a further area of 10,112 square miles. The expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rupees 6,86,217, but a portion of this was devoted to the payment of the establishment belonging to the department, which was diverted to famine relief. An area of 6,326 square miles was mapped during the year on various scales, and the plans of 3,720 square miles were forwarded to the Central office for publication. The work of the department was much impeded by sickness following the two previous years of famine.

The operations of the Settlement Department were continued during the year, and embraced seven districts including Tinnevelly, the printing of the registers of the last three taluks of which was completed during the year. The districts of Chingleput and Kurnool were finally completed, and the number of finished districts was thus raised from six to eight. The introduction of the settlement was progressing in the three districts of Cuddapah, Ganjam and Coimbatore, all of which it is hoped will be finished during the current year. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 3,70,039 or Rupees 1,029 in excess of that of the preceding year. The total cost of the department to date is Rupees 63,19,513. The net increase to date of land revenue in the settled districts since the revision of their assessment is Rupees 14,88,791.

A Special Deputy Collector was appointed to enfranchise the village service inams in the district of Kistna as a measure preliminary to the revision of village service establishments. The number of title-deeds issued during the year was 47, the extent of land concerned 1,252 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,671, and the quit-rent newly imposed thereon Rupees 354. The Commission has on the whole cost Rupees 13,35,947 up to the end of the year, and has dealt with lands measuring 6,255,579 acres, assessed at Rupees 98,85,876. The quit-rent newly imposed on the enfranchised inams amounts to Rupees

12,47,868, of which Rupees 3,46,614 represent the quit-rent on service inams. In addition to this, inams of the annual value of Rupees 1,19,279 have been fully assessed.

The accounts of the Court of Wards are made up for the fasli year. During Fasli 1287, the year under review, Nuzvid, a large zemindari in the district of Kistna comprising an area of 700 square miles with a population of 111,000 inhabitants, came under the management of the Court. This and Ramnad in the district of Madura form the most important estates under the Court's management. The revenue of these two estates in Fasli 1287 was 14 lakhs of rupees. The total number of estates under management at the end of Fasli 1287 was 36 against 37 at its beginning. The extent of cultivation in all the estates, so far as could be ascertained, was 590,000 acres, and the gross income from all sources of revenue amounted to Rupees 29,58,000. The debts due to the estates at the end of the fasli were Rupees 2,88,000, while those due by them were Rupees 16,77,000; of the latter sum Rupees 13,95,000 appertained to Ramnad. The balance to the credit of the estates at the end of the year, including the accumulations of previous years, was Rupees 46,78,000, of which 31½ lakhs were in Government securities. Money rates of assessment on nunjah lands were introduced in Fasli 1287 in one village of the Ramnad estate, as an experimental measure for five years, and proposals for introducing money rates in two more villages are under consideration. It is proposed gradually to introduce money rates of assessment in lieu of the system of waram or division of produce throughout the whole zemindari. The educational progress of the wards, with a few exceptions, was good, and their conduct satisfactory.

SECTION III. PROTECTION.

During the official year 1878-79 eight Acts of the Legislature of the Madras Presidency were sanctioned as required by law, of these six were numbered as of 1878, and two of 1879. Of those of 1878, the first, "An Act for licensing Trades, Dealings, and Industries in the Presidency of Madras," was passed with the view of supplying such portion of the additional taxation necessary to enable the Government of India to meet the periodical occurrence of famine in different parts of British India, as it was deemed reasonable to levy in the Madras Presidency. The second, "An Act to amend Madras Act I of 1870," was passed with a view to enabling the tolls levied under the Canals and Ferries Act (I of 1870) to be lawfully expended on the roads and communications leading to such ferries. The third was "An Act to provide for the better management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Madras." The fourth was an Act to make provision for investing the Commissioner of Salt Revenue with the powers exercised by the Collectors of districts under Regulation I of 1805, and with the powers which it was intended the Salt Agent should have exercised. The fifth was "An Act to provide for the payment from Municipal Funds of a portion of the cost of the Police force employed in the City of Madras and in all Municipal towns within the Presidency of Fort St. George." The sixth was "An Act to prevent thefts of Coffee." Of those of 1879, the first "An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1866" (the Cattle Disease Prevention Act) was necessary before the provisions of the Act could be applied to the town of Madras where a cattle plague was in existence. The second was "An Act to provide for the protection of Game and acclimatised Fish in the district of the Nilgiris of the Madras Presidency." At the end of the official year 1878-79 ten Bills were pending in the Legislative Council. Of these six were brought forward by Government and four by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman. Since

the end of the year three Bills, two Government and one private, have been passed as Acts III, IV and V of 1879 and will fall to be noticed next year. Of the remainder, three have been referred to a Select Committee; with regard to two others the Select Committee's report has been presented, and the amended Bill has been re-committed; in the case of one a revised Bill has been prepared; and one stands over. One draft Bill "A Bill to provide for the better administration of Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions in the Presidency of Fort St. George" was submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during 1878-79.

The criminal statistical returns show that during the year 1878 there was a decrease in crime both in offences against the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws, amounting for the former to nearly 18 per cent., but for the latter to but 5 per cent. Of offences against the Penal Code cognizable offences show a decrease of 24 per cent., while non-cognizable show an increase of nearly 4 per cent. A further analysis of the figures in regard to cognizable crime under the Penal Code shows that the decrease in "Serious offences against person and property" amounts to 30 per cent., in "Minor offences against the person" to nearly 31 per cent., and in "Minor offences against property" to 22 per cent. Dacoities fell from 1,695 to 639, robberies from 1,625 to 900, house-breakings from 19,504 to 14,217. It is gratifying to note that almost the whole decrease of crime during the year has taken place in offences of the worst character. Turning to the manner in which the crime of the year was dealt with, it will be found that, of offences against the Penal Code, in cognizable cases but 89·2 per cent. of cases against 91·2 per cent. in 1877 were detected, and of the number of persons actually put on trial, but 78·9 per cent. against 81·9 in 1877 were convicted; in non-cognizable cases but 66·2 per cent. of the cases were detected against 68·6 in 1877, and but 53·5 per cent. of the persons put on trial were convicted against 54·4 per cent.

in 1877. Of the property lost in both classes of cases but 11 per cent. was recovered against 28·5 per cent. in 1877. In cognizable offences against Special and Local Laws again the percentage of cases detected was but 93·5 against 94·1 in 1877, and of convictions but 9·04 to 91·5. In non-cognizable cases however there was an improvement all round. Of a total number of 233,014 persons compelled to appear, 185,758 were convicted, or 79·7 per cent. against 81·4 in the previous year. On the whole therefore the manner in which crime was dealt with during the year 1878, as shown by these returns, was not so satisfactory as in 1877; but in arriving at this result it must be remembered, more particularly with regard to the more serious class of offences, that the detection and punishment of persons not habitually criminal but driven to the commission of offences by want, is much more easy than that of the more cunning and experienced offenders by whom the bulk of crimes are committed in ordinary times. The pressure on the Police too was unusually severe. The decrease in crime has occurred entirely, it may be said, in the famine-stricken districts.

From the statistics of criminal justice it appears that there was a diminution of 23 per cent. in the number of persons convicted by the Subordinate Magistracy during 1878, in that of persons convicted by the District and Divisional Magistracy of 38 per cent., and in that of persons convicted by the Sessions Court of 57 per cent. These figures evidence perhaps better than any others the grave nature of the crime in which the decrease above referred to has taken place. The percentage of appeals to convictions shows no appreciable change in the case of the two former classes of courts, being 4·46 and 5·39 respectively, but has increased from 25·77 to 41·93 in that of the Sessions Courts. In but 8 per cent. of the appeals disposed of by the High Court however was the sentence of the Sessions Court modified or reversed, while the appellate authorities subordinate to the High Court

thus dealt with the decision of the lower courts in over 38 per cent. of the appeals disposed of by them. Trial by Jury, where it has been introduced, worked well. The reports on the working of the Whipping Act continue to be satisfactory.

The severe pressure on the Police in 1877-78 was almost equally maintained in 1878-79. They, too, like the people suffered excessively from the abnormal unhealthiness of the season and the high prices. The extra batta was stopped, and all additional Police, save those over jails, were dismissed at the close of 1878. This gradual reduction and final abolition of the extra men entertained for special famine purposes, left heavy work to be performed by the ordinary establishment, which at its best is scant, and had become still further weakened by the exigencies of the preceding famine years. In no year since the department was organized have more officers broken down, or had to take leave; and with no reserve to fall back on, it was a matter of much difficulty to provide for the ordinary administration of the districts. The difficulty as to officers was still further aggravated by the fact, that it was necessary to grant leave to several of the Uncovenanted Assistant Superintendents who held only acting appointments, on the condition that Government was put to no extra expense, which necessarily implied that no one could be appointed to act for them, whereby the whole work of a district was thrown on its superintendent. Where the higher grades have thus succumbed, the trials of the lower ranks must have been equally severe. It is only to be expected therefore that the effect of this state of things should be reflected in some degree in the figures showing the working of the Police. The percentage of cases detected to reported in cognizable offences under the Penal Code has fallen from 57·3 to 53·6, and of persons convicted to arrested from 67·5 to 65·5. With regard to offences under other laws however the results are almost the same as last year. In March 1879 disturbances broke out in Rumpah, a small zemindari in the

Godavari district. The Police of the district were rapidly concentrated as far as possible, and 100 men from Vizagapatam, under the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Lushington, were moved to their support. The Deputy Inspector-General, Colonel Robertson, also proceeded into the country. A regiment of Native Infantry was sent from Madras, the reserve and Jail Police of the neighbouring districts being summoned to the capital to relieve them. The further history of this matter however belongs to the year 1879-80. The special land forces in Malabar and Canara for the prevention of salt smuggling were fully organized during the year, and a system of rewards to informers proposed by the Commissioner for Salt Revenue and sanctioned by Government, promises to be of much advantage. The Coffee Stealing Act was introduced towards the close of the year into most of the tracts where coffee is cultivated. In Wynad it appears to have already checked petty pilferings very considerably, the wayside Moplah squatters, or in other words receivers, having found their occupation gone. Rules have been drawn up for the enforcement of the Act, but further time is requisite ere it is possible to speak of its provisions meeting all the requirements of the position. An outbreak at the Central Jail at Cannanore on 2nd January was promptly quelled by the Police who acted with great coolness and determination.

During the year 1878-79 91 persons were declared vagrants, 73 in Madras and 18 in the mofussil. 14 remained in the workhouse at the close of last year, making a total of 105. Of these 56 obtained employment, 16 were deported (7 to England and 9 to Australia), 22 were otherwise disposed of, and 11 remained in the workhouse at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 13,717-4-1 against Rupees 13,398-5-2 in 1877-78. As usual the cost of exporting vagrants was the heaviest item, as owing to the impossibility of obtaining passages in sailing ships from Madras, all the persons deported had to be sent by steamers.

The income of the Monegar Choultry amounted to Rupees 42,839 and the expenditure to Rupees 44,511 : the latter shows a decrease of Rupees 8,935-11-7. The daily average number fed in all the three branches of the institution was 473. The daily cost per head was 1 anna and 9 pies nearly. The Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry daily maintained nearly 48 inmates at a cost of Rupees 3,742. Out-door relief was given to 158 persons daily at a cost of Rupees 1,295. The above institutions have been worked carefully and economically and to the great benefit of the infirm poor during the year.

The expenditure at the Triplicane Lungerkhana has decreased from Rupees 6,756 in 1877-78 to Rupees 5,105 in 1878-79. 229 persons received out-door relief monthly against an average of 253 in 1877-78, and 7 persons received in-door relief against an average of 8½ last year. The monthly expenses have averaged Rupees 425 against Rupees 563 last year. The charity continues to exercise a beneficial effect in providing food for poor and infirm Mahomedans who are without any other means of earning a subsistence.

The jail returns of this Presidency, which are for the calendar year 1878, show that there was again an increase in the daily average number of prisoners in jails other than subsidiary jails as compared with 1877 and 1876. The daily average number for the year was 21,389·77 against 20,678·90 in 1877. But 45,684 persons were committed to prison during 1878 against 70,802 in the preceding year, and the number of persons remaining in jail on the 31st December 1878 was less than that on the same date in 1879 by 4,467. The number of convicts sentenced to periods not exceeding six months was more than half the total number in jail. The increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment was to some extent due to the less serious nature of crime during the year, but also to a cause which has operated in an increased degree of late years, viz., the creation of artificial offences by means of our special and local laws.

The number of foreign convicts confined in Madras jails has increased steadily for the last six years; these prisoners are almost entirely Burmese and cost nearly 22 rupees a head more than the ordinary convicts. No portion of the expense of their maintenance is borne by any other than the Madras Government. The total expenditure on jails decreased during the year by 2,66,173 rupees. The cost per head of average strength for 1878 was Rupees 78-9-0, showing a decrease as compared with 1877 of Rupees 15-12-0. The saving has been effected mainly under the head of rations, in which it amounted to Rupees 13-7-8 per head of average strength, and was effected owing to contracts being obtained at more favorable rates. There was an increase in the expenditure on establishments and guards mainly due to famine influences. The balance on the year's working to the credit of jails consequent on the employment of convict labor was Rupees 1,72,027. If the value of articles supplied by the jails to other Government departments be taken into account, the cost per head of average strength will be reduced to Rupees 77-11-2. The more extended utilization of convict labor in the production of articles for the public service is a subject worthy of consideration. There was a slight improvement in the health of the prisoners during the year under review when compared with the sickness and mortality of 1877. The death-rate was 125·6 per mille against 173·7 in 1877. The death-rate amongst under-trial prisoners was 107·8 per mille against 181·7 in 1877, showing that the health of the general population was improving, but a large number of prisoners sent into jail were admitted in such a terribly emaciated condition that they became at once inmates of the hospital and many were received in a dying state. Experience has shown that the introduction of dry grains in the dietary of jails has had a favorable effect on the health of the prisoners, and has also been a saving in point of expense. In some instances during the famine rice had to be used instead of the customary dry grains. The records of sickness and mortality in the jails

where this was the case show, that in regard to those prisoners drawn from the working population and unaccustomed to rice, the change of the principal staple of food was a very serious matter and in some instances peculiarly disastrous. The daily average number of persons in confinement in subsidiary jails was 2,527·89 and of convicts 1,796·39. A scale of diet for these jails, which has been revised with a view to make confinement more deterrent, but which is at the same time sufficient, has lately been sanctioned. With rare exceptions suitable buildings are now everywhere provided for subsidiary jails.

As might have been expected the impetus given to litigation on the Original Side of the High Court by the great grain traffic in 1877 had to a large extent subsided in 1878: the number of suits for "money due on contract" for "damages for breaches of contract," "to settle partnership and other accounts," and "to declare and settle personal rights" had fallen from 330 to 201. There was however a remarkable increase under the head of suits for "money due on contract for goods sold and delivered." In courts subordinate to the High Court there was an increase of litigation of nearly 7 per cent. as compared with 1877. The percentage of suits on contract has remained almost unaltered and the value of the property, &c. in litigation, though larger than the sum for 1876, is smaller than that for 1877. The percentage of suits disposed of to suits for disposal again shows an improvement, a result the more satisfactory, in that the civil judiciary were extensively employed as Magistrates in addition to their more legitimate duties, up to July 1878. Since 1873 the number of suits pending "upwards of a year" has been reduced from 3,012 to 433 in 1878, and of those "upwards of four months" from 8,639 to 4,644. During 1878 the percentage of uncontested suits has risen from 66·67 to 69·44. The High Court modified or reversed the judgment of the Lower Court in but 18·7 per cent. of the appeals preferred to it. The lower Appellate Courts however modified or reversed the

judgment appealed against in 33·66 per cent. of the cases disposed of by them. The percentage of appeals to appealable suits from all districts has been reduced from 10·5 to 9·2. A fifth Judge was reappointed to the High Court in July 1878. A new scale of pay for the establishments of the District Munsifs' Courts was sanctioned during the year and the establishments of the District Courts strengthened in many instances, the Courts being graded for this purpose with reference to the work required of them.

The results of the operations of the Registration Department during the year 1878-79 have proved satisfactory. The aggregate registrations increased by nearly 19 per cent. over those of 1877-78. Compulsory registration advanced 14 per cent., and optional registration 26 per cent. Compared with the aggregate registrations, optional registrations were 39 against 37 per cent. in 1877-78. The increase in the latter may be especially ascribed to the operation of Section 50 of the Registration Act of 1877. Every district but two contributed to the year's increase. Excluding registrations where no value was stated, the aggregate value of registered transactions was Rupees 10,54,73,555 against Rupees 8,54,67,245 in 1877-78. The number of wills and authorities to adopt stood at 676 against 577 in 1877-78, and shows a steady increase. There were 26 prosecutions during the year, besides 7 brought over from the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 18 cases and 10 broke down. The offences charged were with one exception against ignorant ryots for making false statements and false personations, and for altering the dates of documents presented for registration. One Sub-Registrar, who was committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of having made a false endorsement on a document with the view of saving a person from punishment in a criminal case, though acquitted by the Court, had to be dismissed from the department by Government. The District Registration Offices in five districts passed from the *ex-officio* Registrars (Deputy

Collectors) to Special Registrars. Twenty-six Sub-Registration Offices similarly changed hands. The aggregate number of offices of the latter class stood at 271 at the close of the year against 276 in 1877-78. The receipts aggregated Rupees 5,21,366 and the expenditure Rupees 3,83,156, showing surplus revenue amounting to Rupees 1,37,272. The expenditure was 73·4 per cent. of the receipts against 73·9 in 1877-78. In every district it was well within the income of the district. The average fee for the year 1878-79 stood at Rs. 1-4-1.

No exceptional matters have been dealt with in the Military Department during 1878-79 which call for notice in the present place.

The main facts appearing in the navigation returns submitted by the Marine Department will be noticed when the returns of trade are under consideration. It may be noted here however that three vessels, the "Fifeshire," "Camboge" and "Olive Branch" were wrecked, with the loss of twenty-six lives, in the cyclone which occurred in the early part of November in the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam; and that the steamers "Coromandel" and the "Quatre Sœurs" were driven ashore in the early part of December, near the port of Cocanada (the former without loss of life, but the latter with the loss of seven lives) in a second cyclone the influence of which was felt all along the coast. There was an increase in the number of vessels using the Paumben Channel. The working of the Port Fund resulted in a surplus for the year of Rupees 61,931-2-2.

There was still a general reluctance on the part of ryots to avail themselves of the advantages offered under the Land Improvement Act. But 17,674 rupees were advanced during the year 1878-79, and even of this about 60 per cent. was advanced in the famine districts where special facilities for obtaining grants were afforded. Loans aggregating 3½ lakhs were made to the Zemindaries of Shivagunga and Ramnad, but not under the Act.

The number of wild animals killed during the year was 1,031 against 1,231 last year.

SECTION IV. WEATHER, CROPS, PRICES AND WAGES.

The seasons in 1878-79 were exactly the reverse of what they were in 1877-78, excepting in the case of the Northern Districts. In 1877-78 an indifferent south-west monsoon was followed by very heavy north-east rains, but in 1878-79 the south-west monsoon was plentiful, and the north-east monsoon scanty. On the whole, however, the seasons of 1878-79 may be said to have been more favorable than those of 1877-78, as the rainfall was better distributed and the south-west monsoon, on which unirrigated cultivation principally depends, was plentiful. The regular south-west monsoon which usually sets in about the end of May on the West Coast, and from a week to a fortnight later in other parts of the Presidency, did not burst till about the end of the second week in June in Malabar and South Canara and the end of the month in other districts. The interval was one of anxiety to the cultivating classes. The subsequent rains in July, August, and September were abundant and gave promise of an excellent harvest throughout the Presidency; but in October, in which the north-east monsoon is usually expected, the rainfall was very disappointing. The fall in that month in Nellore was only 4·41 inches against 11·07 inches, the average of the six years ending 1875-76; in Chingleput 4·21 inches against 9·66 inches; in North Arcot 4·8 inches against 7·83 inches; in South Arcot 2·80 inches against 8·19 inches; in Tanjore 4 inches against 8·28 inches; in Trichinopoly 4·90 inches against 8·34 inches; in Madura 3·08 inches against 5·12 inches; and in Tinnevelly 2·92 inches against 3·56 inches. In November the deficiency was still greater. In December also very little rain fell to counteract the effects of the previous drought, and the consequence was that the crops which are sown under the

south-west monsoon and depend for maturity on the north-east rains gave a poor outturn, and a considerable extent of crop sown under the north-east monsoon altogether failed. The failure would have been much greater but for the fact that the little rain that fell was particularly well distributed. While several districts in the Presidency were suffering from a partial drought in the months of November and December, the three Northern Districts were visited by cyclones accompanied by heavy falls of rain, which inundated and caused considerable damage to crops, cattle, houses and public works. In Godávari and Vizagapatam there were two cyclones, one in November and another in December.

The extent of ryotwari cultivation during the year, though a quarter of a million of acres more than in 1877-78, fell short of the average before the famine by about two millions of acres owing to the unsatisfactory character of the north-east monsoon and to the loss of population and impoverishment of the ryots caused by the past famine. Of the total area cultivated with cereals 5,300,000 acres were under rice, 3,470,000 acres under cholum, 1,522,000 acres under ragi, 2,922,000 acres under cumbu, and 1,647,000 acres under varagu. There were 1,029,000 acres under cotton, 162,000 acres under indigo, and 25,000 acres under sugar-cane. The outturn of crops was on the whole fair and may be estimated at what is called a 10-anna crop, *i.e.*, five-sixths of an average and five-eighths of a full crop.

Owing to the improvement in the season there was a fall in prices, though they were still nearly twice as high as before the famine. Rice, second sort, was sold at 9·1 seers of 80 tolas per rupee against 8·1 in the previous year and 16 in 1875·76, cholum at 13·1 seers against 11·1 and 26·6 seers, cumbu at 14·4 seers against 11·3 and 26·4 seers, ragi at 14·2 seers against 11·1 and 27·9 seers, and varagu at 19 seers against 15·8 and 39·6 seers. The markets however were everywhere abundantly supplied and no difficulty was experi-

enced in obtaining food. The fluctuations in wages generally were not very material. Agricultural laborers, who constitute nearly three-fourths of the entire population, are generally independent of the fluctuations of prices as they receive grain wages, which seldom vary within short intervals. It is only laborers and artisans in towns that are as a rule remunerated for work by money wages. The wages of artisans rose in seven districts and fell in five, while in other districts they were stationary.

Very little has been done to develope the mineral resources of the Presidency, and the number of people employed in mining operations is very small. Gold is believed to exist in considerable quantities in some parts of the South-East Wynad, but Mr. Brough Smyth, the Mining Engineer deputed by the Government of India to inspect and report on the auriferous tracts of the Nilgiris and Malabar, had not completed his investigations within the year under report, and the result of his enquiries was awaited with great interest both by the Government and the public. Some applications were received for land for mining operations, and also to work the small diamond mines in Cuddapah and Kurnool, but no final orders have been passed on them pending the decision of the question of the rights to be reserved to the State in such lands.

No steps were taken during the year to extend the work of the Agricultural Department beyond its former limits. The only farm which was under the management of the Superintendent of Government Farms was that at Saidapet, but the year under review was not favorable for its operations. The rainfall was below the average, and was in the locality of the farm most unfavorably distributed. This prevented many experiments from being made on the farm; nevertheless a considerable amount of valuable information was collected. Some experiments made with tobacco were especially interesting and successful. The attempts at curing, however, were not quite so successful. In the School of Agriculture recently

established most satisfactory results have been attained, and in the garden devoted to botanical and experimental work a number of useful experiments were made, and valuable plants raised during the year. The farm of course cannot be said to be financially successful viewed as a commercial undertaking; but it must be remembered that the object of the farm is not the production of revenue, but the acquisition of experience and ascertainment of the methods best suited to the circumstances of the country. Although much has been done in this direction, a great deal more still remains to be accomplished. Detailed proposals for putting the Agricultural School on a firm and stable basis, and for starting educational farms in the districts with trained superintendents, have had to be deferred for lack of funds. No improvement in indigenous agriculture can be expected till officers of the Agricultural Department have themselves thoroughly studied the conditions under which native husbandry is now practised, and with a view to afford them opportunities for so doing they have been ordered to undertake agricultural tours. Two such tours have been performed—one by Mr. Robertson in Coimbatore in 1876, and another by Mr. Benson in the Trichinopoly District in the year under report. Their reports contain much valuable information. No agricultural exhibitions were held during the year.

The season although marked by a deficiency of rainfall, was on the whole favorable for cinchona cultivation and growth. The appearance at the end of the year of all the plantations was satisfactory, particularly Neddivattam. The conservancy of the plantations was better attended to during the year than heretofore. The beneficial results from the application of manure have led to more attention being paid to this point; 22,000 trees on Neddivattam plantation and 23,000 at Doddabetta were manured with cattle manure; but owing to the difficulty of procuring manure nothing was done on the Pykara plantations. The number of plants issued to the public was 604,855 against 187,350 in 1877-78. 1,322 lbs.

of seed were distributed against 326 lbs. in the previous year. Most of the seed was sent to Ceylon, where cinchona planting is receiving increased attention. A small packet of seed of *C. calisaya* (var. Ledgeriana) was received from Java during the year. A further supply of seed has been obtained. The quantity of bark taken amounted to 114,320¾ lbs., of which 103,444 lbs. were shipped to the London market, 3,511 lbs. supplied to the Madras Medical Stores, 1,500 to Bombay and 100 to Calcutta. The labor difficulty was as great as ever. Even an increase of wages failed to secure a sufficient number of coolies. The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 4,01,265 against Rupees 3,58,751 for 1877-78. The expenditure was Rupees 73,682 against Rupees 69,777 in the previous year. The net profit was Rupees 3,32,535.

The receipts from forest operations in 1878-79 were less than those of the preceding year by Rupees 20,000, but the expenditure fell in a larger proportion, consequently the surplus revenue in 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 40,000 against Rupees 22,000 in 1877-78. But the whole of the surplus is not the result of the year's operations, a considerable portion of the receipts being due to expenditure incurred in former years in enclosing fuel reserves and forming plantations; omitting from account all such receipts and expenditure during the year, the transactions of the year show a loss of Rupees 3,900. It must be remembered, however, that the object of the Forest Department is not so much the realization of revenue as the conservation of existing forests and restoration of those which have been denuded, as well as the regulation of the supply of timber and fuel to consumers. At present there are 162,000 acres of fuel reserves and 8,500 acres of plantations; of the latter 3,500 acres consist of firewood, 3,600 acres of teak, 200 acres of other timber, and the rest are mixed and experimental plantations. Excepting in the case of the above reserves and plantations the conservation of forests is not yet strictly carried out owing to the want of a

Forest Act. A Bill is however now before the Legislative Council, and it is hoped that it will soon become law.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of this Presidency declined during 1878-79 from Rupees 28,15,42,000 to Rupees 18,91,98,950. This decrease of 9 crores however was due merely to the cessation of imports and movement of grain in consequence of the improvement in the season and in the condition of the country. Trade had so far attained its normal condition that the exports to foreign countries and Indian ports beyond the Presidency exceeded the imports therefrom, though not quite to the usual extent. On the whole, the value of the external trade or that with places beyond the Presidency in 1878-79 was very nearly equal to that of 1875-76 before the famine, being Rupees 15,95,00,000 against Rupees 16,24,00,000. The large decrease in the value of this branch of trade as compared with 1877-78, viz., Rupees 5,34,80,000, was due to the cessation of imports of grain in consequence of the improvement in the state of the season and condition of the country. Of the total value of exports to places beyond the Presidency, amounting to 852 lakhs, 18 per cent. was the value of coffee, 13 per cent. of hides and skins, 12 per cent. of cotton—raw, 10 per cent. of rice, paddy and other grains, 7 per cent. of indigo, 5 per cent. of spices, 4 per cent. of oils, 3 per cent. of coir, yarn and rope, 3 per cent. of seeds, 3 per cent. of cotton piece-goods, 4 per cent. of treasure, and 18 per cent. that of "other articles." The total value of the imports from places beyond the Presidency amounted to 743 lakhs; of the commodities of which this was the valuation 32 per cent. was rice, paddy and other grains, 27 per cent. cotton twist and piece-goods, 4 per cent. metals, 3 per cent. liquors, 2 per cent. timber and wood, 2 per cent. railway materials, 2 per cent. apparel, 5 per cent. treasure, and 23 per cent. "all other articles." Thirty-eight per cent. of the whole external trade was with the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. with Bombay, 14 per cent. with Bengal, 12 per cent. with Ceylon, 8 per cent. with British Burmah, 5 per cent. with France, and

8 per cent. with other countries. In the internal trade or trade with places within the Presidency the value of the exports amounted to 138 lakhs, and that of imports to 135 lakhs against 265 and 309 lakhs respectively in 1877-78, the decrease, as already observed, being due to the cessation of the famine. Shortly before the commencement of the year under review several articles, of which the chief are building materials, cotton piece-goods, and twist and yarn of certain denominations, were exempted from import duty, and about the middle of the year, the import duty on "all other sorts of still wines" was reduced from 1½ to 1 rupee per gallon. This has led to a considerable increase of the imports of some of the articles exempted, such as building and engineering materials, canes and rattans, flax and articles made of flax, mats, and cotton-goods. Towards the close of the year the duty on cotton grey goods of all denominations, made of yarn not higher than 30s, was removed, and the tariff valuations of several articles were revised, but the effect of this measure will only become apparent in 1879-80. The subject of obtaining a complete record of the trade with Native States and foreign European settlements adjoining the Presidency is under the consideration of the Government of India; meanwhile arrangements have been made for recording the entire trade with the French settlements and the Travancore Circar.

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of this Presidency during 1878-79 was lower than that of any year since 1874-75, and their tonnage than that of any year except 1877-78. 1,371 vessels of a tonnage amounting to 342,022 tons entered with cargoes during the year against 1,313 of 352,703 tons in 1877-78, and 2,373 vessels of 483,413 tons cleared against 2,144 of 456,392 tons in 1877-78. The number of foreign vessels which visited the Presidency ports increased from 121 in 1877-78 to 130 in 1878-79. More than $\frac{5}{6}$ths of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade entered, or cleared, from or to Ceylon. The number and tonnage of vessels employed in

the coasting trade shows a decrease as compared with last year both under steamers and sailing vessels. There is, as was to be expected, a remarkable falling off in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the port of Madras as compared with 1877-78.

The outlay during 1878-79 on ordinary public works was again much affected by the famine, and no useful comparison can therefore be made with that of former years. The special arrangements described in the Summary of the last Presidency Administration Report continued in force in the districts of Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem, where the famine was most severe, but were gradually discontinued as the prospects of the country brightened. Relief-works were not, however, finally closed in all divisions until the 31st December 1878, when the ordinary system of public works administration was resumed. So greatly had the finances of India been drained by the long famine that the Supreme Government considered it desirable to call on the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to keep the outlay on public works within the narrowest possible bounds; and during the last months of the year under review the operations of the department were almost at a standstill, nothing being undertaken or carried on unless loss to the State would have resulted. The staff was meantime employed in working up surveys of projects and reducing arrears of estimate-making, and work of a like nature. For some years the defects in the organization of the Public Works Department had engaged the attention of the Government, but the discussion of the question had to be laid aside before the more pressing claims of the famine. The last change, made in 1872, had substituted for 8 Superintending Engineers, 21 officers styled District Engineers, in charge of as many divisions conterminous with the

collectorates, who exercised the duties and possessed the powers of Superintending Engineers in other provinces. But this arrangement, while it possessed many decided advantages, was considered to unduly strengthen the superintending establishment at the expense of the executive, and it was also difficult to find a sufficient number of officers fully qualified to exercise the somewhat extensive powers granted to the District Engineers. It was therefore determined to revert in some degree to the old system of Superintending Engineers, with this important difference, that the areas of the executive charges were increased and their number diminished to an extent that would enable all, or nearly all, of them to be held by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer. A reorganization on these principles was carried out in September of the year under review. Five Superintending Engineers, under the immediate orders of the Chief Engineer, were appointed to the charge of as many circles, and the number of executive divisions was reduced from 76 to 39, each division being placed in charge of an officer of the Engineer grade.

The progress of the Madras Harbour works was on the whole very satisfactory, the northern pier being advanced by a length of 832 feet, the southern by 692 feet. At the end of March 1879 the northern pier had been carried into six fathoms water. The same difficulty caused by accumulation of sand in front of the works which had beset the northern arm in 1877 presented itself in the summer of 1878 at the southern arm, but the past experience which had been gained by the Harbour Engineers enabled them to meet the obstacle with more success. With the change of current consequent on the setting in of the northerly winds the accumulation disappeared. In November and December some interruption was caused by a succession of days on which heavy surf prevailed, and afterwards the non-receipt of diving dresses

from England delayed the progress of the works. During the year 2,573 concrete blocks were made, and the outlay on the works amounted to Rupees 9,34,121, or Rupees 26,12,822 in all since the commencement of the harbour. In January 1879 Mr. Parkes, the Engineer-in-chief, visited Madras and submitted to Government a series of reports on the condition of the works, their financial prospects, the diversion of sewage from the harbour, and the changes of shore-line. He suggested a modification in the form of entrance, the seaward faces being projected outwards and the width between them being increased to 550 feet. While theoretically slightly inferior to the original design for calming the interior, the change of form was generally preferred by such commanders as Mr. Parkes was able to consult, on the ground that it would lead off the cross current from acting on the after-part of a long ship while the fore-part was in still water, and with little way on her. It was thought advisable, as the decision of the question was not immediately required, to obtain the opinions of experienced nautical men, and references were therefore made to Captain Dundas Taylor, the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, and to the chief Commanders of the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Companies through the Directors. Statements were prepared by Mr. Parkes with the object of showing how far actual experience had confirmed the original estimate of the cost of the works. It was found that at the end of December 1878 there was a considerable saving on the piers; the northern pier having been carried into the five to six fathom section at an expenditure of Rupees 6,61,151 against the estimated cost for the same length of Rupees 7,37,262, while on the southern groin the real and estimated expenditure had been respectively Rupees 3,13,256 and Rupees 4,37,594. The total saving on both piers amounted therefore to Rupees 2,00,449 irrespective of the cost of the advanced rubble foundation and of a large saving

on the concrete blocks manufactured up to that time. Against these savings had to be set excess outlay on plant, and preliminaries and establishment, but the results as a whole were undoubtedly satisfactory.

A sum of Rupees 5,86,065 was spent during the year in extending and excavating the several sections of the Buckingham Canal, which, when complete, will link Kistna to Point Calimere in the Tanjore District. The work has been classed, under the orders of the Government of India, as a Productive Public Work. The traffic on the canal for the year ending 31st December 1878 amounted to 268,902 tons, the ton mileage to 9,162,295, the number of passengers who travelled by the canal to 140,011.

The orders restricting expenditure, the reorganization of the department, and the withdrawal of officers from several of the Irrigation Divisions for Military service rendered the year's outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department exceptionally small during 1878-79. The outlay from Loan Funds on the Godávari Delta system during the year was Rupees 2,13,779, making a total of Rupees 80,64,643 from the commencement of the works. The area irrigated under the anicut was 593,095 acres yielding a revenue of Rupees 25,43,374, divided into water tax Rupees 17,20,967 and land assessment Rupees 8,22,407. The ultimate area of irrigation will be about 610,000 acres. Of the contemplated 509 miles of navigable canals 461 miles have been completed. On the Kistna Delta system the outlay was Rupees 77,551 making a total of Rupees 48,49,737 from the commencement. This system irrigated 259,409 acres, yielding a revenue of Rupees 11,06,812, divided into water tax Rupees 7,94,827 and land assessment Rupees 3,11,985. The increased revenue due to the system is Rupees 8,57,888 and the ultimate area of irrigation will be acres 470,000. Of the proposed 348 miles of navigable canals 277 have been opened for traffic, though improvements have

still to be effected. On the Srivaikuntham Anicut System Rupees 16,815 were spent, the total outlay from commencement being Rupees 11,82,765. The area irrigated by this system in 1877-78 was 34,255 acres, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,62,414, of which Rupees 44,873 represent the increase due to the anicut. The Cauvery Delta is the largest system of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, and the area irrigated was in 1877-78 794,722 acres, yielding a revenue of Rupees 34,60,958, the increased revenue due to the outlay incurred on the system being Rupees 7,37,107. Rupees 13,39,641 were expended on this system by the British Government up to the end of 1873-74 on which a return of 85·81 per cent. has been obtained. On the regulating works of the Kodamurty and Trimulrajanar rivers Rupees 8,334 were spent. The other principal rivers of the delta have been provided with efficient regulators, but the following works are still required to complete the system and to effectually control the water supply: (1) The construction of regulating sluices on the Cauvery at the Grand Anicut to prevent excessive floods entering the delta, and the provision of a new head to the Vennar ; (2) The regulation of the water-supply of the minor rivers; (3) The drainage of the south-eastern part of the delta. Of the irrigation works carried out from ordinary revenue a sum of Rupees 3,621 was spent on the Chembrambaukam Tank System, the total outlay to the end of the year being Rupees 4,45,224 against the sanctioned estimate of Rupees 5,06,366. The work is now nearly complete, further outlay being required chiefly for land compensation. The improvements to the Kaveripakkam and Govindavadi channels in connection with the Palar Anicut System were in progress from famine funds, the expenditure during the year being Rupees 3,35,560; the value of the work done was however much less, and has not yet been fully determined. Of the Irrigation and Navigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept, some progress was made on the improvements to

the Byana weir in the Godavari District, and those to the Nandial tank in the Kurnool District, and to the distributaries of the Cumbum tank in the same district. The Utramallur tank supply channel in the Chingleput District was widened and deepened by famine labor. In the Coimbatore District an outlay of Rupees 1,19,594 was incurred from famine funds on the extension and improvement of the Pugalore channel which is fed by the Cauvery. In Salem considerable progress was made on the Marandahully project, the improvement of the Baroor channel, and the restoration of the Pennagoondapuram tank. These were famine relief works. The Cheyaur river embankment in the Cuddapah District was also carried out as a relief work. The flood bank on the north or left bank of the Pennar river in Nellore, the right embankment from Narasimmakonda to the anicut, and from the latter to the sea, were in progress. On minor new works and repairs Rupees 59,683 and Rupees 7,04,168 were spent respectively. Several accidents occurred, the most serious being the destruction of the head sluice of the main canal, Godavari Central delta. No lives were lost, but a decrease of revenue of about Rupees 11,000 resulted. Within fifteen days of the accident the supply to the canal was again under control.

The total length of the Madras Railway system remained at 857 miles, of which 42½ miles are double line during 1878-79. No further extensions are in progress, but a proposal was made during the year to complete the line from Bellary to Hospet, which was commenced by famine labor, sufficiently to admit of its being used for slow goods traffic. The new line was to be worked by the Madras Railway. This would undoubtedly prove a valuable feeder, but the proposal has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India. The line from Bangalore towards Mysore is in progress as a State Railway. On the South Indian Railway 6¾ additional miles from Porto-Novo to Chilambaram were opened for traffic,

making a total length of 612¼ miles open on 31st March 1879, and leaving 4½ miles to complete through communication between Madras and Tuticorin. This will be ready by 1st July 1879. The large bridges over the Palar and Pulavanár, which rivers were previously crossed by temporary roadways, were completed and opened for traffic during the year. The Arkonam-Conjeveram section, on the 3½ feet gauge, was converted to the metre gauge during July 1878, thus paving the way for its connection with the main line by the extension from Conjeveram to Chingleput. Preparations were made for converting the remaining section of 5½ feet gauge, between Trichinopoly and Erode, to the metre gauge; and it is expected that this will be accomplished up to Karur in July 1879, and up to Erode towards the end of the year. Some of the broad gauge rolling-stock was sold to State Railways. The branch, 16½ miles in length, from Villapuram to connect with the Pondicherry Railway at the east bank of the River Gingi, was commenced. The line within French territory, 7 miles in length, is being constructed by a private company, and has made good progress. The additional water-ways on the new lines of the South Indian Railway, which were shown to be necessary by the severe floods of 1877, are being pushed on; nearly 500 lineal feet of bridging were added during the year, and about as many more remain to be constructed. No further damage from floods occurred during the year. The condition of the line is being gradually improved, but the failure of an unduly large number of rails is a matter of grave importance. A good many stations have been added since the extensions were opened; and the total cost of the whole line, including the old broad-gauge sections, now stands at £6,090 per mile. Following upon a year of unusual activity, the traffic has suffered a great reaction, being at times abnormally dull in consequence of the general depression of trade. The months of June, July and August were marked by a slight revival of

the grain traffic, but the receipts of the year on both lines were but little above the average. The working expenses were, however, excessive. On the Madras Railway this was due partly to a retention of superfluous staff to meet a possible revival of famine traffic, but chiefly to the heavy charges incurred in the locomotive department in making good the wear and tear caused during the previous severe stress on the engines and rolling-stock, and to the large sums paid in compensation for goods lost or damaged in transit. Additional expenditure was also incurred in the reconstruction of the Cheyár bridge, and in substituting iron for wooden sleepers between Palghat and Beypore. The unfavorable result shown by the South Indian Railway is due principally to a debit to the Revenue Account of upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, on account of depreciation of rolling-stock sold to State Railways, and of permanent-way materials removed from a portion of line which has been abandoned. The net profits of the Madras Railway for the official year were Rupees 15,95,336, giving a dividend at the rate of 1·4 per cent. only on the total capital expenditure. The working expenses amounted to 75·2 per cent. of the gross earnings. The guaranteed interest, from the commencement of the company up to 31st December 1878, amounted to £8,674,206; and the net profits for the same period to £3,856,193; leaving a balance of £4,818,013 as a charge against the State, in addition to the expenditure on land and control. On the South Indian Railway the net profits of the year were Rupees 8,33,333, giving a dividend at the rate of 1·9 per cent. on the total capital expended. The working expenses amounted to 73·8 per cent. of the gross earnings. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1878 amounted to £2,005,971, and the net profits for the same period to £777,496, leaving a balance against the State of £1,228,475. The cost of land for the Madras Railway is estimated at 18 lakhs, and for the South Indian

Railway at $20\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. No further steps have been taken towards the transfer of the maintenance of the telegraphs of the Madras Railway to Government; a measure which was postponed in consequence of the famine. On the new extensions the telegraph was erected by Government, and the Company have paid rent and maintenance charges for the wires allotted to them. On the Madras Railway the block system was in force throughout the year over 107 miles; and its extension is under consideration. Winter's system of electrical inter-communication, which was introduced on the mail trains from 1st January 1879, has worked successfully, and is being gradually applied to all trains. No important alterations were made in the train service of either line. The trains were run with fair punctuality, and no serious accident occurred. On the Madras Railway the two-pies fare was re-introduced on 1st November 1878 over 447 miles, where it had been in abeyance since 1st August 1877; the total length over which this fare is available being thus increased to 654 miles. The investigations regarding the expediency of adapting the large railway bridges for the passage of troops, and in some cases making them available for the ordinary traffic of the country, resulted in the conclusion that only six of these bridges could with advantage be thrown open to the public.

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's returns from irrigation and the sale of water have generally been insignificant when compared with the capital outlay, averaging about Rupees 51,000 per annum up to the end of 1875-76, while the charge against revenue for maintenance and establishment was about Rupees 1,80,000. The impetus given to irrigation by the failure of the rains in the year 1876-77 and 1877-78 raised the revenue very materially. In the year 1878-79, that under review the demand for water fell again although the area

	Rs.
1876-77	2,47,434
1877-78	1,49,130

irrigated, viz., acres 18,362, exceeded that of any year prior to 1876-77, The revenue amounted to Rupees 81,326. The total capital outlay amounted to Rupees 1,69,05,676 up to end of 1878-79. The principal causes of absence of financial success are: (1st) the unwillingness of the ryots to use the canal water; (2nd) the high capital outlay on the works, which have cost more than double the amount at first anticipated; (3rd) the postponement of the navigation arrangements due to want of capital on the part of the company. On navigation works at the time of the first construction of the canal Rupees 36,80,584 were spent, which hitherto have yielded no return and whose upkeep has been a source of expense. By the refunds of capital outlay due to the abandonment of part of the original scheme, funds have become available, and it will soon appear how far the advantage offered by the canal as a means of communication and transport will improve its financial prospects. The canal was designed to irrigate 200,000 acres of rice or a proportionate area of rice and other crops, and up to the present time the largest area irrigated was in 1876-77, when a total of 24,545 acres of wet crops and 67,932 acres of dry crops, total 92,477 acres, was reached.

The report on the operation of the Imperial Post Office shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of Post Offices, Letter Boxes and Village Postmen in existence on the 31st March 1879. About 90 miles have been added to the mileage of mail lines open. There has however been a slight decrease, nearly 1 per cent., in the number of letters, &c. given out. The District Post now forms a very important auxiliary to the Imperial Post. It continued under the management of the Imperial Postal Department during the year with very satisfactory results. The expenditure on the District Post establishment, &c. amounted to Rupees 1,12,757 or Rupees 11,541 less than in 1877-78. There was a large increase amounting to nearly

270,000 in the number of despatches distributed through the agency of the District Post during the year.

The Imperial Telegraph Offices at Cuddapah, Salem and Erode, opened during the famine to afford relief to the Railway Telegraph Offices, were closed during the year 1878-79, and 133 miles of wire, the old road line of telegraph from Negapatam to Ramnad, was dismantled.

SECTION V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The finances of the Presidency, which were considerably affected by the famine in 1876-77 and 1877-78, materially improved in 1878-79, so much so that the revenue was slightly in excess of that of an ordinary year like 1875-76. The gross revenue from all sources, including the transactions of Provincial and Local (that is, the unfettered, fettered and excluded) Funds, and of the Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments, but excluding the adjusting credits on account of Provincial and Local deficits, amounted in the four years from 1875 to 1878 to Rupees 948,28,000 in 1875-76, Rupees 791,61,000 in 1876-77, Rupees 798,75,000 in 1877-78, and Rupees 1,026,81,000 in 1878-79, and the charges, excluding the adjusting debits on account of Provincial and Local surplus, to Rupees 722,84,000 in 1875-76, Rupees 898,56,000 in 1876-77, Rupees 1,144,49,000 in 1877-78, and Rupees 780,83,000 in 1878-79. It will thus be seen that the excess of revenue over expenditure was Rupees 20,54,000 more in 1878-79 than in 1875-76, and Rupees 352,93,000 and Rupees 591,72,000 more in the present year than in 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

The nett income or excess of receipts over expenditure in 1878-79 is Rupees 246 lakhs, augmented by Rupees 116¾ lakhs if the military charges disbursed from the treasuries of other Governments be excluded. This with the addition of Rupees 34 lakhs from railways and Rupees 20¼ lakhs from other sources, placed Rupees 417 lakhs at the disposal of the Government. The Government was thus enabled to lend Rupees 35½ lakhs to the Mysore State and others, to pay Rupees 36 lakhs as interest on Government securities, and miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments; Rupees 30 lakhs were devoted to refunds of deposits and other miscellaneous disbursements under debt account, and Rupees 338¼ lakhs were remitted to other Governments, making a total of Rupees 439¾ lakhs. The excess in disbursements of Rupees 22¾ lakhs over the receipts was met from the cash balances, which were reduced from Rupees 243¾ lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rupees 221 lakhs towards its close. In the preceding year there had been on the contrary a nett remittance of Rupees 245 lakhs from other Governments to this Government. Of the above 338¼ lakhs, the coin remittance in 1878-79 was Rupees 63 lakhs, besides Rupees 39½ lakhs from the currency reserve, against Rupees 76 lakhs and Rupees 20 lakhs respectively sent from Madras to other Governments in the previous year.

The after effects of the famine have been shown in regard to small coin, by the large influx into the treasuries during 1878-79 of Rupees 7½ lakhs in copper, and Rupees 4½ lakhs in small silver. Arrangements were therefore commenced during the year for the withdrawal of all surplus small coin into central depôts to be opened for the purpose.

The Land Revenue collections amounted in 1878-79 to Rupees 494,90,473 against Rupees 454,50,128, Rupees 329,65,750 and Rupees 349,48,839, realized from 1875-76 to

1877-78 respectively. The increase in 1878-79 compared with 1875-76 is Rupees 40,40,345 or 8·9 per cent., while the result in 1877-78 compared with the last mentioned year was a decrease of Rupees 105,01,289 or 23 per cent. The increase in 1878-79 compared with 1877-78 is nearly 42 per cent. The absence in 1878-79 of expenses incidental to the famine, diminished the charges in connection with Land Revenue by Rupees 1,68,882 compared with 1877-78. The percentage of charges under this head (including the cost of Revenue Survey and Settlement) to the receipts was 9·0 in 1878-79 against 13·3 in 1877-78, 13·4 in 1876-77, and 9·8 in 1875-76.

The Abkari contracts, which generally run for three years, having expired early in the year under review, advantage was taken of the opportunity to introduce various changes calculated to improve the revenue. The excise system, under which the monopoly and sale of arrack is assigned to contractors on condition of their paying duty at fixed rates per gallon, and of the revenue to be paid to Government not falling below a certain amount, was extended to several districts in lieu of the farming system; the maximum prices at which the contractors were allowed to sell arrack were lowered, those originally fixed having been found to be considerably in excess of the rates necessary to cover expenses and give a fair profit to the renter; the system of levying upon liquor sold in large towns a higher rate of duty than that imposed throughout the district, was introduced experimentally into the towns of Vellore, Trichinopoly (and Srirangam), Madura, Tinnevelly (and Palamcottah) and Salem, as liquor drinking classes in towns can afford to pay a higher price than the rural population; the separation of the arrack and toddy farms was extended to Chingleput, having been carried out in all other districts during the previous lease, the object of the separation being the development of the consumption of toddy,

which is both cheaper and more wholesome than arrack. The abkari revenue during the year amounted to Rupees 58,79,000 against Rupees 47,11,000 in the previous year. The increase is due to the collection of arrears held in suspense during the famine. The revenue, notwithstanding the collection of large arrears, is less than that realized before the famine in 1875-76, viz., Rupees 63,39,000. The actual consumption of liquor in 1878-79 was low owing to the continuance of the high prices of food grains, loss of population and impoverishment of the drinking classes.

It is proposed to introduce the Opium Act I of 1878 into this Presidency. Very little is known regarding the traffic in opium in this Presidency, but it appears to be sufficiently important to require regulation. The rules submitted by the Board to regulate the importation, exportation, transport and sale of this drug are under the consideration of Government.

A license tax was imposed during the year on all trades, dealings and industries under Madras Act III of 1878, with the view of providing funds for defraying charges devolving on Government for relief operations during famines. The tax is leviable on all incomes above Rupees 200, agricultural and professional incomes being exempt. Although the tax was unpopular from its very nature, the working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory on the whole. The total collections within the official year amounted to 8 lakhs of rupees, of which Rupees 1,40,000 were raised in Municipalities, the collections being made, with very few exceptions, by the Municipal Commissioners.

The Sea Customs revenue, exclusive of the import duty on salt, which is credited to the Salt revenue, amounted to Rupees 19,47,000, which, though slightly in excess of the revenue (Rupees 19,35,000) derived in 1877-78, is less than

the amount assumed as the standard revenue under the Tariff Act of 1875 by Rupees 6,55,000. About half of the falling off is due to decreased yield of the export duty due to short exports of rice and paddy in consequence of the depletion of stocks caused by the famine, and the other half to decreased yield of the import duty owing to a falling off in the import of railway materials and metals caused by the famine and the completion of the South Indian Railway, to the abolition of the import duty on cotton, twist and yarn, and grey piece-goods of certain descriptions, building materials, candles, &c., and to the reduction of duty on still wines.

The Land Customs revenue amounted to Rupees 1,19,000, or Rupees 21,000 in excess of the receipts in 1877-78, the increase being due to large exports of paddy and rice to the French Settlements from South Arcot and Tanjore.

During the year under review the Salt Department was constituted a distinct and separate organization. The Commissioner is assisted by two officers styled Deputy Commissioners, and also by a Personal Assistant. Proposals for improving the position of the executive officers in charge of districts (hitherto styled Deputy Collectors, but proposed to be called Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue) are under the consideration of the Government of India. The Salt revenue of 1878-79, including the value (realized during the year) of salt issued on credit both before and during it, amounted to 146 lakhs of rupees against 114 lakhs of rupees in 1877-78. Formerly it was usual to credit the value of salt sold on the credit system when the salt was issued, instead of when its value was paid, as is now the case. Consequently the revenue of 1877-78 was unduly lowered by the exclusion of the revenue derived during the year from salt sold on credit in the previous year ; and in order to make the comparison fair, the revenue of 1877-78 must be increased by Rupees 16 lakhs, which is the value realized during that year of salt

issued on credit in the year preceding. The total realizations of 1877-78 will then stand at Rupees 130 lakhs, or in other words, the true increase in 1878-79 was only Rupees 16 lakhs instead of 32 lakhs according to the general books and accounts of that year. Of this increase of 16 lakhs, 83 per cent. is due to the enhancement of duty levied under Act XVIII of 1877, which came into force at the end of December in that year, and the remainder to increased imports of foreign salt into South Canara and Malabar owing to the discontinuance of sales on Government account on the introduction from 1st November 1877 into those districts of the Excise Act VI of 1871. In the salt sales there was a nett decrease of 662,000 maunds or 10 per cent. This was due to decreased sales in every district except Kistna, where there was an increase of 74,000 maunds arising from the return of the Brinjaris to the trade which they had relinquished during the famine, when the scarcity of fodder and of water made it difficult for them to feed their droves of pack cattle.

The Stamp revenue was the highest ever realized, amounting to 53 lakhs of rupees against 49 lakhs in the previous year and 50 lakhs in 1875-76, the year before the famine. The increase, which occurs both under Court Fees and General Stamps, was due to the numerous transactions rendered necessary by the past famine and to the renewal of the abkari leases during the year.

The incidence of the land revenue was Rupees 1-9-3 per head of the population against Rupees 1-7-3 in 1875-76; of the license tax newly imposed in the year Rupees 0-0-5; of abkari Rupees 0-3-0 against Rupees 0-3-2; of customs Rupees 0-1-0 against Rupees 0-1-7; of salt, exclusive of cost price, Rupees 0-6-8 against Rupees 0-6-11; and of stamps Rupees 0-2-8 against Rupees 0-2-7. Thus the total incidence of taxation under all the above main heads of revenue amounted to Rupees 2-7-0 against Rupees 2-5-6 in 1875-76,

an ordinary year unaffected by the famine. The increase in the incidence is chiefly due to the collection of large arrears of revenue left uncollected during the famine. It must however be observed that the incidence has been calculated on the supposition that the population in 1878-79 was the same as at the time of the census of 1871, no allowance having been made either for the natural increment in the years before the famine, or for the great loss of life during the famine.

The Public Works receipts show a small decrease in consequence of the large sale of tools for famine works in 1877-78. The Ordinary Public Works outlay in 1877-78, given as Rupees 32¼ lakhs in that year's report, has since been raised to Rupees 46¼ lakhs in the Public Works books by the adjustment of famine expenditure. The outlay in 1878-79 was Rupees 39¼ lakhs, or Rupees 7 lakhs below the amount last named. This decrease is due to the stoppage of several works from financial considerations. The above figures do not include the outlay on the Harbour works, which are treated as a Provincial Productive Public Work in the Public Works books.

There has been in 1878-79 an improvement in the receipts of Provincial Service proper of 1½ lakhs over those of the previous year, due chiefly to an increase in the registration of documents and the absorption of the School Fee Fund. Besides ¼ lakh which was spent on Famine Relief in excess of the 45 lakhs allotted for the purpose from the Imperial revenues, the Provincial expenditure of 1878-79 under other heads exceeded that of 1877-78 by 7¼ lakhs; the main causes of this are—the transfer to Provincial of the charge previously borne from the School Fee Fund, the temporary accommodation accorded to Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 (in consequence of their over-drawings from the treasury), and the excesses in Jail and Police charges arising from the

continued effects of the famine. The nett result is thus an increased expenditure of 6 lakhs compared with 1877-78. The gross deficit of the year is Rupees 3,33,316, but taking into account Rupees 2,66,139 the balance with which it opened, raised to Rupees 2,95,076 by the absorption of the School Fee Fund assets, an unfettered fund, the nett result is that the Provincial Services were indebted to the Imperial treasury Rupees 38,240 on the 31st March 1879. Charges to the amount of Rupees 3,41,091 will, it is probable, be eventually added, against which must be set the assets of fettered funds absorbed amounting to Rupees 2,05,867, so that the final result of the year will probably be a deficit of Rupees 1,73,464.

The only unfettered fund now at the disposal of Government for Provincial purposes is the Cattle Pound Fund. The receipts of this fund in 1878-79 fell short of the disbursements by Rupees 5,305, leaving a balance of Rupees 2,29,787 at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1879.

Of the funds which fall under the category of fettered funds, the Local Fund under Act IV of 1871 is the only important one which needs special notice. The receipts under it amounted to Rupees 74,97,347, of which sum Rupees 39,69,170 were derived from rates and taxes and Rupees 3,37,258 formed the Provincial grant for schools and general purposes, and the contribution from special funds. Public Works receipts, which include large refunds, amounted to Rupees 24,96,249, and the remainder, Rupees 6,94,670, consists of the receipts of endowed institutions, the contribution from Municipalities, school fees, and other miscellaneous items. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 61,25,218, of which nearly Rupees 47 lakhs, or about 76·5 per cent., were spent on public works, more than Rupees $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on education, Rupees $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on hospitals, dispensaries, and vaccination, and the remainder, Rupees 7 lakhs, on

sanitation, executive and controlling establishments, and other miscellaneous purposes. The revenue from rates and taxes improved in 1878-79 by nearly Rupees 10½ lakhs compared with 1877-78, the favorable nature of the season permitting of the collection of a large portion of the arrears of previous years. This fund closed with a credit balance of Rupees 20,21,295 on the 31st March 1879, but this sum does not make allowance for the deficit balance in a few districts met by a temporary loan from the balance at credit of Provincial Services. The income of all the other fettered funds amounted to Rupees 29,17,265 in 1878-79 against Rupees 23,95,044 realized in the previous year, the improvement which is chiefly in the transactions of the Village Service and Jungle Conservancy Funds being due to the collection of a large amount of arrears. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 26,58,002 in 1878-79 against Rupees 22,55,591 incurred in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly in the Village Service Fund, and being due to the payment of arrears of salaries of the village establishment. These funds closed with a credit balance of Rupees 14,73,132 on the 31st March 1879.

Loans were granted by Government to the extent of about 34¾ lakhs during 1878-79, of which 30 lakhs was to the Mysore State (in addition to the 50 lakhs granted in the previous year), and about 3½ lakhs to the Ramnad Estate (this raised the total loan to it to 13¾ lakhs). About ½ lakh was granted to the Saidapet Local Fund Board, completing the full loan to it of Rupees 1,99,790. Of the sum of Rupees 26,59,000 which was outstanding on the 1st April 1878 in connection with Famine loans, Rupees 6,98,000 was recovered during the year; while further advances to the extent of Rupees 1,34,000 made the outstandings at the close of the year Rupees 20,95,000.

The operations of the Money Order Department were extended during 1878-79 by the addition of nine offices,

making eighty-five in all. Small sums were, in accordance with the object of the system, more extensively remitted. Both the receipts and issues in the Madras Circle were more than in the previous year, but the issues in other circles showed a falling off due to the return to their own provinces of officers who temporarily served in Madras during the famine. The nett profit from the working of this department was Rupees 9,375 in 1878-79, or Rupees 567 less than that of the previous year.

The yearly nett circulation of notes of the Madras and its sub-circles Calicut and Cocanada has decreased by Rupees 19,30,894 compared with that of the previous year. This was probably owing to an improvement in the agricultural state of the Presidency, the famine having in the previous year given rise to an increase in the circulation. This cause had not entirely ceased to operate in the year under review, and will probably account for the fact that the circulation still stood at a higher figure than that which had been reached in any year previous to 1877-78. The operations of the Exchange Department show a decrease as compared with 1877-78. The year closed with a coin reserve of Rupees 29,77,450 in excess of the opening balance. There has been no change in the nominal value of Government securities held by Madras and its sub-circles. A sub-depôt for small coin was opened at the Currency Office, Madras, during the year; but owing to the want of accommodation not much was done towards utilizing it. A forged note for Rupees 100 was presented for encashment on 7th September 1878 by the Bank of Madras at the Currency Office, Madras. The forgery was detected and the note handed over to the Police for inquiry. As the result of the inquiry the note in question was proved to have been cashed at the Treasury at Trichinopoly on 2nd May 1878 by Head Constable Vythalingam Pillay. The man was brought before the Magistrate, but as the evidence

produced did not appear sufficient to justify his committal he was not committed for trial. The profit to Government of the Currency Department after defraying all expenses during the year was Rupees 2,35,835 against Rupees 3,12,838 in 1877-78.

SECTION VI.
VITAL STATISTICS.

The rainfall of the year 1878 was not on the whole favorable to farming operations, and therefore to food production. There was a decrease of nearly two and a half millions of acres in the breadth of cultivation, and the ordinary food-crops were subjected to blights and destruction by grasshoppers and locusts to an unusual extent. Food production could not therefore have caused a rapid fall in prices. As a fact it did not, for famine rates for food-grains continued throughout the year. Yet neither the gross mortality nor the actual condition of the people indicated that the population as a whole was suffering in anything like the degree they did in 1877. When prices hardened, however, in May, June, and July, there was an addition to the number of applicants for famine relief and an increase in mortality resulting from insufficient food. The explanation of these facts seems to be that the ryots had been able to grow enough food for home consumption and to pay their hired laborers and partly to replenish stocks, but they had no surplus large enough to influence market prices in addition. The laboring poor of the towns, who alone are paid in money, felt the pressure of increasing prices, but owing to their reduced numbers could better bear the strain. Hence, though prices remained much as they were in the former year, there was less need of relief and but little increase of mortality.

The diagrams printed as a Special Appendix to this volume have been continued to illustrate the connection between the prices of food and mortality. These diagrams prove that when market prices rise above 15 to 20 lb. the rupee for rice or above 30 to 40 lb. the rupee for the commoner grains, after adverse seasons and a diminished rainfall, an increased mortality from famine must be looked for. They show that though the rise in prices and in mortality after this point in prices has been reached, closely correspond, there is no so exact correspondence between decline in prices and decline in mortality. This is so, partly because after the lower strata of the people have been largely reduced in numbers by famine, a chronic continuance of high prices is better borne by the well-to-do survivors than by the helpless many, and partly because the decline in prices is not quite a natural decline. Prices remain artificially high after the great bulk of the people enjoy enough to eat.

The registration of births and deaths in 1878 has been attempted over a population of 29,127,205 according to the last census. Registration appears on the whole to have been fairly conducted in 1878. There was less disorganization of village life than in the previous year, and the registration officers were not to the same extent seeking employment out of their villages. There was a noticeable falling off in births throughout the Presidency, and the diminished birth-rate has been almost entirely confined to the famine districts, or to districts which have subsequently felt the effects of scarcity. In the famine area of 1877 the birth-rate fell from an average of 20 per mille to 8·8 per mille in 1878, and in the other districts from 19·9 per mille to 17·2. The ratio for the whole Presidency was only 11·9 per mille, while in 1877 it was 16·3, and in 1876 12·16 per mille. After May 1878 there was a gradual improvement in the birth-rate in most parts of the famine area, but in Kurnool,

Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapah births occurred but sparsely up to the end of the year; in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, too, where there was distress in 1878, the birth ratios were declining at the end of the year. In the two years 1877 and 1878 the registered births were fewer by 444,720 than in 1875 and 1876. The deaths registered amongst the native inhabitants of the Presidency in 1878 were 810,921 out of a population of 29,127,205; of these deaths 426,428 were males, and 348,493 females. The general death-rate was in excess of the average, being 27·8 per mille, against 18·1 per mille, the mean ratio of the five years previous to the famine. The proportion of male to female deaths registered was less than in the famine year, but in excess of the average. As a fact the statistics of the famine relief camps show that males died from the effects of privation, in a greater proportion to their numbers than females. In 1877 the registration results show 122·6 male deaths for every 100 females, while in 1878 the proportion of male deaths had sunk to 110·9 males to 100 females. The small number of deaths registered amongst infants in 1878 is very striking, and the result is no doubt due to the fact that fewer children of infant age were exposed to risks. Amongst old persons the mortality was heavier than usual in 1878. Many who survived the famine were so enfeebled that they dropped off gradually in the following year.

Finally, it must be observed that the mortality of the population while not much more than one-half that of 1877, was considerably higher than any of the years prior to 1877. While mortality was higher than usual in nearly all parts of the famine area of 1877, it was also above the average in those districts which did not come specially within the operations of famine relief, as Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Tanjore, South Canara and Malabar. The death-rate was specially high throughout the year in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary and in the town of Madras.

The epidemic of cholera which began to affect the Madras Presidency in 1875 was gradually dying out in 1878. The prevalence of the disease was mainly confined to the four northernmost districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna. There was a partial revival of it in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, obviously connected with the assembly of persons at the Humpi festival in the western part of the Bellary District in April, and there was the usual seasonal recrudescence of the epidemic in Tanjore and South Arcot. By the end of the year cholera was practically extinct over nearly the whole of the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, and it continued to prevail only in the northern districts on which the stress of the epidemic fell in 1878. The mortality from small-pox was heavier than usual, but not so great as in the famine year. The epidemic was most severe in the Godavari, Tanjore, Malabar, Kistna and South Arcot districts. One-third of the total deaths occurred in the Godavari District alone. From the registration of small-pox mortality in municipal towns, it appears that more than two-thirds of the small-pox mortality occurred in children under 12 years of age. Small-pox is a disease to which young persons are specially liable, and the large proportion of mortality in the young shows how necessary it is to extend more generally the practice of vaccination amongst the infant population. The fever mortality of the whole population was in the ratio of 12·8 per mille, the average ratio of five years before the famine being 7·6 per mille. The year 1878 was undoubtedly a very malarious one in Southern India. This is shown not only by the deaths registered as "fever," but in the great prevalence of malarious diseases in jails and amongst bodies of men of whom the statistics can be compared with those of other years. In Nellore, Madura, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot, South Canara and Tinnevelly the fever deaths were largely in excess of those of ordinary years. The causes of the unusual development of malarious fevers appear

to have been excessive drying and heating of the soil followed by excessive saturation from unusual rain and floods. No relapsing or typhus fever was seen, but those who had been enfeebled by privation fell easy victims to the prevailing malarious fever. That seasonal causes had a good deal to do with the fever mortality is evident. In January 1878, while the famine sufferers were still numerous, 54,363 deaths were registered as "fevers." In the hot dry month of May the deaths fell to 21,695. In July, with the setting in of rains the fever mortality rose to 26,429, and the increase went on steadily until December, when 39,364 deaths were registered. Fever mortality in Southern India is always lowest in the hot dry months of April and May. There can be no doubt that the registered deaths under the head of bowel diseases always fall short of the actual number, and that many deaths really due to diseases of the digestive system are wrongly returned under the heading "fevers" or "other causes." The proportion of deaths from bowel diseases decreased as the effects of the famine wore off, and at the end of the year 1878 the numbers were not in excess of the average returns of years prior to the famine. The registration of deaths the result of violence shows that the deaths from snake-bite and wild beasts were fewer than in any previous year's registration.

During the year the town of Anakapalle in Vizagapatam District was added to the list of Municipalities and Mettapolliem in the Coimbatore District was removed from it. There are now 49 Municipal Towns in the Madras Presidency with an aggregate population of 1,620,480 according to the census of 1871. In those towns the birth ratio to population for the year was 25·3 per mille, and the death ratio 38·5 per mille. The mean results of the three years before the famine were births 28·6 per mille and deaths 31·3. The returns for Municipal towns are more correct than those for rural districts. It is noticeable therefore that the returns both for the towns

and the country generally indicate a lower birth-rate than usual, and a high death-rate. There was a great diminution of mortality from cholera, small-pox, and bowel-complaints in 1878, showing that these diseases were less prevalent, and that the flocking of famine stricken into the towns for relief had in a great measure been stayed. The deaths from "fevers" were slightly higher in 1878 than in the previous year, affording another proof that febrile diseases were very prevalent in all classes of the population during 1878.

In 1878 the funds of all Municipal bodies had been crippled by the events of the famine. On the average however about 40 per cent. of income was devoted to sanitary works, including conservancy. Some of the larger towns require considerable expenditure for water-supply and drainage. In Tanjore surveys and estimates have been made for providing a supply of water to the town, and application has been made for a Government loan to carry out the work. In Madras the water-supply has been good and abundant throughout the year, and the arrangements for distribution are gradually being extended. The drainage of Madras remains *in statu quo*.

The health of prisoners in jails during 1878 was not so bad as in the former year, but owing to the number of prisoners admitted during 1877 and the early months of 1878 in a starved condition, the mortality has been very high. The ratio of admissions to hospital and deaths to strength were 944·4 and 125·4 respectively, and were higher than the rate for any year except 1877 since 1866 and 1864 respectively. Sickness and mortality were heaviest in the early months of the year. The latter was higher in the district than in the Central jails, and especially in those districts where the population continued to suffer from famine and scarcity during 1878. Outbreaks of cholera occurred in Bellary, Berhampore, Kurnool, Madura, Russelkondah, Tellicherry, Tranquebar and Vizagapatam jails. In all those localities

the disease appeared in the free population prior to its outbreak in the jails. Isolated cases of small-pox appeared in seventeen jails. The disease prevailed epidemically only in Madura jail, where vaccination had been neglected. Febrile affections were very common, as in the civil population generally; but bowel diseases and dropsy, depending on privation, were the chief causes of mortality. The mortality from this cause however had diminished very much by the end of the year. A very noticeable feature in regard to jail hospitals in the famine districts was the great tendency to unhealthy ulceration, and to sloughing of sores, or abrasions of the skin. This fact was noticed also in the various famine relief camps and works, and in civil hospitals. At the present time the poor in our worst famine areas are suffering chiefly from chronic and intractable ulcers. The disease is due to long continued innutrition.

Owing to the improvement in the season of the year under review and to the limited demand for labor in the Ceylon market, caused by the influx of large numbers during the famine, there was a decrease of 51,941 in the total number of emigrants in 1878-79 as compared with the previous year. The number of emigrants however in 1878-79 (117,148) is still larger than that (93,258) for the year before the famine. The number of immigrants also in 1878-79 was less than in 1877-78, but nearly the same as in 1875-76; the figures for 1875-76, 1877-78 and 1878-79 being 82,053, 92,317, and 88,864 respectively. Emigration to the Fiji Islands was declared legal, but no agency was established in this Presidency.

The statistics bearing on medical relief are for the official year 1878-79. Five new civil hospitals and dispensaries were opened during the year. In 1877-78 there was an exceptionally large increase in the number of patients. In 1878-79 however there was a further increase of 15,542 which shows that the public health had not returned to its normal condition in the year under review. The increase however was

entirely under the head of out-patients, thereby showing that there was a decline in serious cases. Fevers were again the most prevalent complaints. The great prevalence of ulcer, skin diseases, ophthalmia, abscess and boils is indicative of a low state of public health. The total revenue of the institutions from all scources was 11,016 rupees more than in the preceding year.

The total population of the three lunatic asylums, viz., Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was 491 or 22 less than in the previous year; of the above aggregate 106 were criminal lunatics. The total admissions of the year including readmissions, were 176, of whom about 30 per cent. were females. As usual the great majority of those admitted belonged to the lower classes. The death-rate amongst the inmates of asylums was again very high, a result partly due to climatic causes affecting the health of the population generally, and partly to the emaciated condition of many of the patients on admission due to prior privation. In 183 cases the cause of the attack were discovered. In 33·08 per cent. it was due to intemperance or the abuse of narcotic drugs; in 25·73 per cent. mania was congenital or hereditary; in 25·13 per cent. the attack was assigned to moral causes, and the remainder to a variety of other causes. The average annual cost per insane was in Madras 181 rupees, in Vizagapatam 110 rupees, and in Calicut 111 rupees. The high cost in Madras is due to the presence of European and East Indian patients.

The Civil Lock Hospital, Madras, continued in work during the year 1878-79. The number of women on the register on the 31st March 1879 was 1,294, showing an increase of 271. These figures include but a small proportion of the women practising prostitution. In a large city like Madras with only a small section of the prostitute population under surveillance the working of the Health Officer's Department is rendered more or less nugatory, as disease could only be stamped out

by complete registration. Amongst the troops in Fort St. George venereal disease was more prevalent than in 1878-79, and a large proportion of the cases was of the worst type, viz., primary syphilis.

The health of the British troops during 1878-79 was fairly satisfactory compared with the previous year. The average strength shows a slight reduction. The admission ratio from all causes, 1389·36 per mille of strength, was greater by 158·63 per mille, while the death ratio (19·33) was less by 0·06, and the invaliding ratio 48·23 by 0·48 per mille of strength. The increased admission-rate was mainly due to the prevalence of malarial fevers at Bellary, Secunderabad and Kamptee. Cholera shows a slight increase and prevailed most in the Hyderabad and Burmah circles, the admission and death ratios being 3·44 and 2·22 respectively per mille of strength. Small-pox and enteric fever both show a marked reduction, particularly the latter. Much of this decrease is probably due to diseases formerly returned under that name being now shown as continued and remittent fevers. The mortality from dysentery and hepatic affections combined, compares favorably with the preceding year, the death ratio of these combined diseases being 5·29 per mille of strength against 7·82. Sun-stroke was more prevalent than in the year preceding. All circles contributed cases, the Burmah circle suffering most. Venereal affections were very prevalent among the troops and caused much inefficiency.

The health of the native troops in 1878-79 was more favorable than in either of the two preceding years. The ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of strength were 703·0 and 11·1 respectively against 869·6 and 11·6 in last year. Sickness was most prevalent in the Presidency Division, Ceded Districts, Hyderabad Circle, Northern District and Mysore. In British Burmah and Nagpore there was a marked improvement in the health of the regiments. The most prevalent diseases in the Madras Presidency were malarial

fever, diseases of the respiratory organs, rheumatism, skin diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa, and venereal affections.

To bring the vaccination statistics into harmony with other vital statistics of the population, and to facilitate the earlier submission of annual reports, the calendar year has been adopted instead of the official year for the report on vaccination. In the year 1878 the number of primary vaccinations was 515,840, and of these 355,091 were performed in the nine months from April to December. There was a distinct falling off in work in comparison with the official year 1877-78, but in that year the assembly of the population in famine-relief centres afforded unusual facilities for vaccinating the people; compared with the work of ordinary years, the results for 1878 are favorable. The proportion of successful cases was 86 per cent. The number of children under one year of age vaccinated was but 45,450, and in the same period the number of births registered in the Presidency was 348,657. In the previous year 68,055 children under one year of age were vaccinated; the falling off is probably due in some degree to the smaller number of births in 1878. The cost of vaccination, excluding the work done by Medical subordinates, was on an average Annas 5-6 per each successful case. This is a higher average than that recorded in 1877-78, when owing to so many persons being operated on in famine camps the average cost per head was reduced considerably. The cost of vaccination depends greatly on the facilities of access to the population. In Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Jeypore the cost per case is always high, while in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, &c., the expenses per head are relatively low. Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination during the latter part of the year were required to report specially on the sanitary condition of the villages they visited to inspect vaccinators' work. They are being trained to work as Sanitary Inspectors, but are not at present so efficient in this capacity as might be desired.

SECTION VII.

The University was almost self-supporting in the year 1878-79. Five candidates were registered and four were examined for the degree of Master of Arts. Of these two passed, one in the first branch, taking up English and Latin, and the other in the fifth branch, Mental Philosophy and Sociology. For the B.A. degree the number of candidates rose from 150 to 231 and the number of passed men from 52 to 140, being double the highest number ever reached in any previous year. For the first Examination in Arts the number of candidates rose from 507 to 663, while the number passed fell from 191 to 172. The number of first grade Colleges, or Colleges educating up to the B.A. degree is six, the same as last year; but the number of second grade Colleges, or Colleges educating up to the F.A. standard has risen from ten to fourteen, the Hindoo High School, Tinnevelly, and the Government High Schools at Berhampore, Salem and Cuddalore having all raised their standard. The number of students reading for degree is 222 against 221 last year, but owing to the unusual severity of the Matriculation examination two years ago the number of pupils reading for the first Examination in Arts has fallen from 833 to 681. The Rajahmundry College passed four graduates for the first time this year, and Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam, also succeeded in passing one graduate. On the other hand, the Doveton Protestant College has been obliged to close its B.A. classes owing to the students preferring the study of medicine. No examination was held this year for the degree of Master of Laws. For the degree of Bachelor of Laws the number of candidates rose from 30 to 35 and of passed men from 10 to 23, of whom twenty belonged to the Presidency College and three to the Maharajah's College, Trevandrum. In the Faculty of Medicine one candidate came up for the Preliminary Scientific examination, two for the first L.M.S. examination, and one for the second L.M.S. examination. These four candidates all passed. Two who

came up for the first M.B. and C.M. examination both failed. In the Faculty of Engineering there were four candidates for the degree of B.C.E., but all failed. Three students of the Civil Engineering College obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers.

Turning now to the consideration of Secondary Education, the number of candidates who came up for the Matriculation examination rose from 2,441 to 2,597, while the number who passed fell from 807 to 356. All classes of schools were affected by the unusual severity of the examination, but the failure was much more marked in aided schools than in Government schools. The attendance in English High Schools for boys rose from 4,003 to 4,415, mainly owing to two unaided schools, coming under inspection, and to three aided schools, raising their standard. A comparative examination was held of the fifth classes of all Government Schools except those attached to first grade colleges and the Practising Department of the Madras Normal School. One aided school, the Wardlow Institution, was allowed to send in pupils to this examination. Altogether 18 schools were examined, and the result was that 212 out of 315 candidates were pronounced fit for promotion to the sixth class. During the course of the year the Collector of Malabar reported to Government that the Zamorin of Calicut had established an institution styled the Kêrala Vidyásála for the descendants of the Rajahs and Chieftains who ruled the country at the time that it passed into the hands of the British. Twenty youthful members of the Zamorin's family, and two nephews of the Vallabha Rajah were attending the school, and Manavêdan, B.A., Rajah of the Eastern or Kotaha Kovilagan, was one of the Assistant Masters, but the Malikanadars generally had not availed themselves of the education offered to their children. Under these circumstances the Zamorin had thrown the school open to all boys of good caste, and there were 268 boys on the rolls. No grant-in-aid was asked

for for the institution, but Government marked their approval of the enlightened and liberal action of the Zamorin, by presenting the Kêrala Vidyásála with a school library, some apparatus, models and diagrams. The attendance in English Middle Schools was nearly the same as in the previous year, viz., 12,878 against 12,902. A comparative examination was held of the upper fourth classes of 23 Government schools, two aided schools and two Local Fund schools. Out of 526 candidates examined 292 were found fit for promotion. During the year a new curriculum was published for Mahomedan schools and Sanscrit classes, and a weekly examination on paper was instituted in all Government schools. The forms of school registers and returns were revised and new rules were laid down with regard to free scholarships. These and various other reforms, which have been carried out in the last three years, have been embodied in a Code of Standing Orders, the want of which has been much felt. The establishment of new gymnasia has not made much progress owing to the restriction on expenditure; sanction has however been granted for the entertainment of a European soldier as a gymnastic teacher in the Bellary College, and a grant of Rupees 1,137-2-5 has been given for a gymnasium in the People's Park intended for the use of all the Madras schools. The number of girls attending secondary schools is small. According to the more rigid classification adopted this year there were 43 girls in English high schools, preparing for the School Mistresses' Certificate Examination, 1st Grade, which is an examination somewhat inferior to the Matriculation Examination. There were also 160 girls in English middle schools and 175 girls in vernacular middle schools preparing for the School Mistresses' Certificate Examination, 2nd Grade, which is a middle school examination of an easy kind; sixteen girls passed for the 1st Grade against five in the previous year, and 26 for the 2nd Grade against 43. With two exceptions all the successful candidates belonged to schools in the town of

Madras, and all the certificates obtained were imperfect, the candidates having passed only in one language.

In regard to primary education it may be remarked that the number of pupils in primary schools has fallen from 235,998 to 218,089, of whom 15,887 are in the upper primary, and the rest in the lower primary division. The decrease is almost entirely connected with schools on the results system. Under the new rules the maximum grants have been reduced by one-third, and the examinations generally are more difficult than they were, especially in arithmetic, for the first and second standards. The reduction in the scale of grants has however not been maintained in the case of girls' schools and purely Vernacular Mahomedan schools. The old rates have been restored in these schools for five years. Altogether the number of pupils presented for examination under the results rules has fallen from 88,393 to 62,825, and the expenditure on results grants from Rupees 2,79,940 to Rupees 1,74,850. Inefficient schools can earn so little under the new rules that many small schools of this kind have been closed or withdrawn from inspection, and such aid as has been given has been chiefly given to really deserving schools. The sums set free have in some districts been applied to other educational purposes, for which money was greatly needed. The most important of these is the establishment of Elementary Normal schools for training the teachers of the indigenous schools. The number of pupils in Local Fund schools has risen from 21,538 to 22,753, and in Municipal schools from 4,132 to 4,270. Proposals for systematising and developing education in Municipalities have been submitted to Government and are now under the consideration of the Municipal Commissions. The gradual improvement in the condition of the primary Government schools for Mahomedans is marked by the fact that these schools are one after another becoming middle schools. This was the case this year in the Mahomedan schools at Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore and Nagore.

The separate primary Mahomedan schools hitherto maintained at Kurnool and Cuddapah have been amalgamated with the primary departments of the Government high schools, and it is hoped that under these arrangements the Mahomedan pupils will pass on from the primary to the middle and upper departments. The enquiry into the condition and educational requirements of the European and Eurasian population was brought to a close during the year. The result entirely confirms the view formerly taken that the necessities of the case are neither great nor pressing. The number of European and Eurasian children receiving no education has been found to be inconsiderable. The majority of them are the children of Railway employés, whose case is engaging the special attention of the Directors of the Railway Companies and their Agents. As regards other children, it has been resolved to admit the children of parents who are unable to pay school fees as free scholars in Government and aided schools. There have been hitherto no Local Fund girls' schools, but this year seven have been opened in the Godavari District and a Chuttram girls' school has been established at Needamungalam in the Tanjore District. The number of girls attending these schools is 224. The Local Fund Boards were relieved some years ago of all charges connected with female education, but as there is not much probability of Government establishing girls' schools in villages, it may be hoped that the example which has been set this year in the Godavari may be followed in other districts. The attendance in Municipal girls' schools rose from 353 to 409. The attendance in English salary-grant girls' schools and two unaided schools which furnish returns rose from 1,833 to 21,167, but only 51 out of 98 girls passed for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, 3rd Grade, against 87 out of 107 last year. The attendance in Vernacular salary-grant girls' schools rose from 2,581 to 2,829, but only 7 out of 27 passed for the 3rd Grade against 12 out of 19 last year.

The number of students in Normal schools for masters has risen from 362 to 396. Forty candidates, who had previously passed the B.A., F.A. or Matriculation examination, and had entered the Normal schools for the purpose of being trained, came up for the special examination in method against 54 last year, and 39 passed against 46. For the fourth grade there were 19 candidates against 20 last year and 14 passed against 7. For the fifth grade the number of candidates presented rose from 184 to 237 and the number passed from 138 to 160. Some important questions regarding Normal Schools have been disposed of during the year. It has been decided that the training of Matriculates, First Arts men and graduates shall be carried on only in the Madras Normal School, and that no person shall be admitted into this school unless he has been selected for, and provisionally appointed to some post which has become, or is about to become vacant. Every Normal student admitted with a provisional appointment, is required to sign an agreement binding himself to complete his training, to take up his appointment, and to remain in it or in any other to which he may be transferred, for five years. Men provisionally appointed to posts in aided schools may be similarly sent by the managers to be trained. Normal students sent for training by Native States will in future receive no scholarships and will be required to pay an annual fee of Rupees 100. The Normal Schools of Vizagapatam, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Calicut and Mangalore will train men only for employment in primary schools, instead of competing with the Madras Normal School. The Local Fund Boards were relieved some years ago of all charges connected with Normal Schools, but as there are no Government Normal Schools in many districts, there have been no means in these cases of training men for employment in primary schools. The reduction of expenditure on results grants has enabled the Coimbatore Local Fund Board to open an Elementary Normal School, and the Vellore Local Fund Board have sanctioned

the appointment of a training Master to be attached to the Vellore Normal School and prepare Local Fund Masters for the 5th Grade Examination. Arrangements have also been made for opening a Local Fund Normal School at Salem. There are still only three Female Normal schools, but the number of Normal students in them has risen from 63 to 113.

The total number of schools according to the returns of last year was 9,143. A school containing an upper, middle and lower department or a middle and lower department was then regarded as a single school. This year some changes have been made by the Government of India in the statistical forms, and under the system now prescribed each department of a school is reckoned as a separate school. If the present arrangement had been in force last year, the number of schools on the 31st March 1879 would have been 9,523. The number this year is 9,274 and the attendance has fallen from 255,809 to 2,37,838. As already explained, the decrease is almost entirely owing to the new rules for results grants. Municipalities have not been much affected, the number of pupils in them being 71,275 against 72,915, but in Local Fund Circles the number has fallen from 182,894 to 166,563. The number of boys has been reduced from 225,603 to 211,640 and of girls from 30,206 to 26,198.

The normal growth of the income from school fees has been checked for two years by the famine, and although a new scale of school fees came into force on the 1st January 1878 it could scarcely be expected to produce much effect in three months. The new rates have now been in operation for a further period of twelve months and on the whole there has been an increase of Rupees 11,853, of which 4,115 appertains to the Medical College. The total receipts from school fees in 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 1,33,921.

Of late years several aided schools have been carried on at a profit, the Government grant and the school fees exceeding

the expenditure, and it has become apparent that in certain large towns the time has come for reducing the amount of aid hitherto given. Reductions amounting to Rupees 24,554 per annum have been accordingly ordered in certain large institutions at Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Combaconum and Coimbatore.

The aggregate value of stock in the Government Book Depôt at the end of the year 1878-79 was Rupees 1,71,612, being Rupees 15,485 more than the value at the end of the year preceding. The number of books printed was 24 against 27 last year, and the number of copies struck 344,000, valued at Rupees 36,125. The printing operations were confined as much as possible to large editions of cheap elementary class-books. There was an increase of 5,298 copies in the number of books and maps purchased, at an additional charge of Rupees 2,265. The new system of obtaining books direct from a firm in England is working satisfactorily. The number of books sold during the year exceeded the number sold in the previous year by 7,580 copies, which realized Rupees 2,452 above the sale proceeds of 1877-78. The financial position of the department was better at the end of the year than at its beginning by Rupees 6,695. The Depôt now costs the Government nothing, and was able to surrender, soon after the close of the year, Rupees 5,000 of the working capital lent by Government, which has now been reduced to Rupees 20,000.

The total number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 increased from 636 to 824 during the past calendar year. Thus much of the ground lost during the famine of the previous year has been regained. The number of works written in the European languages remained the same as in the previous year, while those in the Vernacular languages of the Presidency showed an increase of about 7 per cent. There was, however, a falling off in publications

in the Oriental classical languages. Of the total publications 21 per cent. were educational and 79 per cent. non-educational. More than 48 per cent. were entered as religious, 14 per cent. under the head of language, 10 per cent. under poetry, 4 per cent. under law, 5 per cent. under fiction, and a little over 11 per cent. were of a miscellaneous character; the entries under the remaining heads were comparatively small. The registration of copyrights, which is left optional with the publishers, also increased, the number of entries being 91 against 71 in the previous year.

The aggregate number of students in the Madras Medical College during the year 1878-79 again shows an increase amounting to 29 for the year under review. Of 43 students in the Senior Department none succeeded in passing the First M.B. and C.M. examination; but two passed for the L. M. and S. degree, of whom one has since gone to Europe. The Second Department numbered 86 students at the commencement of the session; of these 11 third-year students passed their final examination, two being placed in the first class. In the Junior Department numbering 63, 30 were first-year students and 23 second and third year, four being those students who failed in their final examination last year and who were remanded by order of Government. Of the 23 senior students, 19 passed for the grade of Hospital Assistant. The nett expenditure for the year was 41,360 rupees. The fee rules lately sanctioned by Government came into operation in the year under review. The fees amounted to 4,115 rupees.

During the official year 1878-79 the average daily number of boys on the rolls of the Male Branch of the Lawrence Asylum was 320. Thirty-one boys were placed out during the year either by enlistment, by appointments to the Government Telegraph Department, or by apprenticeships. Thirty-four were sent back to their friends for various reasons. The teaching

of the remaining children was satisfactorily conducted, and the school especially distinguished itself in the Peter Cator examination. The expenditure during the year was materially reduced, and the average cost per boy was Rupees 268-5-0, or 29 rupees less than that of last year. The farm has now been distinctly severed from the institution, and all supplies obtained from it are paid for in cash. It stands towards the institution much in the same relation that the Lawrence Asylum Press does, its profits being annually credited to the upkeep of the school. The accounts of the farm for last year showed a credit balance of 1,949 rupees. The strength of the Female Branch stood on the average throughout the year at 59 girls. Three girls were placed out during the year and one died. The average cost of each girl was Rupees 309-3-10, or 49 rupees in excess of what it was last year. This branch of the institution was also well taught, and distinguished itself in the Peter Cator examination. The health of the children in both branches was very good throughout the year.

Two Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations were held under the superintendence of the Commissioner of U.C.S. Examinations during 1878-79; the Special Test in August 1878 and the General Test in February 1879. For the former 3,717 candidates appeared, and 1,131, or 30 per cent., passed; for the latter 4,487 candidates appeared, and but 568, or 12·6 per cent., passed. Of the successful candidates in the latter examination but 3·1 per cent. were Europeans and East Indians and 2·8 Mahomedans; the remainder, 94·1 per cent., were Hindus. Three other examinations were held in connection with the Medical Department. The receipts in connection with all the examinations exceeded the disbursements by Rupees 3,974.

The School of Arts has continued to advance under the recent reorganization during 1878-79. The Artistic Department may be considered a success. In the Manufacturing Department two branches of industry are entirely carried on

by students, the decorative department and the stain-glass works. The series of experiments in potting "bodies" spoken of last year is now drawing to a close, and so far as it has advanced tends to show that the necessary materials for making every description of Keramic ware are available in Madras. The institution may now be regarded as nearly self-supporting.

The Museum continued during 1878-79 to attract a large number of visitors, though the number shows a steady decrease during the last three years. At the request of numerous Mahomedan gentlemen the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month was set apart for gosha ladies when the privilege was fairly appreciated, about fifty ladies attending on each occasion. The work of cataloguing was duly attended to and 6,617 specimens were added to the collections during the year, a number much above the average though less than that of 1877. The monthly average number of visitors to the library to read was 220 against 191 last year, thus showing an improvement; some of these visitors were teachers in public institutions and others young men reading for University degrees.

SECTION VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

There is no archæological department in this Presidency. In 1876 the Government of India sanctioned a special grant of 1,000 rupees for explorations in the Kistna District. These were undertaken by Mr. R. Sewell, C.S., at Amravati and Undavilli, and were continued to December 1877, when Mr. Sewell was compelled by sickness to leave the district. He had up to that period made considerable excavations at Amravati, and had laid bare the whole of the Cave Temple of Undavilli,

a description of which will be found in the second part of this volume, at an expenditure of Rupees 436-9-2 only. In January 1878 Mr. Sewell returned to the Kistna District and resumed the work of excavation at Amravati, which he continued until again compelled by ill-health to leave the district for England in April 1879, at a further expenditure of Rupees 238-7-2, and Rupees 152-11-9 for drawings, &c, Up to December 1877 one hundred feet of the platform between the rails and 91 marbles, some in the most remarkable preservation and exceedingly beautiful, had been laid bare at Amravati. But no detailed report on the operations has been as yet received. Before his departure in 1879 Mr. Sewell arranged for the transmission of such of the marbles as could be moved to the Museum at Madras. In February 1879 an application for a second grant of 1,000 rupees was made to the Government of India with a view to the continued prosecution of the researches commenced by Mr. Sewell at Amravati.

SECTION IX.
LOCAL FUND CIRCLE ADMINISTRATION.

The financial position of the Local Fund Circles has been already mentioned. The number of miles of roads constructed was 393 against 223 in 1877-78 and 390 in 1876-77. The number maintained was 12,264 against 14,000 in 1877-78 and 16,250 in 1876-77. The increase in the former arose from certain roads constructed from famine funds as relief works having been made over to Local Funds on the understanding that only the normal value of such works was to be charged against them. The expenditure on the repair and maintenance of the ordinary communications

of the country was however restricted as much as possible in view to securing a sufficient margin to meet the portion of the expenditure on famine relief works chargeable under the orders of the Government of India to Local Funds. Besides, though there has been very considerable improvement in the proceeds of local taxation as compared with the previous year, the Provincial grant for roads was much curtailed, being only Rupees 70,000 against 1 lakh last year and 2½ lakhs the year before, so that the funds available for expenditure were much reduced. The gradual withdrawal of the Provincial grant of late years has rendered additional taxation necessary in the Malabar District. Ever since the introduction of the Local Funds Act IV of 1871, it was found that the revenue raised under it was insufficient to meet the pressing requirements of the district owing to the land cess leviable under the Act being based on the land assessment, which is exceptionally light in this district. The difficulty was at first met by liberal grants from Provincial funds; and when contributions from this source could no longer be spared, and as there was no reason why this district should not provide for its own wants in like manner with other districts, it was at first proposed to reimpose the house-tax on the understanding that it should be levied only in amshoms (groups of villages) in which full provision is made for the educational requirements of the people, the funds thereby set free being made available for other purposes. This proposal was however abandoned, and it was finally resolved to raise the necessary funds by increasing the rate of land-cess from one to two annas in the rupee of the assessment, and Act I of 1878 was passed to legalize this measure.

The notice of the administration of the Madras Municipality relates to the nine months ending 31st December 1878 only. The affairs of the city were administered during that period by a board constituted under Act IX of 1867, which has been

repealed by the City of Madras Municipal Act 1878, under which the present board is constituted. The receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 7,00,000 and the expenditure to Rupees 6,49,000, but the balance must be reduced by 38,000 rupees, the nett proceeds of the license tax. Thus the income just balanced the expenditure; but the result would have been a decided deficit were it not for the fact that the proceeds of the taxes exceeded the average by 77,500 rupees. There remained also a floating debt of Rupees 2,19,500 at the end of the year, so that the financial condition of the Municipality cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The Sinking Fund for the payment of the Water Works loan was maintained. The water works were maintained in order, but the delivery channel is reported to need extensive repairs. No important extension of the pipe-system was made; nor was anything done for the improvement of the drainage. The expenditure on the conservancy and maintenance of roads amounted to 1,00,449 rupees and on surface cleansing and the removal of rubbish to Rupees 1,14,399.

The number of Municipalities administered under Act III of 1871 was the same as last year, 48. As the accounts have not been submitted in time from some Municipalities, the budget figures have been used. The results are only approximate therefore. The receipts have advanced from 11,47,000 rupees to 13,42,000 rupees. This is due to increased taxation. A slight diminution appears in the nett receipts from tolls, due to the payment of arrears of Local Fund share in some Municipalities. The incidence of taxation, excluding tolls, advanced from Rupees 0-6-8 in 1877-78 to Rupees 0-7-5 in 1878-79. The expenditure was Rupees 10,60,209 against Rupees 11,09,446, but the year closed with a balance of Rupees 1,01,707 against Rupees 87,020 last year. Municipal hospitals and dispensaries continued to be worked as satisfactorily as in the previous year, and to be well appreciated

by the public. Under the provisions of Section 9, Act III of 1871 rules for the election of Commissioners in ten Municipalities have been passed. It has been decided to bring them into force from the 1st September 1879 in regard to vacancies occurring from that date.

In the Ecclesiastical Department the number of chaplains present for duty was much short of that required; but 27 chaplains were available to fill 34 posts. Several churches therefore had to be left without chaplains during the year. The voluntary contributions within the diocese show a decrease of Rupees 15,750.

In the Stationery Office the value of the stationery received and purchased shows an increase of Rupees 68,458 above the average of four years; the issues a decrease of Rupees 15,891, which is due to a smaller consumption of stationery. The charge for office establishment amounted to Rupees 6,865, and is about the same as in previous years.

The value of the work turned out at the Government Press in its various branches was slightly in excess of that in the previous year, amounting to Rupees 3,06,539-1-3. The expenditure was Rupees 2,48,201-14-5, yielding a profit to Government of Rupees 58,337-2-10. The cost per page was 15 annas 5 pies, being 4 pies less than last year. There was an increase of 1,524 pages of original matter, but a decrease of 2,056 pages of remade-up matter.

The income of the Lawrence Asylum Press fell from Rupees 1,05,581 in 1877 to Rupees 95,540 in 1878. The disbursements were Rupees 97,652, which includes Rupees 10,000 paid as a contribution towards the Lawrence Asylum School, 6,000 rupees invested for the Pension and Gratuity Fund, and the board and lodging of twenty apprentices, lads from the Lawrence Asylum School. The Press seems to have worked satisfactorily during the year.

The estimated value of the work turned out in the District Presses is Rupees 1,68,000, or Rupees 10,000 in excess of that of 1877-78. Deducting from this Rupees 82,000, the charges incurred during the year, the working profit amounted to Rupees 86,000. The increase of work is mainly due to the printing of lists of persons liable to pay the license tax for publication in the District Gazettes. The receipts during the year from subscriptions to District Gazettes, &c., amounted to Rupees 17,000 against Rupees 14,000 in 1877-78.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

Operations of the year and statistics.

THE operations of the Government in connection with the special administration of Famine Relief Works and Famine Charitable Relief, together with the statistics connected with those two subjects, will be reported on for the whole period of the recent scarcity in a separate report.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

Legislation.

The review of the administration in this State is for the Malayalum year 1053, ending the 15th August 1878. Two legislative enactments were passed. By the first the sub-officers of the taluk cutcherry jointly were given all the magisterial powers vested by the law previously existing in the Sub-Magistrate when that officer was within his taluk, powers which they could before exercise only when he was out of it. By the second the existing scale of fees in suits was revised and a stamp duty on the several petitions, &c. presented to the courts was imposed. Five important notifications also of which two had the force of law were issued, dealing with the conservancy of the town of Trivandrum ; prescribing rules for the registration of assurances ; reducing by 25 rupees per candy the duty on prepared Tinnevelly tobacco ; making vaccination compulsory on every public servant not vaccinated within the previous five years, on every person entering the service, on all students in public schools, on all vakeels holding sunnuds, on all patients in public hospitals, on all convicts, and on all the indigent poor relieved at the cost of the State ; and vesting the care and control of all roads, channels, canals, tanks and avenue trees in the Public Works Department, to whom the powers necessary to enable them to duly exercise such control were given.

Judicial Administration.—Civil Justice.

The following statement shows the work done during the year under review by the two grades of Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction :—

Courts.	1052.				1053.				
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end.
Munsif	3,928	32,163	36,091	31,322	4,769	28,873	33,642	29,571	4,071
Zilla	1,453	2,910	4,363	2,608	1,755	2,726	4,481	2,276	2,205
Total ...	5,381	35,073	40,454	33,930	6,524	31,599	38,123	31,847	6,276

The number of suits filed was less by 10 per cent. than that in the previous year, and the number disposed of by about 6 per cent.

In the Munsif Courts the number of suits pending over three years was reduced from 131 last year to 57 in this. The amount in litigation was 12,37,729 rupees against 12,93,066 in 1052. The average duration of a suit was 63 days in 1053 against 58 in 1052. Twenty per cent. of the decisions were appealed against, and 33 per cent. of the judgments appealed against were reversed.

In the Zilla Courts 50 suits pending more than three years remained undisposed of. The average duration of suits varied with the Courts from 2 months and 28 days to 12 months and 2 days. The value of original suits filed in this class of court was 18,77,569 rupees.

The appeal file of the Zilla Courts showed 2,450 cases, including those pending at the beginning of the year, for disposal. Of these 1,848 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 602 against 526 last year. The average duration of appeals varied from 1 month and 12 days in Alwaye to 5 months and 23 days in Alleppy. The value of the claims was in this case 1,39,690 rupees. Against 80 per cent. of the decisions special appeals might have been presented, but only against 14 per cent. were appeals actually presented.

In the Sudr Court the number of appeals, special appeals, and reviews pending at the beginning of the year was 246, the number filed during the year 584, giving a total for disposal of 830, of which 482 were disposed of and 348 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of the claims involved is given at Rupees 2,56,713. The average delay in disposal of a suit was 5 months and 2 days against 3 months and 16 days in 1052.

There were 1,26,948 decrees in which execution might have been taken out, for the three years 1051, 1052, 1053 ; of these execution was not moved for in 38,801 cases ; in 39,858 decrees the execution proceedings were not completed ; thus 48,289 remained for execution, of which 4,294

remained in process of execution at the end of 1053; of these 41 were of a continuing character.

The revenue derived from the Courts amounted to 2,24,060 rupees and the charges to 1,70,236 rupees, leaving a balance to credit of 53,824 rupees.

—Criminal Justice.

Including those pending at the commencement of the year, 20,558 cases against 20,520 in 1052 came for disposal before the Magistracy. Of these, 16,917 against 17,127 in 1052 were decided by them; 797 against 733 in 1052 were committed to the Criminal Courts; and 2,881 against 2,636 in 1052, were struck off for various reasons, leaving 13 pending against 24 in 1052. The average duration of each magisterial case was 12 days against 18 in 1052, and of each committable case 18 as against 20. The number of persons involved was 44,153, of whom 1,582 were under 16 years of age. Of the 16,917 cases disposed of, in 6,466 cases in which 9,905 persons were concerned, convictions were obtained; in 3,654 in which 9,555 persons were concerned, the prisoners were acquitted. Of the same number 2,561 were offences against the person, 3,028 against property. Not a single case of dacoity occurred during the year, and of the robbery cases many were merely technically such. The Magistrates, as distinguished from the Sub-Magistrates, had 557 cases on their own files, of which they dealt with 522 themselves and committed 30 to the Zilla Criminal Courts. There were 90 cases of suicide and 401 accidental deaths; of the latter, in 266 cases death is attributed to drowning.

Including pending cases there were 1,992 appeals to the Magistrates from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates, in 386 of which the decision of the lower Court was reversed and in 190 modified. There were 271 appeals to the Zilla Criminal Courts from the decisions of the Magistrates for disposal during the year, of which 190 were disposed of in the year and 87 were pending at its close. In 18 of those disposed of the decision was reversed and modified in 44. The Appellate Courts reviewed 21,334 calendars during the year, of which but 94 were remarked upon.

The following statement contrasts the work done by the Zilla Criminal Courts in 1053 with that done in 1052:—

Years.	Filed inclusive of arrears.		Disposed of.		Remaining.	
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1052 ...	906	1,911	846	1,807	60	110
1053 ...	918	1,919	771	1,606	147	313

The average duration of each trial was 18 days against 2 months and 20 days in the year previous. The criminal work of the Sudr Court was as follows:—

	Cases.	Prisoners.
Number of cases referred and pending	465	1,044
Disposed of	459	1,034
Remaining	6	10

There were 18 appeals preferred before the Sudr Court from sentences passed by the Zilla Criminal Judges. The original decisions were reversed in 8 cases.

Police. The departmental organization of the Police underwent no change in the year under review. A Police officer with suitable establishment was appointed at Peermade and a small Police-station opened at Cottoor, the cutcherry of the Sub-Magistrate and Police officer at Athemally, with its dependent tannahs, being abolished. The cost of the force was Rupees 1,59,816. A small temporary preventive force of 100 men was appointed to protect the Cardamom Hills on the Madura frontier.

Jails. The average daily number of prisoners was 612. The average mortality was 7 per cent. against 9 last year. The charges on account of Jails were Rupees 48,184. The average cost per head of each convict was Rupees 78½ per annum, made up of Rupees 41¾ for dieting, 21½ for guarding, 11 for medical attendance, and 4¼ miscellaneous.

Registration of Assurances. Classifying the registrations into instruments relating to immoveable property and to other transactions, the results of the year were as follows:—

	1052.		1053.	
	Instruments.	Value.	Instruments.	Value.
		LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Relating to immoveable property	63,385	214	68,872	236
Others	1,710	9	1,915	12
	65,095	223	70,787	248

showing an increase of 9 per cent. in the number of registrations. Of the instruments relating to immoveable property 97 per cent. related to property not exceeding Rupees 1,000 in value. The financial results of the working of the department show a surplus—the highest on record—of Rupees 67,592 as against 61,512 in the last year. There were but 9 cases of false personation in connection with registration, in which 19 persons were concerned.

Revenue. The following statement contrasts the demand, collection, and balance under *land revenue proper* and the receipts under *miscellaneous fluctuating land revenue*:—

Year.	Land Revenue Proper.			Fluctuating Land Revenue.
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Receipts.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1052	16,03,130	15,40,592	62,538	91,420
1053	16,83,764	16,25,886	57,878	1,01,621
		+ 85,294		+ 10,201

The increase of collection under the general head is therefore Rupees 95,495. Under the head of old arrears there was an outstanding balance on account of the year 1052 of 6,53,744 rupees, for the collection of which it was found necessary to appoint a special agency in two divisions, with the result that 59,600 rupees were collected in seven months. A deficient system of registration of those liable for the land revenue and the want of a proper Revenue Recovery Act seem the chief causes of such large arrears; the introduction of proper measures relating to both points occupied the attention of the Government during the year. Twenty-six title-deeds for coffee lands previously sold were issued during the year, against 22 in the year previous. No public sales of such lands were held, but a lot previously advertised was disposed of by private sale. In the year under review the receipts under the head of *miscellaneous revenue* were Rupees 7,04,883 against 5,86,826 in the year previous. Under the head of advances for supplies on account of religious feasts there is the large amount of 4,37,283 rupees unadjusted. Vigorous attempts are being made to adjust this sum. The *customs revenue* for the year under review amounted to Rupees 12,52,121, showing a nett decrease of 15,254 rupees. In the following statement the value of, and duty on, imports and exports are contrasted with the figures for 1052 :—

—			1052.	1053.	Increase.	Decrease.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Value of Goods	Imports	Dutiable ...	20,38,881	19,89,543	...	49,338
		Free	28,58,081	55,05,216	26,47,135	...
	Exports	Dutiable ...	67,38,200	73,28,700	5,90,500	...
		Free	13,46,814	4,07,001	...	9,39,813
Duty paid ...	Imports		8,75,353	8,48,608	...	26,745
	Exports		8,51,308	3,62,799	11,491	...

Of the increase in the value of goods imported about 14 lakhs is due to that of rice and paddy alone. The quantities dealt with are not given as the import of rice and paddy is free; it is impossible therefore to say how much of the increase is due to enhanced value and how much to an increased quantity imported. The quantity of these articles exported, though small relatively to the estimated productive capacity of the country, shows a considerable increase. The decrease in exports generally is due mainly to a decrease under the heads of coffee,

of which the crop is said to have been short, and minor goods. The decrease in the import duty falls entirely under the head of tobacco. The loss is not due to the revision of the duty lately carried out, but to diminished import from Tinnevelly. The gross receipt of *revenue from salt* was in 1053 Rupees 14,19,309. The charges amounted to Rupees 1,97,913; the nett revenue was therefore 12,21,396 rupees, showing an increase of Rupees 2,37,885 above that of the year 1052. The increase is due to the enhanced price which was imposed during the latter half of the year. The incidence of the salt tax per head of the population was 9 annas 4 pies, and the consumption per head 18 lb. It was found necessary, with a view to check fraud, to employ separate establishments for storing and selling the salt, an arrangement which brought frauds to light in one instance. The subjoined statement compares the *abkari revenue* for 1052 and 1053 :—

—	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1052	1,60,517	1,59,250	1,267
1053	1,63,003	1,61,372	1,631
		+ 2,072	

The charges on account of this revenue amounted to 1,097 rupees. Rupees 10,178 were realised on opium and bang.

The financial results of the working of the Forest Department were as marginally shown. The nett revenue of the year shows an increase of Rupees 12,462. The subject of the cultivation of what is known elsewhere as kumari in the forests of the State is receiving the serious attention of the Government owing to the destruction of the forests caused thereby. The cultivation and collection of cardamom spice is under the control of a separate branch of the Forest Department. The crop gathered in 1053 was 133 candies, for which 2,14,015 rupees were realised, giving an average price of 1,749·5 rupees a candy, a rate exceeding the average rate of the last six years. Experiment has shown that could the ryot be induced to abandon the lately introduced system of plucking the crop partly green and to allow the crop to ripen fully, the quality of the crop would be materially improved, and with it the revenue. The question is one of fiscal importance. The health of the Forest establishment suffered exceptionally in the year under review.

	RS.
Receipts	1,60,654
Disbursements	45,417
Nett Revenue ...	1,15,237

General Administrative Agencies.—Public Works Department.

The prosperous condition of the finances enabled a very large allotment, viz., 8,20,000 rupees, to be made for Public Works in the year under review against 5,71,000 rupees in the preceding year. The expenditure on new works in the year amounted to Rupees

4,14,108, on repairs to Rupees 2,70,657, and on establishment to Rupees 91,076. The latter charge therefore amounted to 11·7 per cent. of the expenditure. Of new works the principal was the Vurkalay-Barrier Canal, on which 1,15,029 rupees were expended. An appropriation of one lakh for the "Kodiar" scheme—viz., the construction of a channel from the Kodiar river to the sea at Colachel to supply water to the taluks of Towalla, Agusteeshooram, and Culcoolam—and of one lakh in addition, to the ordinary grant for the maintenance of existing irrigation works was made during the year; but little of the former seems to have been spent; the latter was fully utilized. The traffic returns on the several lines of roads show a large nett increase. The expenditure by the Marahmut Department amounted to Rupees 3,12,107, being a decrease of Rupees 1,30,974 as compared with last year, due to the transfer to the better organized agency under the Chief Engineer of much of the work previously carried out through this agency.

Education, Science and Art.

In the College and High School the strength of the several departments compares as follows:—

—	End of 1052.	End of 1053.
College	130	121
High School	578	567
Preparatory School	357	301

The opening of the Anglo-Vernacular School in the fort accounts for the decrease in the Preparatory School, which, owing to deficient accommodation, is stated to have been desirable. A scale of fees higher by 50 per cent. and an entrance fee were introduced during the year. The charges on account of the institution amounted to Rupees 36,830 and the receipts to Rupees 8,290. In the English District Schools there was but little variation in the aggregate number remaining at the end of the year from that at its beginning. A comparison of the numbers of those who join or leave the schools during the year with the whole number attending shows a very fluctuating and changeable attendance, and gives ground for the remark that but little progress can be made by the schools and little benefit can accrue to the pupils. The charges on account of these institutions, twenty-one in number, were Rupees 19,041, the fees received Rupees 2,281, the nett cost Rupees 16,760, showing the cost per pupil to Government to be 14 rupees per annum. There is an English Girls' School at Trivandrum, on the rolls of which there were 57 girls at the end of 1053 against 55 in the year before. The school made satisfactory progress. The number of Vernacular Schools of the different grades and the daily average attendance in them were as follows:—

—	Number of Schools.		Average Daily Attendance.	
	1052.	1753.	1052.	1053.
Village Schools	204	194	7,018	7,061
District do.	29	29	1,870	1,854
Grant-in-aid Schools at the Capital. ...	22	21	} 9,236	9,752
Do. do. at Out-stations. ...	265	287	}	
	520	831	18,124	18,667

The percentage of girls attending the Government schools was 8·5 per cent. The number of girls' schools remained stationary. The expenditure incurred and fees realised thus compare with the previous year :—

—	Charges.	Fees.	Nett Cost.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1052	65,165	18,826	39,339
1053	56,450	15,972	40,478

Rupees 11,379 were disbursed as grants-in-aid to the 287 schools above shown, of which 281 were under Mission agencies. The diffusion of elementary education in the Vernacular continues steadily to progress. The building for the Museum was completed, but not occupied during the year. The number of visitors in 1053 was 28,803 against 27,593 in 1052. An expenditure of Rupees 16,266 against Rupees 10,548 in 1052 was incurred this year on account of the Public Gardens, and Rupees 4,688 against 5,041 on account of the Zoological Department.

Medical. The number treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State in 1053 was 77,153 as compared with 85,342 in 1052. The diminished numbers treated may in some measure be ascribed to a less general prevalence of epidemic disease, and perhaps to incorrect returns. In the Maternity Hospital there were 40 in-patients treated against 37 in 1052, and 33 out-patients against 21. In the Lunatic Asylum there were 55 patients at the beginning of the year, and 49 were admitted. Of the 104 thus under treatment in the year, 39 were discharged and 11 died, leaving 54. Of those discharged 17 were cured and 22 relieved. Both cholera and small-pox afflicted the country in the year under review. The operation of vaccination was performed on 78,387 persons against 72,508 in 1052, with success in 95·1 per cent. of the cases. The inspection of the hospitals in the country was this year first put under the Durbar Physician.

Military. The pay of the men of the Nair Brigade was raised during the year, involving an immediate monthly increase in the cost of the corps of 1,264 rupees.

Revenue Survey. The Revenue Survey and the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments were maintained during the year, the former at a cost of

11,003 rupees, the latter of 20,319 rupees. The cost of survey was one rupee an acre for regular survey and four annas for rough survey. The regular settlement apparently contemplated in last year's report has not yet been begun.

Unjell or Postal Department and Mint.

The length of the Unjell routes was 708½ miles; the rate of speed from 4 to 4½ miles per hour. The number of private letters in 1053 was 329,794 against 303,026 in 1052, the postage on which amounted to Rupees 17,895 against Rupees 16,348. The official covers sent numbered 476,318 against 453,221 in 1052, assessable with Rupees 77,264 against Rupees 73,846. The total receipts were Rupees 17,595 against charges amounting to 28,451 rupees. The boat transit worked at a loss of Rupees 574 against Rupees 528 in 1052. The mint worked at a slight profit to Government during the year. It is stated that the gold coinage lately introduced has hardly any circulation. The State elephants numbered 120 during the year, of which 96 were available for use. The charges under this head amounted to Rupees 30,822, the receipts to Rupees 1,631.

Balance sheet.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 59,78,021, the expenditure to Rupees 56,15,211, showing a surplus of Rupees 3,62,810. The main heads of receipt were land revenue about 17 lakhs, and salt 13 lakhs; of expenditure, on public works nearly 12 lakhs, and the subsidy which amounted to 8⅕ lakhs.

COCHIN STATE.

Legislation.

The period to which the review of the administration of this State relates is the Malayalum year 1053, or from the 15th August 1877 to the 15th August 1878. Regulation 1 of 1053, legalizing the confiscation of all materials, implements, animals, &c. employed in smuggling was sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja. This measure, which is in accordance with the law in British India, was rendered necessary on account of certain recent decisions in the local courts.

Judicial and Civil Justice.

The following statement shows the work performed by the Courts of original jurisdiction in the year 1053 compared with 1052 :—

Years.	Courts.		Number of Suits.				
	Class.	Number.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.
1052 ...	Zilla	2	294	687	974	608	366
	Munsif ...	6	1,229	7,722	8,951	7,636	1,315
	Total ...	8	1,523	8,402	9,925	8,244	1,681
1053 ...	Zilla	2	366	625	991	574	417
	Munsif ...	6	1,315	7,615	8,930	7,741	1,189
	Total ...	8	1,681	8,240	9,921	8,315	1,606

The percentage of contested cases decided was 45·8 and 20·5 in the Zilla and Munsif Courts respectively. All the suits in the Munsifs' Courts related to property not exceeding in value 200 rupees and 11 of those in the Zilla Courts.

In the following statement the working of the Zilla Appellate Courts in the years 1052 and 1053 is shown :—

Years.	No. of Courts.	Number of Suits				
		Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.
1052 ...	2	50	346	396	294	36
1053 ...	2	102	424	526	359	167

Of the 359 appeals heard 41 were withdrawn. The decision of the lower Court was reversed, or modified, or the suit remanded in 36 per cent. of the cases dealt with.

The following statement shows the numbers of both regular and special appeals disposed of by the Appeal Court :—

Years.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.
1052 ...	164	165	329	192	137
1053 ...	137	161	298	180	118

Of the 180 cases disposed of 19 were withdrawn. The decision of the lower Court was reversed, or modified, or the suit remanded in 28·5 per cent. of the cases dealt with.

The following statement shows the average duration of contested cases in the several Courts as compared with the former year :—

Courts.	1052.		1053.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Appeal Court	9	27	8	7
Zilla Court—				
Appeals	3	3	3	5
Original Suits	8	28	6	7
Munsif Courts—				
Original Suits	3	17	3	17

In the year 1053, 3,087 decrees were executed against 3,084 in 1052. The institution fees and stamp penalties collected amounted to 61,424 rupees against 67,121. The judicial charges amounted to 56,000 rupees.

Criminal Justice.

In the year 1053, 61 cases and 155 persons were committed to the Criminal Courts. Of these 60 cases and 145 persons were dealt with. Of these latter 86 were acquitted and 56 convicted. The ratio of acquittals was 61·4 per cent. against 50·9 in the year before. Of those

convicted 29 appealed—the sentence on 13 was quashed. Thus but 3·0 per cent. of those committed were punished. In one case capital punishment was awarded.

The number of prisoners in the jails at the commencement of the year was 212, admitted 215, total 427; of whom 262 were released, 4 died, and 1 was under sentence of death, leaving 141 at the end of the year. The average daily number in the jails was 165. The charges were, omitting annas— Jails.

Charges.	Rs.	Per head of daily Strength. Rs.
Diet	10,209	61·9
Clothing	178	1·1
Guards	2,826	17·0
Repairs	21,284	129·0
Total ...	34,497	209·0

or 209 rupees a head including repairs, excluding repairs 80 rupees. The health of the prisoners was good.

The following statement shows the working of the Police, and incidentally of the Magistrates' Courts, for the year 1053 :— Police.

——	Cases.	Persons.
Total for disposal	2,221	3,743
Of which were—		
Dismissed without calling on defendants to answer the charges.	682	2,057
Dismissed for want of evidence	752	
Compromised by the parties	298	683
Convicted and punished	409	761
Committed	54	135
Pending at the close of the year	26	107
Total ...	2,221	3,743

The average duration of each case before the Police was 8 days. It is stated that steps will be taken to improve the organization and efficiency of the Police force.

Under the head of revenue the *land revenue* receipts in 1053 were Rupees 6,15,080-12-8 against Rupees 6,29,347-11-0 in 1052, or a decrease of Rupees 14,266-14-4, attributed to a part of the Trichur lake not having been cultivated owing to unseasonable rain, to remission, and to postponement of the demand. The *customs* revenue showed an increase of Rupees 2,425-0-5, being Rupees 1,11,981-6-2 in 1053 against Rupees 1,09,556-5-9 in 1052. The fees on licenses to sell tobacco amounted only to Rupees 9,390 against Rupees 9,800 in 1052. The *abkari* farm also showed a decrease of Rupees 1,445-13-8 and opium of Rupees 1,300, the collections being Rupees 62,223-4-7 and 5,749-2-3 Revenue.

under each head respectively. In *salt*, however, there is a very great increase both in sales and in revenue as shown below :—

—	Sales.	Revenue.
	MAUNDS.	RS. A. P.
In 1052	51,669	1,19,220 12 5
In 1053	85,616	2,26,968 9 0
Total ...	33,947	1,07,747 12 7

This result is due partly to enhanced price, partly to increased sale owing to the exhaustion of purchases made in anticipation of the rise in price, but chiefly to the suppression of smuggling from the district of Malabar. The consumption of salt averaged 17·62 lb. per head. The amount paid for the purchase of salt was Rupees 17,322-7-1 or Rupees 9,050 more than last year.

Registration. The total number of documents registered in the six registry offices in the year 1053 was 15,854, of which 4 were wills, 15,319 related to immoveable and 530 to moveable property. The total value of property dealt with was Rupees 53,93,480-9-3 and the average value of each document 340 rupees. The total fees collected amounted to Rupees 23,426-1-2, the charges to Rupees 10,433-2-10, leaving a surplus of Rupees 12,992-14-4.

Education. Mr. Sealy continued throughout the year 1053 in the office of Director of Public Instruction and Master of the High School. The duties connected with the Book Depôt were performed during the year by a member of the High School establishment. The number of boys on the rolls of the High School at the beginning of the year was 304, at the end 313, of an average age of 14·9 years. In the University Examination in December 1877 the school was very successful, 8 out of 10 boys sent up having passed the Matriculation and 7 out of 10 the F.A. Examination. The prospects for next year are not on the whole so promising. The daily average attendance was 280 boys out of the number on the rolls. There were five District Schools open throughout the year. These schools are of two classes, the first teaching up to the standard of class III, comprising three English classes and a Preparatory class with Vernacular classes; the second teaching only up to the standard of class II, and providing instruction only in the Preparatory and Vernacular classes. There are two schools in the first class and three in the second. There were 444 boys on the rolls of these schools. The attendance is stated to be fluctuating and irregular. Of these boys 333 were instructed in English.

The cost of the High School establishment was Rupees 19,281-6-7, the proceeds of fines and fees Rupees 2,142-4-0. The cost to the State was

therefore Rupees 61-3-4 per pupil, the average daily attendance being 280. The cost of the District Schools amounted to Rupees 10,280-0-1.

In the following statement the percentage of the population of each caste of school-going age is shown :—

Number of Boys in the State between 6 and 20 years of age.		Number attending School.	Percentage.
Caste.	Number.		
Hindus	66,899	456	0·68
Mahomedans	5,396	16	0·30
Christians	22,549	280	1·24
Jews	179	5	2·70

Of the lower classes of the Hindu community not one attends the High School, and a number hardly worth counting the District Schools. The percentage for the high castes of Hindus may be taken at 1·50. Education does not seem therefore to reach the mass of the population. The reasons are stated to be that they prefer giving their children an early practical training at home and that they cannot afford to pay the fees, &c. charged.

The following statement shows the expenditure in 1053 under the head of public works :— Public works.

Class of Work.	No. of Works.	Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.
Communications—		
Roads { New Works	12	77,017 5 9
Roads { Repairs	10	36,906 9 5
Bridges	3	11,771 12 7
Irrigation	2	3,704 7 9
Public Buildings	7	36,607 0 9
Pagodas	...	23,482 3 5
Palaces	...	51,271 1 5
Residencies and Travellers' Bungalows.	...	2,533 12 7
Miscellaneous works	...	52,468 13 5
Total ...	...	2,95,763 2 11

The expenditure under this head in 1052 was Rupees 3,02,245-10-4; that of this year, however, amounted to 21·25 per cent. on the entire revenue of the year. Of expenditure in 1053 Rupees 2,16,194-2-11 was expended by the Public Works agency and Rupees 79,569 by other agency. The cost of supervision by Public Works agency amounted to 11·45 per cent. of the sum expended by them. Of the new road-works three are important lines of communication, and the progress of work on them has been on the whole satisfactory. 117½ miles of road were maintained in good order throughout the year. The most important bridge-work is the Pannamcotty girder bridge on iron screw piles. The principal buildings on which work was in hand in the year were the Trichur and Chittur Public Offices and the Ernakolam Jail. The two former were completed within the year.

Forests. The revenue receipts for the year 1053 under the head of forest amounted to Rupees 55,514-7-8 against Rupees 41,852-13-6, showing an increase of Rupees 13,661-10-2. The revenue is derived from the sale of timber, cardamoms and other forest produce, and royalties on junglewood and bamboos. The department maintained thirty-four working elephants during the year.

Medical. The following statement shows the number of patients treated in the hospitals of the State for the year 1053 :—

Hospital.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Ernakolam Civil Hospital	284	17	3,129	19
Trichur do.	183	16	1,553	...
Ernakolam Jail Hospital	26	...	...	...
Trichur do.	127	3	...	...

Cholera in an epidemic form prevailed throughout the year with considerable mortality, and small-pox in Ernakolam and Muttancherry for three months. During the year 1053, 9,689 persons were vaccinated, with success in 8,496 cases.

Ports. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels which visited ports of this State in 1053 amounted to 51,033·3 tons against 53,118·4 in 1052.

Postal Department. The following return shows the work done by the Postal Department in the year under review and former years :—

	Number of Despatches.		
	1051.	1052.	1053.
Public Service	47,248	48,546	46,008
Private	23,640	23,762	23,328
Total ...	70,888	72,308	69,336

The receipts amounted to Rupees 757-6-8 and the charges to Rupees 3,008-0-0.

Military. During the year under review no change took place in the constitution of the Military establishment.

Financial. The total receipts for the year 1053 amounted to Rupees 13,91,280-13-3, which is stated to be the largest revenue on record. There was an increase of Rupees 1,09,673-12-1 over the receipts of 1052. The disbursements amounted to Rupees 13,21,083-10-5, or Rupees 25,790-0-4 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year, exclusive of investments amounting to 2,00,000. The balance at the credit of the Sirkar amounted to Rupees 28,58,748-5-9, of which 24,00,500 rupees were in Government securities.

GANJAM AGENCY.

Operations of the year.

The season during the official year 1878-79 was on the whole a bad one in the Ganjam Agency Tracts. The drought in July caused swarms of caterpillars and locusts, which devastated the dry crops, to appear, and the untimely rain at harvest destroyed what would otherwise have been an excellent paddy crop. In the Government Maliahs Rupees 18,840 were allotted for public works and Rupees 18,690 were spent. Three important bridges were built, and the military road and two other important lines, besides others of minor importance, together with all the public buildings, were maintained in the requisite state of repair for that sum. There were 18 schools in the Agency Tracts on the 31st March 1879. On the rolls of these schools there were 750 pupils, of whom 613 were Oriyas and 137 Khonds: 737 were boys and 13 girls. The schools are on the whole in a satisfactory state. Irregular attendance is stated to be the chief obstacle to their progress, but as the people are alive to the advantages of education and anxious to avail themselves of them, it may be hoped that this difficulty will gradually disappear. The expenditure was at the rate of 523 rupees a month. The Pura Pujas passed off without disturbance, and there was a decrease in the amount of crime in the year under review as will be seen from the following statement:—

Offences.	1877.			1878.		
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	65	34	31	23	7	16
Petty	665	431	234	520	383	137
Total ...	730	465	265	543	390	153

Thirty civil suits were pending at the beginning of the year in the Agency Courts, and 289 were instituted; total for disposal 319. Of these 311 were disposed of and 8 remained pending. The Abkári administration calls for no remark. The number of persons vaccinated was 3,034 against 2,126, showing an increase of 908 over last year. The successful cases numbered 2,880. The state of the Police force is unsatisfactory. The rank and file are reported to be a useful body of men, but the Inspectors poor and the Station-house Officers ignorant. The failure seems therefore to be in the officering. Discipline is evidently lax and abuses are rife.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

Operations of the year.

In the Vizagapatam Agency tracts, *i.e.*, Jeypore, the Golgonda Hill Tracts and the Madgole Zemindari, though the short harvests of 1876 and 1877 had occasioned great distress in the plains, the hill people reaped fair crops in both years and profited by the high prices of produce and by the bumper crop of gallnuts in 1877-78. During the official year 1878-79 the season was again fair though the Golgonda hills suffered from drought in 1878. The condition of the people was on the whole therefore good. The traffic conducted by Brinjari trains returned to its normal condition, but the country is being penetrated by wheeled-traffic to a very large extent. In the Sourah hills a very serious matter engaged attention, namely, the oppression practised by the police of the Potasinghi station in having enforced a requisition for a very large supply of grain at a price fixed by themselves and about one-third of the market rate. The police of the Godairi station also were found trading. Several members of the force have been removed from both the divisions, and the inspector has been reduced and transferred, while all the constables of the Potasinghi division have been placed under heavy stoppages. In both Jeypore and Vizagapatam the formation of a real reserve, and the passing of some time therein by all men intended for hill service, is considered to be absolutely necessary. The question of conserving the valuable Sál forests in the Gunipur Taluk is receiving attention. A sum of Rupees 20,250 was provided for public works, viz., Rupees 14,250 by Government and Rupees 6,000 by the Maharaja of Jeypore, which was allotted Rupees 12,000 for new works, Rupees 1,700 for buildings, and Rupees 6,550 for repairs; the expenditure amounted to Rupees 13,091, viz., Rupees 7,000 on new works, Rupees 1,471 on buildings, and Rupees 4,620 on repairs. The abkári revenue varied little during the year from what it has been in former years. Crime was not specially rife; 19 cases involving 28 persons were committed to the Agency Sessions Court; of the latter 5 were sentenced to death, 16 to rigorous, and 2 to simple imprisonment, 2 were acquitted, and 2 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. In the other courts there were 1,270 cases involving 3,613 persons for trial: of these, 1,257 cases involving 2,577 persons were disposed of; of the latter 1,610 persons were convicted and 967 otherwise disposed of. There were five appeals to the superior magistracy involving 10 persons. The sentence of the lower court was modified, or reversed in every case. The work of the civil courts was heavy, especially in Gunipur and Rayaguda, and it is stated that the court establishments need strengthening to admit of the adequate discharge of the work. In view to the further development of education in the taluks of Gunipur and

Rayaguda it is proposed to bring them under the operation of the Local Funds Act. The Maharaja of Jeypore has promised to pay the salary of a master for a school at Jeypore, which will be opened when a master can be found. In consequence of the high rate of mortality among hill men confined in the jails in the plains, it was found necessary to provide for the detention of the short-sentenced hill prisoners in the sub-jail at Koraput.

PUDDUCOTA STATE.

During the year Fasli 1287, or from the 30th June 1877 to 30th June 1878, the season as regards agriculture was fair, though excessive rain fell in December 1877. The early half of the year was unhealthy, both cholera and small-pox being prevalent. Of a gross extent of 669,334 acres but 227,099 acres remained to the Sirkar, of which but 98,517 were cultivated and paid revenue in the year under review. Dry cultivation was much contracted owing to the reduced circumstances and prostrate condition of the ryots. The revenue demand as fixed at the Settlement under the head of land revenue proper amounted to Rupees 2,81,365, and under that of extra sources, *i.e.*, Moturpha, Abkári, Salt, and sundry other items to Rupees 88,282, total Rupees 3,69,647, showing an increase over Fasli 1286 of Rupees 71,973 in the estimated receipts for the year. Of this latter sum Rupees 40,976 were accumulated deposits utilized. The rest of the increase is due to a more favorable season. The earth salt revenue showed an increase; abkári and house-tax a decrease.

Collection during the year under review could not be expected to be good, and out of a final demand of Rupees 3,14,651 in cash and grain Rupees 1,25,091 remained uncollected. Only fifty per cent. of the postponed kists of 1286 was realized. The actual money receipts into the treasury during the year exclusive of the opening balance amounted to Rupees 5,50,245-14-4, the payments to Rupees 4,86,465-9-11. This latter sum exceeded the schedule of expenditure by a nett sum of Rupees 98,691-13-0, which is stated to have been unavoidable and due principally to famine and floods. Owing to the collection of Land Revenue falling short and to the excess expenditure above referred to equilibrium in the finances of the State was produced only by selling a Promissory Note for Rupees 1,20,000 and by borrowing Rupees 45,136 from other departments for which the State is only trustee. The year closed with a balance of one lakh of rupees in the State treasury. The receipts on account of Devastanoms, including balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rupees 1,30,828-14-5, and the expenditure to Rupees 1,17,679-1-4, showing a balance in ready money of Rupees 13,149-13-1.

The disbursements on account of public works amounted to Rupees 60,881, but only 37,398 rupees were paid for works actually executed during the fasli. No progress was made during the year towards settling the private debts of the Raja.

The Registration Department worked successfully. The nett earnings of the department amounted to 8,410 rupees.

The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts of the State :—

Courts.	Remaining on 1st July 1877.	Received from July 1877 to June 1878.	Total.	Referred to other Courts.	Remainder.	Disposed of.				Balance.
						Decreed on Merits.	On Razinamah.	Dismissed.	Total.	
Civil Court	182	428	610	3	607	261	89	150	500	107
Munsif Courts	423	4,512	4,935	...	4,935	2,256	894	1,569	4,719	216
Small Cause Court	13	1,350	1,363	3	1,360	670	340	337	1,347	13

His Excellency the Raja disposed of 164 out of 219 civil appeals which came up for hearing during the year under review, and of 16 out of 20 criminal appeals. The Session Court disposed of 92 cases, in which 187 persons were involved.

The Police force remained under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District. It consisted of 4 inspectors, 20 head constables, and 152 constables. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases reported were detected during the year under review against 45 per cent. in the previous year, and 54 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted against 66 per cent. in the previous year. But 10·4 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 15 per cent. in the previous year. The amount of serious crimes in the State, both of murders, dacoities and robberies, showed a serious increase in the year under report.

The average daily number in the State jails may be estimated at 132. The jail charges amounted to Rupees 9,163 or to 69·4 rupees a head. The average daily numbers on the rolls of the five State schools may be estimated at 339 only. It is stated that there has been an improvement in the Central School since the new head-master joined it. Nothing but the preliminary work for the proposed survey was put in hand in the year under review. The regular survey was not put in hand for want of funds. After the close of last fasli the Raja appointed the Hon'ble Seshaya Sastri, C.S.I., to be his Minister, which may be looked on as significant of a real wish on the Raja's part to effect reforms, among which that of the Judicial Department has already occupied attention.

BANGANAPALLE.

During the official year 1878-79 there were no changes in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State nor laws promulgated. The number of civil suits for disposal was 532 against 400 last year, the number disposed of 495 against 104, the average pendency of each case being 114 days. 304 or 61 per cent. of the cases were dismissed for default. There were 422 criminal cases for disposal, of which 419 were disposed of during the year. Of these 60 were offences against the person, 343 against property, 11 against other sections of the Penal Code, and 5 against the Abkári laws. There is no distinct organised Police in Banganapalle. The Magistrate is both judge and detective officer, and has under him for police work 3 kotwals, 1 duffadar, and 36 peons, costing about 186 rupees a month, besides 75 village taliaris paid by service inams. In the one State jail, 131 persons were incarcerated, of whom 28 remained at the end of the year, 11 British subjects and 17 Nawab's. Of the British subjects 2 are imprisoned for life for murder and 2 for six years; the rest for terms of three years for offences against property. 87 instruments, of which 38 were leases, 27 mortgage deeds, and 22 sale deeds, affecting property valued at Rupees 13,844, were registered during the year. The following statement exhibits the total extent of land in the State classified as shown :—

——	Sirkar.	Inam.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Dry	78,320	58,720	137,040
Garden	1,280	1,200	2,480
Wet	560	1,120	1,680
Total ...	80,160	61,040	141,200

The following statement shows the revenue demand of the State from all sources and as contrasted with last year :—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease.
Land Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ryotwar	2,29,396	1,76,429	— 52,967
Inam Jodi	14,766	9,955	— 4,811
Miscellaneous	3,564	1,926	— 1,638
Total ...	2,47,726	1,88,310	— 59,416
Extra Sources.			
Abkari	5,380	5,238	— 142
Moturpha	3,557	3,028	— 529
Earth salt	961	1,602	+ 641
Stamps	1,720	2,351	+ 631
Tolls	1,511	1,919	+ 408
Road-cess	7,073	7,201	+ 128
School Fund	654	406	— 248
Nuzars	438	345	— 93
Registration fees	121	86	— 35
Diamond mines	5	...	— 5
Process fees in Civil Court	122	385	+ 263
Magisterial fines, escheats, &c.... ...	4,686	2,354	— 2,332
Revenue fines	385	509	+ 124
Total ...	26,613	25,424	— 1,189

The land revenue is farmed out, the assessment not being fixed. In the demand above shown arrears are included; hence probably the decrease. The Abkári administration is not satisfactory. Liquor can be sold at any price the farmer likes. His price is much below that of the neighboring British territory, and hence much smuggling takes place. The matter is under consideration. The Nawab has consented to suppress the manufacture of earth salt altogether on payment of compensation. The road-cess was raised from 6 to 8 pies per rupee in the year under report. Of the demand of Rupees 2,13,734 but Rupees 1,67,447 was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 46,287, of which it is estimated that 12,000 rupees are irrecoverable. Including expenditure on public works amounting to Rupees 7,908, the charges amounted to Rupees 32,443 against Rupees 24,475 of the previous year. Of the current charges Rupees 9,934 against Rupees 9,062 were contributed by the Sub-Jaghiredars. The increase was owing to the entertainment of additional establishment in the Nawab's cutcherries. The population of the State at the end of the year was 26,914,—13,729 males and 13,185 females. There is a decrease of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. not accounted for. There were 30 rural indigenous schools with a strength of 380 boys in the State. Of the 3,00,000 rupees lent to the Nawab by Government he has repaid Rupees 30,612 within the year.

SUNDUR.

No new measures were carried out during the official year 1878-79. The impoverished condition of the ryots rendered it necessary to temporarily restrain the action of the Civil Court against them in suits preferred by sowcars and others. The same cause necessitated the exercise of much patience and lenity on the part of the authorities with respect to the recovery of arrears of revenue. On the 3rd day of May 1878, the then Raja, Siva Shun Mookha Rao, died after a lingering illness. No successor was appointed until the 5th of February 1879, when H. H. Vittal Rao Sahib, the eldest brother of the late raja, was designated as the future ruler of the State. Great hopes are entertained of improvement in the future administration of the country from his appointment. Famine relief was finally closed on the 25th of November 1878. A balance from the Mansion House Fund, carefully distributed, has enabled the Agent to meet cases of distress as they arose. The harvest in November 1878 was on the whole a poor one owing to the latter rains being much in excess of what was needed. During the year under review the total number of deaths was 752, that of births was only 65.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

The payment to Carnatic stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars and Yeomiadars) amounted to Rupees 4,59,142 during the official year 1878-79. Carnatic stipends.

The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1879 was 1,590.

The number of deaths in 1878-79 was 61.

Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 8,324 were issued to twenty-four individuals (in commutation of their stipends, not exceeding 10 rupees per mensem) whose pensions in the aggregate amount to Rupees 956 per annum.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

THE following review of the Revenue Settlement and Collections of the Madras Presidency is for Fasli 1287, or the Revenue year ending 30th June 1878.

Territorial changes.

There were no changes either in the number of the districts or of taluks, which were 21 and 157 respectively. In the number of villages under Ryotwar Settlement there was an increase of 216 for the whole Presidency. The most notable variations occurred in Chingleput, where the number of villages was reduced by 107 by clubbing, and in Salem, where there was an increase of 331 due to more correct returns.

	No. of Ryotwar Villages.
Fasli 1286	26,865
„ 1287	27,081
Increase ...	216

Number of puttas.

As will be seen from the subjoined statement there was on the whole an increase of 55,166 in the total number of puttas for the year :—

Fasli.	Fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
1286	465,779	675,318	1,372,838	2,513,935
1287	299,030	640,506	1,629,565	2,569,101
	Decrease. 166,749	Decrease. 34,812	Increase. 256,727	Increase. 55,166

The total number was nearly the same as in Fasli 1285 (2,570,992), the year before the famine. The distinction between "Old Puttas modified" and "New Puttas" is not of importance, as a "Fresh Putta" does not necessarily indicate a new holding, fresh puttas being often issued when the alterations made in the old putta from time to time have become inconveniently numerous.

Ryotwari Settlement.

The Ryotwari Settl ement is formed by adding to the assessment of the holdings—

(1) Charge for second crop and

(2) Water-tax on Ryotwari land,

and deducting therefrom

(1) The assessment of waste remitted.

(2) Other remissions dependent upon the season.

(3) Fixed remissions.

(4) Deductions on account of village establishments and sundry other purposes.

Items classed as Miscellaneous Revenue are afterwards added. Each of the above items will be noticed in order.

The following abstract of Return No. 3 shows the ryots' holdings or land held on Ryotwari puttas, as settled for the year, in all districts excepting South Canara, for which particulars of areas are not available :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of Fasli 1287.	16,217,256	1,72,74,276	3,739,600	1,69,37,095	19,956,856	3,42,11,371
Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	655,010	8,01,908	167,224	6,00,145	822,234	14,02,053
Remainder	15,562,246	1,64,72,368	3,572,376	1,63,36,950	19,134,622	3,28,09,318
Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	612,806	6,75,711	262,187	8,62,842	874,993	15,38,553
Total ...	16,175,052	1,71,48,079	3,834,563	1,71,99,792	20,009,615	3,43,47,871

Including South Canara the assessment on the holdings of Fasli 1287 was more than that of the preceding fasli by Rupees 1,38,901 as shown below :—

Fasli.	Assessment.	
	ACRES.	RS.
1286	19,956,856	3,54,95,187
1287	20,009,615	3,56,34,088
Increase ...	52,759	1,38,901

The above increase is the net result of a gross increase of Rupees 2,09,600 and a gross decrease of Rupees 70,699 as detailed below :—

Increase.			Decrease.		
	ACRES.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.
Chingleput	25,358	72,975	Kurnool	49,219	26,223
Godavari	20,971	33,957	South Arcot	23,204	24,265
Kistna	10,844	30,380	Madura	14,204	12,328
Bellary	15,356	16,744	Malabar	...	2,666
Nellore	7,116	12,551	Vizagapatam	539	2,266
Trichinopoly	10,956	12,543	Salem	5,992	1,909
Tinnevelly	40,222	8,076	Cuddapah	156	1,042
Tanjore	2,707	5,693			
North Arcot	2,165	4,712			
Coimbatore	1,494	1,872			
Ganjam	1,204	1,818			
Nilgiri	3,758	878			
Malabar	3,922	...			
South Canara	...	2,401			
Total ...	146,073	2,09,600	Total ...	93,314	70,699

The large increase in the Chingleput District is due to the excess area discovered by the new settlement in the taluks of Chingleput and Madurántakam having been brought to account, and to the disposal of the large number of durkhasts kept in abeyance for three years previous to the settlement. The increase in the Godávari District is ascribed to the extension of cultivation under the stimulus of the prevailing high prices of agricultural produce. The increase in Kistna occurs in the deltaic portion of the district, and is apparently due to the same cause. The increase in Bellary, Tanjore, Nellore, and Trichinopoly is due to the comparatively favorable nature of the season. The increase in Tinnevelly is large as regards area and small as regards assessment. It is chiefly due to the introduction of the new Survey areas, and rates of assessment, to the issue of puttas for lands cultivated without permission which were formerly shown under miscellaneous, and to extension of cultivation owing no doubt to the monsoon rains having set in early. The small increase in North Arcot is due to the smaller extent of land relinquished by ryots owing to the reviving hopes of a better season. In Malabar there is an increase in the area, and a decrease in the assessment which has not been explained, but it is evidently owing to the increase in dry cultivation which is not charged with assessment when certain kinds of crop are raised. The small increase under assessment in South Canara is composed partly of assessment of new lands taken up, and partly of assessment imposed on certain salt-pans in consequence of the introduction of the excise system in that district. The increase in Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Nilgiri is small, and does not call for remark

The decrease in Kurnool is stated to be due to large relinquishments during the year in consequence of the adverse season and the impoverished condition of the ryots, and also in some measure to the introduction of the enhanced new settlement rates in the Cumbum and Márkápur Taluks. In Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Madura and Salem the decrease is owing to the failure of the early rains, and the unpromising character of the sowing season. The decrease in Cuddapah is due partly to relinquishments owing to the famine, and partly to some dry lands hitherto classed as ryotwar, but held on favorable assessment, having been treated by the Revenue Settlement Department as Inams and entered as such in the accounts. The decrease in Malabar is not explained, but it is small.

Ryotwari lands—actual cultivation.

Out of the total extent of holdings, aggregating a little more than 20 millions of acres (excluding South Canara, for which particulars of area are unknown), about 15¾ millions, or 78·7 per cent. were cultivated—a larger proportion than in Fasli 1286 (70·9 per cent.) though considerably less than the ratios of Faslis 1284 and 1285 (88·2 and 87·2 per cent. respectively).

—		Total Holdings.	Actual Cultivation.	Percentage of Cultivation Holdings.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Fasli 1286.	Dry	16,217,256	11,139,693	68·6
	Wet	3,739,600	3,010,584	80·5
	Total ...	19,956,856	14,150,277	70·9
Fasli 1287.	Dry	16,175,052	12,371,265	76·5
	Wet	3,834,563	3,381,197	88
	Total ...	20,009,615	15,752,462	78·7

The percentage of cultivation to holdings in each district in Fasli 1287 compared with that for Fasli 1286 and Fasli 1285 is shown below:

Districts.	Percentage of Area.		
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
Ganjam	92·8	91·	92·1
Vizagapatam	91·3	89·5	90·3
Godávari	73·0	71·5	70·2
Kistna	87·9	70·2	79·0
Nellore	76·9	51·4	73·0
Cuddapah	91·8	54·6	80·2
Bellary	91·5	49·4	74·9
Kurnool	95·9	57·5	78·3
Chingleput	74·1	68·3	66·8
North Arcot	82·6	74·5	77·1
South Arcot	88·5	84·7	84·1
Tanjore	89·5	85·9	87·6
Trichinopoly	83·5	79·0	80·4
Madura	89·1	81·2	75·8
Tinnevelly	71·3	64·5	70·9
Coimbatore	88·9	81·0	80·8
Nilgiri	59·4	68·0	69·2
Salem	92·7	89·4	76·7
Malabar	99·4	99·2	99·2

—Second crop assessment.

The amount charged on account of second crop assessment was Rupees 9,37,824 against Rupees 4,96,166 in Fasli 1286, showing an increase of Rupees 4,41,658. This item compares favorably even with the revenue in Fasli 1284, a particularly favorable year. The increase occurs in all districts excepting Godávari and Coimbatore.

	RS.
Fasli 1284	9,16,371
,, 1285	5,59,109
,, 1286	4,96,166
,, 1287	9,37,824

—Water-tax on Government lands.

The demand on account of water-tax amounted to Rupees 23,85,627 against Rupees 20,71,887, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 3,13,740. This revenue is chiefly derived from the districts of Godávari and Kistna where the large increase noticeable is due to the increase in the holdings, and the number of applications for water. In the other districts the increase is due to the season having been much more favorable for wet cultivation during the year under report than in the preceding year.

	Rs.
Fasli 1284	... 25,43,009
„ 1285	... 23,99,828
„ 1286	... 20,71,887
„ 1287	... 23,85,627

The total assessment on Ryotwari holdings, including the second crop assessment and water-tax in Fasli 1287 compares with the average of Faslis 1281 to 1285, and with Fasli 1286 as follows:—

	Rs.
Average	3,81,63,283
Fasli 1286	3,80,63,240
„ 1287	3,89,57,539

—Remissions.

In addition to the remissions usually granted on account of irrigated lands under the rules, it was found necessary to grant with the sanction of Government special remissions on account of unirrigated lands also, in consequence of the failure of the early rains, loss of cattle, and the impoverished condition of the ryots from the effects of famine in the previous year; but care was taken to withhold remissions from those whose losses arising from their inability to cultivate the entire area of their holdings, or from failure of crops on some portions of their holding, had been made good by the abnormally high prices at which they were able to dispose of the produce of the portions on which they reaped a crop. The usual rule is to grant remissions as a percentage reduction of the demand of the tract which has suffered without inquiry into individual losses, but a temporary departure from this rule was considered necessary in the interests of the ryot as well as Government in an exceptional year like that of Fasli 1287, which was, owing to the high prices prevailing, extremely favorable to those who had any produce to sell, while it was the reverse to those who had none. Individual inquiries were therefore ordered to be made, whether the value of the Government share of the crop reaped by the applicant for remission was or was not sufficient to meet the assessment of his entire holding, and remissions were granted only to the extent to which such value fell short of the Government dues. The amount of the extraordinary remissions thus granted will be shown further on.

Waste remitted.

Of the lands under occupancy, 4,257,153 acres, or 21·3 per cent., assessed at Rupees 48,10,114, were left waste. Of this extent, ryots were allowed remissions on 668,819 acres, assessed at Rupees 9,26,896,

and made to pay on 3,588,334 acres, assessed at Rupees 38,83,218. In other words, 80·7 per cent. of the assessment of waste was charged and 19·3 per cent. remitted, the proportions in 1286 being 43 and 57 respectively. The subjoined statement shows the waste charged and that remitted in Fasli 1287 and in the preceding year:—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Waste remitted.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1286	2,239,338	19,16,782	584,762	26,94,431	2,824,100	46,11,213
„ 1287	479,571	2,24,985	189,248	7,01,911	668,819	9,26,896
Decrease ...	1,759,767	16,91,797	395,514	19,92,520	2,155,281	36,84,317
Waste charged.						
Fasli 1286	2,838,225	28,01,901	144,254	6,38,913	2,982,479	34,40,814
„ 1287	3,324,216	28,36,511	264,118	10,46,707	3,588,334	38,83,218
Increase ...	485,991	34,610	119,864	4,07,794	605,855	4,42,404

Remissions on irrigated lands were given in accordance with the usual rules only when lands were left waste for want of water; the amount so remitted was of course considerably less than in Fasli 1286 but greater than the average of the five previous years by Rupees 1,20,256.

Fasli.	Wet Waste remitted.	Dry Waste remitted.
	RS.	RS.
Average	5,81,655	46,628
1286	26,94,431	19,16,782
1287	7,01,911	2,24,985

Remissions for dry waste amounted to Rupees 2,24,985 and were allowed only in the following districts:—

	RS.
Kurnool	73,021
Bellary	64,950
Coimbatore	45,854
Cuddapah	26,134
North Arcot	8,913
Nellore	928
Tinnevelly	856
Chingleput	666
South Canara	3,658
	2,24,985

The subjoined statement shows the percentages of waste remitted and charged to the total holdings in each district:—

Districts.	Waste charged.		Waste remitted.	
	Assessment of Waste charged.	Percentage of Waste charged to the Holdings.	Assessment of Waste remitted.	Percentage of Waste remitted to the Holdings.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Ganjam	36,512	5·4	7,053	1·1
Vizagapatam	10,511	5·6	10,203	5·4
Godavari	2,52,454	16·6	45,251	2·9
Kistna	5,16,324	17·9	39,384	1·4
Nellore	2,50,448	12·9	1,45,427	7·5
Cuddapah	1,22,921	7·5	80,244	4·9
Bellary	2,19,283	10·6	74,192	3·6
Kurnool	71,380	5·7	80,834	6·5
Chingleput	2,75,555	19·3	1,00,713	7·0
North Arcot	2,25,290	12·6	77,108	4·3
South Arcot	3,32,514	10·7	50,103	1·6
Tanjore	2,66,479	6·7	25,964	0·6
Trichinopoly	1,51,369	11·1	196	0·01
Madura	2,40,714	15·1	65,999	4·1
Tinnevelly	2,86,604	11·1	52,565	2·0
Coimbatore	3,20,454	12·1	50,720	1·9
Nilgiri	14,657	22·3	...	...
Salem	2,86,188	15·8	15,413	0·8
South Canara	...	...	3,658	0·3
Malabar	3,561	0·19	1,869	0·1
Total ...	38,83,218	10·8	9,26,896	2·6

Remissions dependent upon season and otherwise fluctuating.

The remissions under this head consist of the following items:—

——	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Shavi or withered crop	31,44,425	7,85,448	— 23,58,977
2. Phalanastam or short produce inclusive of percentage remissions on punjah holdings.	10,96,238	3,04,792	— 7,91,446
3. Remission of assessment on second crop wet in Tinnevelly.	...	28,246	+ 28,246
4. Tirwacummi (difference between dry and wet assessment).	4,80,217	1,70,941	— 3,09,276
5. Fasalcummi or second crop not cultivated on registered double crop wet land.	70,817	50,609	— 20,208
6. Remission of water-tax	17,369	75,192	+ 57,823
7. Paunyboodthy and Payamalay, or cultivation injured by water.	44,193	15,882	— 28,311
8. Remissions allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool.	1,06,261	82,639	— 23,622
9. Miscellaneous or sundry remissions	32,331	23,653	— 8,678
Total ...	49,91,851	15,37,402	—34,54,449

Shavi.

The remission granted for total loss of crops was only about one-fourth of that in Fasli 1286 and but slightly in excess of that in Fasli 1285. About three-fourths of the remission granted under this head was on account of dry crops withered chiefly in the districts of Salem, Kurnool, and South Arcot:—

	Rs.
Salem	3,48,923
Kurnool	1,44,667
South Arcot	94,713
All other districts	8,570
Total ...	5,96,873

Districts.	Dry or Unirrigated.		Wet or Irrigated.		Total.	
	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	12,410	7,483	12,410	7,483
Nellore ...	61,662	3,757	3,31,122	17,059	3,92,784	20,816
Cuddapah ...	1,71,521	...	81,702	5,578	2,53,223	5,578
Bellary ...	2,19,261	1,413	48,117	1,375	2,67,378	2,788
Kurnool ...	1,21,378	1,44,667	32,176	6,544	1,53,554	1,51,211
Chingleput ...	65,050	479	4,62,533	54,883	5,27,583	55,362
North Arcot ...	2,585	...	1,02,698	14,831	1,05,283	14,831
South Arcot ...	51,271	94,713	1,89,542	16,515	2,40,813	1,11,228
Tanjore ...	...	...	1,09,072	33,805	1,09,072	33,805
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	7,175	...	7,175	...
Madura ...	...	...	2,03,291	11,814	2,03,291	11,814
Tinnevelly ...	91,440	...	2,13,159	14,479	3,04,599	14,479
Coimbatore ...	1,43,121	2,921	45,212	176	1,88,333	3,097
Salem ...	3,22,643	3,48,923	42,337	1,706	3,64,980	3,50,629
Malabar ...	...	...	13,947	2,327	13,947	2,327
Total ...	12,49,932	5,96,873	18,94,493	1,88,575	31,44,425	7,85,448

—Phalanastam or short produce.

The remission granted for loss of crop in Fasli 1287 was a great deal less than that allowed in Fasli 1286, but was more than that granted in Fasli 1285 by Rupees 76,920. Particulars of remissions granted on dry and wet lands respectively in each district are shown below :—

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	...	5,362	73,818	5,362	73,818
Godavari	254	...	38,530	37,423	38,784	37,423
Kistna	1,98,952	...	1,46,093	27,195	3,44,045	27,195
Nellore	504	...	176	237	680	237
Cuddapah	82,018	...	6,541	762	88,559	762
Bellary	93,531	16,618	8,615	176	1,02,146	16,794
Chingleput	788	...	1,230	...	2,018	...
North Arcot	9,583	...	...	85	9,583	85
South Arcot	1,185	...	6,451	436	7,636	436
Tanjore	28,842	...	9,559	...	38,401	...
Trichinopoly	15,036	...	...	...	15,036	...
Madura	2,80,720	1,04,341	...	2,710	2,80,720	1,07,051
Tinnevelly	91,932	19,825	8,248	876	1,00,180	20,701
Coimbatore	51,337	15,319	...	...	51,337	15,319
Nilgiri	1,978	...	...	...	1,978	...
Salem	...	...	9,098	4,325	9,098	4,325
South Canara	407	340	...	...	407	340
Malabar	268	306	...	...	268	306
Total ...	8,57,335	1,56,749	2,38,903	1,48,043	10,96,238	3,04,792

—Remission of assessment on second crop.

This remission was granted only in the Tinnevelly District. In consideration of the many disasters that had befallen the ryots in the year under report, and that preceding it in the taluk of Sankaranainarkoil, those who had reaped their main Pishanam crop were allowed to grow a short crop of rice or a dry crop before the end of the fasli year without extra charge. Government lost nothing by this concession, as, except on these terms, no second crop would have been raised, while it was a great boon to the ryots.

—Tirwacummi or difference between dry and wet assessment.

Ryots were allowed under the usual rules to raise dry crops as far as possible on irrigated lands when water was insufficient for a wet crop, and wherever a crop was so raised the difference between the

wet and dry assessment was remitted. The amount of remission thus granted in each district is exhibited below :—

Districts.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore	58,507	26,718
Chingleput	53,346	24,580
Tinnevelly	87,061	22,177
Godavari	6,553	21,643
Madura	24,202	21,100
Nellore	93,194	12,451
North Arcot	48,647	10,579
Cuddapah	51,456	7,783
Salem	4,463	7,577
Bellary	24,315	4,648
Tanjore	252	4,057
South Arcot	21,687	3,946
Kurnool	6,515	3,659
Malabar	19	23
Total ...	4,80,217	1,70,941

—Fasal-cummi, or second crop not cultivated on registered double crop wet lands.

The remission was granted only in the districts noted below. It is allowed only where the old double crop rates still prevail, or where the first crop raised is not the principal crop. In all other cases where the second crop charge has been compounded for, the whole assessment is collected when one principal crop is raised :—

Districts.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore	39,900	39,106
North Arcot	14,705	5,500
Chingleput	21,038	5,491
Tanjore	2,174	512
Total ...	70,817	50,609

—Remission of water-rate.

This remission was chiefly given in the Kistna District, and it represents water-rate remitted on lands left waste owing to deficiency of water.

—Panyboodthy or Payamalay.

The decrease in remissions on account of cultivation injured by water is chiefly due to there having been no floods in the Kistna District as in last year.

—Occasional remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool.

The remissions under this head are irrespective of season. They result from the introduction by graduated increments of the new settlement rates in cases where, owing to inequalities in the former assessments, an unduly heavy sudden increase would otherwise have occurred. The difference between the full assessment and that actually charged in the year is entered in the accounts as remission till the full assessment is reached.

The increase under this head is due to the introduction of the graduated settlement rates in the Sidhout Taluk of Cuddapah District, and in the taluks of Cumbum and Márkápur of the Kurnool District (Rupees 3,730) in the year under report.

The details of this item are shown below :— —Miscellaneous.

——	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	Rs.	Rs.
Remission on unoccupied land in South Canara	8,297	8,047
Lands occupied by Public Works	439	639
Five-eighths of the assessment on escheated Village Service Inams payable to the Village Service Fund.	2,801	4,159
Remission on wet crops damaged by locusts	...	3,603
Holdings of the villages transferred to Nilgiri from Malabar	14,613	...
Other sundry items	6,181	7,205
Total ...	32,331	23,653

The small remission of 3,603 granted on account of wet crops damaged by locusts appertains to the Tinnevelly and Nellore Districts. —Fixed remissions.

These are altogether independent of the vicissitudes of season, and consist of the items hereunder detailed :—

——	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment or as class privileges.	43,301	31,440
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	8,710	10,219
3. Remission granted under tope rules	17,558	13,402
4. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation on the Nilgiri under G.O., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1,656.	5,130	4,135
5. Remission on grass lands	18,931	18,188
6. Remission granted on account of the labor involved in reclaiming lands.	5,243	6,333
7. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	10,151	14,043
8. Cowle remissions	4,190	5,575
9. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara	3,091	3,091
10. Other items	1,258	*3,975
Total ...	1,17,633	1,10,401

These deductions are made in satisfaction of established claims in accordance with the terms of the existing settlement and amounted in the year under report to Rupees 13,14,167 as particularized below :— —Beriz deductions.

——	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fees to Village Servants (Meras)	9,14,855	10,18,865
2. Road-cess included in the land assessment	81,006	86,091
3. Share of revenue due to Inamdars and payments to pagodas, &c. ...	53,961	2,05,909
4. Remission from quit-rent of certain Kattubadi Service Inams in the Bellary District.	1,920	3,302
Total ...	10,51,742	13,14,167

The increase in the first and last items is due to the favorable character of the season, in consequence of which the Ryotwar revenue on which these deductions are based improved. The increase under Item No. 3 is due to the Tusdick allowances (Rupees 1,81,004) to pagodas, hitherto paid from the treasury, having been deducted from the village beriz in the year under report in the Tinnevelly District.

The total remissions and deductions in Fasli 1287, including the remission on waste, compare with those of the previous years as follows:—

		Rs.
Fasli 1281	...	26,74,488
„ 1282	...	20,63,125
„ 1283	...	33,68,773
„ 1284	...	22,91,535
„ 1285	...	38,94,609
Average	...	28,58,506
Fasli 1286	...	107,72,439
„ 1287	...	38,88,867

Excluding Fasli 1286, which was an exceptional year, from comparison, it will be seen that the remissions in Fasli 1287 exceeded the average of the five years (a series embracing good and bad years) by a little more than $10\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. Considering the calamitous character of the seasons of the past two years, and the losses sustained by the ryots, it cannot be considered that any undue amount of revenue has been sacrificed.

Land-revenue —Ryotwar and variations therein.

After deducting remissions, the net ryotwar demand, exclusive of miscellaneous revenue which will be noticed hereafter, was as follows:—

Items.	Fasli 1286.		Fasli 1287.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	16,217,256	1,72,74,276	16,175,052	1,71,48,079	...	...	42,204	1,26,197
Wet	3,739,600	1,69,37,095	3,834,563	1,71,99,792	94,963	2,62,697	...	...
Total ...	19,956,856	3,42,11,371	20,009,615	3,43,47,871	52,759	1,36,500	...	...
Second crop assessment ...	...	4,96,166	...	9,37,824	...	4,41,658	...	...
Charge for water	...	20,71,887	...	23,85,627	...	3,13,740	...	...
Revenue of South Canara ...	...	12,83,816	...	12,86,217	...	2,401	...	...
Total ...	...	3,80,63,240	...	3,89,57,539	...	8,94,299	...	...
Deduct.								
Waste remissions	...	46,11,213	...	9,26,896	...	...	...	36,84,317
Other remissions	...	61,61,226	...	29,61,971	...	...	...	31,99,255
Total ...	...	1,07,72,439	...	38,88,867	...	...	...	68,83,572
Remainder	...	2,72,90,801	...	3,50,68,672	...	77,77,871	...	...

The increase over the demand of Fasli 1286 is the result, as already observed, of the comparatively favorable season, and is spread over all the districts, except Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In the former there is a decrease of Rupees 70,858 and in the latter of Rupees 4,033 owing to the season having been very unfavorable in that district. On the whole the Ryotwari demand of Fasli 1287 falls short of the

average of the five years before the famine by only 2½ lakhs of rupees.

	Rs.
Fasli 1281	3,49,85,370
„ 1282	3,58,38,619
„ 1283	3,45,32,905
„ 1284	3,65,54,781
„ 1285	3,46,12,214
Average ...	3,53,04,777
Fasli 1286	2,72,90,801
„ 1287	3,50,68,672

—Entire Land-revenue Demand including Permanently Settled Revenue, Jodi and Miscellaneous.

In the foregoing paragraphs constituents of the Ryotwar Settlement have been reviewed. It is necessary now to explain the variations in the other branches of Land-revenue, viz., Peishcush on Permanently Settled Estates, Shrotriem Jodi and Quit-rent and Miscellaneous.

The following is a comparative abstract of these items during Faslis 1286 and 1287 :—

	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Peishcush on permanently settled estates ...	51,38,248	51,40,039	+ 1,791
2. Jodi and quit-rent on Shrotriem and Inam villages.	6,22,438	6,21,566	— 872
3. Miscellaneous	35,00,704	39,00,114	+ 3,99,410
Total ...	92,61,390	96,61,719	+ 4,00,329

—Permanently settled estates.

These estates, numbering 702, are distributed among fifteen districts. More than three-fourths are small properties paying under Rupees 5,000 per annum, while the number paying above one lakh is only eight. As compared with Fasli 1286 there was an increase of thirteen in the total number of estates owing to the sub-division of estates, and the transfer to this head of three estates in Trichinopoly which have hitherto been erroneously classed as Shrotriems. The increase in the Peishcush is mainly due to this. So far as the statistics available go to show Government receive but a little over one-third of the revenue realised by the Zemindars.

—Miscellaneous.

The chief items which compose the miscellaneous part of the land-revenue are noted below :—

	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi on sundry, &c., Inams	12,25,662	12,58,195
2. Charge for water on Zemindari and Inam lands	7,59,033	9,12,576
3. Revenue from rented villages	1,64,291	1,64,837
4. Lands cultivated after Jamabandi and therefore not included in the Jamabandi demand.	1,36,017	2,02,366
5. Land cultivated without durkhast for which no puttas have been granted.	75,994	61,336

	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
6. Receipts from Process Service Fees	1,34,894	1,93,506
7. Rent of Islands situated in rivers	1,25,860	1,42,915
8. Grazing-tax or grass-rent	91,355	88,008
9. Tax on trees on unassessed lands	1,21,418	1,15,246
10. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	72,745	72,437
11. Rent of palmyra trees	69,929	70,624
12. Cultivation of Poramboke lands	59,289	67,146
13. Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi Islands in the South Canara District.	51,667	44,766
14. Revenue from hill villages	42,713	43,131
15. Sale proceeds of waste lands	41,822	43,177
16. Commission on private estates under Government management.	30,516	21,725
17. Rent of gardens and topes	28,018	26,554
18. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	22,837	22,877
19. Cultivation of jungle lands newly cleared by burning in the South Canara District.	19,398	9,643
20. Rent of fruit trees	16,125	15,730
21. Amount recovered on account of Survey Establishments employed in the estates under the Court of Wards.	12,226	19,603
22. Excess collection over the demand	12,025	14,653
23. Revenue from sequestered Inams	11,531	12,164
24. Revenue fines	10,877	14,177
25. Russums collected from Zemindaris, &c.	10,590	10,590
26. Water-tax on Ayen lands for which puttas have not been granted.	9,844	10,857
27. Chunam shell-rent	9,577	13,273
28. Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	9,281	9,692
29. Double water-rate charged on lands irrigated without permission.	8,500	5,170
30. Revenue from lands assessed at favorable rates	6,614	5,856
31. Chank-rent	241	19,072
32. Concealed cultivation	3,177	5,544
33. Revenue from Inams which have reverted to Government ...	4,724	6,661
34. Cess for repair of tanks	4,035	5,090
35. Fees and commission on sale of distrained property attached for arrears of revenue and rent respectively.	4,269	6,383
36. Sale proceeds of receipts and putta books	4,583	8,155
37. Water-tax on second or summer crop cultivation of previous faslis not included in the demand.	8,417	23,831
38. Tirvajasti not included in the last year's demand (Kistna District).	4,703	22,844
39. Sale proceeds of Railway B Class lands (Trichinopoly) ...	...	13,345
40. Sundry other items under Rupees 5,000	76,407	96,359
Total ...	35,00,704	39,00,114

The above sum of Rupees 39,00,114 is exclusive of remissions and deductions, amounting to Rupees 27,010, as shown below :—

	RS.
Item No. 1	3,248
,, ,, 2	7,785
,, ,, 4	7,649
Other items	8,328
Total ...	27,010

The total land-revenue demand including miscellaneous, but exclusive of remissions, compares with that of the previous years as shown below :—

	RS.
Fasli 1281	4,45,06,331
,, 1282	4,55,05,131
,, 1283	4,42,02,321
,, 1284	4,64,90,279
,, 1285	4,41,78,112
Average ...	4,49,76,435
Fasli 1286	3,65,52,191
1287	4,47,30,389

The following figures exhibit the proportion of the revenue demand due to lands charged as irrigated and unirrigated respectively :—

——	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue derived from lands charged as irrigated	1,55,80,362	2,07,08,603
Do. do. as unirrigated	1,45,38,287	1,76,00,083
Revenue derived from lands with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not.	64,33,542	64,21,703*
Total ...	3,65,52,191	4,47,30,389

The subjoined abstract shows the particulars of lands held on cowle during Fasli 1287 :— —Special items, lands held on Cowle.

——	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	32,981	8,434
Deduct—Land brought up to full assessment and land abandoned.	1,643	1,841
Remainder ...	31,338	6,593
Add—New Cowle	1,264	1,824
Total ...	32,602	8,417
Deduct—	RS.	
Remission on account of waste	156	
Do. do. of cowle	5,575	
Total ...		5,731
Net Beriz ...		2,686

It will be observed that the extent of land held on cowle was acres 32,602, paying to Government under the conditions of the cowles only Rupees 2,686. The lands held on this tenure are in the districts noted below :—

	RS.		RS.
South Canara	1,043	Kurnool	19
Ganjam	915	Coimbatore	8
Madura	328	South Arcot	6
Malabar	301		
Bellary	44	Total ...	2,686
Salem	22		

The number of villages settled on the Amani system, that is on the basis of a division of the produce between the ryot and Government, was five besides portions of two other villages. The actual value at the current selling price of the Government share of the produce amounted to only Rupees 792, which added to the money-rents collected made up a total of Rupees 962 against Rupees 2,127 in the Ditto, ditto, Amani.

	RS.	RS.
*Permanently settled	51,38,248	51,40,039
Revenue of South Canara	12,95,294	12,81,664
Total ...	64,33,542	64,21,703

previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to conversion of two villages which were last year under this tenure into Ryotwar in the Chingleput District.

Districts.	Number of Villages.	Portion of Villages.	Revenue for Fasli 1287.
			RS.
Madura	4	1	265
Tanjore	1	1	697
Total ...	5	2	962

Ditto, ditto, cultivation of special crops.

The subjoined table shows the extent of cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo:—

	Sugar-cane.		Cotton.		Indigo.	
	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Government ...	25,397	15,382	614,850	756,831	125,958	119,097
Inam land ...	6,537	6,309	160,640	251,874	24,318	25,212
Zemindari	19,604	15,040	150,625	157,031	10,241	3,859
Total ...	51,538	36,731	926,115	1,165,736	160,517	148,168

There was a large increase under cotton in the districts noted below due to the favorable character of the season. The decrease in the cultivation of sugar-cane and indigo is owing to the substitution of food crops for these special products in consequence of the high price of grain:—

	ACRES.
Bellary	160,667
Kurnool	39,092
Tinnevelly	35,413

Land-revenue, rate of assessment.

The subjoined table shows the average rate of assessment charged per acre for dry and wet lands in each district:—

Districts.	Dry.					Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment	Average.			Extent.	Assessment	Average.		
	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam ...	116,967	1,42,621	1	3	6	185,420	5,21,683	2	13	0
Vizagapatam ...	53,440	59,313	1	1	11	22,053	1,18,730	5	6	2
Godavari	417,309	7,03,649	1	11	0	304,002	7,70,219*	2	8	6
Kistna	1,606,343	24,18,954	1	8	1	187,062	4,27,320*	2	4	5
Nellore	777,669	9,05,119	1	2	7	163,361	8,88,430	5	7	0
Cuddapah	1,075,063	8,55,511	0	12	9	106,926	6,99,272	6	8	8
Bellary	2,186,809	14,30,777	0	10	6	114,457	5,29,656	4	14	3
Kurnool	983,793	9,97,567	1	0	3	26,307	1,68,479	6	6	6
Chingleput	215,500	2,49,663	1	2	6	297,582	10,76,864	3	9	11
North Arcot ...	438,488	6,10,249	1	6	3	192,954	11,06,828	5	11	9
South Arcot ...	940,555	15,97,988	1	11	2	273,989	14,68,656	5	5	9
Tanjore	300,311	3,72,721	1	3	10	740,318	36,05,847	4	13	11
Trichinopoly ...	839,852	7,89,112	0	15	0	136,217	5,68,517	4	2	9
Madura	731,397	9,47,154	1	4	9	139,346	5,86,039	4	3	3
Tinnevelly	1,213,363	9,35,687	0	12	4	185,568	15,90,944	8	9	2
Coimbatore ...	2,165,718	19,33,855	0	14	3	89,062	6,54,866	7	5	6
Nilgiri	91,191	62,152	0	10	11	2,305	3,458	1	8	0
Salem	1,127,336	12,76,072	1	2	1	93,236	5,18,195	5	8	11
Malabar	414,372	6,38,088	1	8	8	385,150	11,63,878	3	0	4
Total ...	15,695,481	1,69,26,752	1	1	3	3,645,315	1,64,97,881	4	8	5

* Exclusive of water-rate on Delta lands which is charged separately.

The demand, collection and balance of land-revenue is exhibited in the subjoined table :— Entire current demand, collection, and balance of land-revenue.

Items.	Current Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to March 1879.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled ...	51,40,039	41,47,209	...	9,92,830	6,61,124	3,31,706
Jodi on Shrotriem, &c.	6,21,566	3,82,179	...	2,39,387	1,60,682	78,705
Ryotwar	3,50,68,670	2,40,67,242	...	1,10,01,428	83,39,175	26,62,253
Miscellaneous ...	39,00,114	26,99,937	...	12,00,177	7,54,286	4,45,891
Total ...	4,47,30,389	3,12,96,567	...	1,34,33,822	99,15,267	35,18,555

The percentage of the balance at the end of March 1879 to the demand under each item of land-revenue is as shown below :—

Permanently Settled Revenue	6·4 Per cent.
Shrotriem Jodi	12·7 „
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	·8 „

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the arrears demand, collection and balance under land-revenue up to March 1879 :— Arrears demand, collection and balance of land-revenue.

Items.	Demand.	Collections within the Fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of Fasli.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st March 1879.	Balance on 1st April 1879.			
						Recoverable and Doubtful.	Amount already sanctioned but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable and recommended to be written off.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled.	18,70,863	9,62,829	1,458	9,06,576	3,13,808	5,85,831	48	6,889	5,92,768
Shrotriem Jodi ...	3,46,301	2,01,162	2,394	1,42,745	62,361	79,867	55	462	80,384
Ryotwar	99,89,846	70,81,056	1,33,718	27,75,072	14,19,498	12,18,104	49,868	87,602	13,55,574
Miscellaneous ...	18,59,996	8,49,374	2,00,470	8,10,152	2,67,591	4,46,672	34,625	61,264	5,42,561
Total ...	1,40,67,006	90,94,421	3,38,040	46,34,545	20,63,258	23,30,474	84,596	1,56,217	25,71,287

The annexed table affords a comparative view of collections, current and arrears, of land-revenue on account of present and previous years, the result being a very large increase of Rupees 125,39,674 :— Comparative view of collections of land-revenue current and arrears, within the fasli.

Items.	Fasli 1286.			Fasli 1287.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled ...	34,66,763	5,50,060	40,16,823	41,47,209	9,62,829	51,10,038	10,93,215	...
Jodi on Shrotriem Villages.	3,15,648	76,210	3,91,858	3,82,179	2,01,162	5,83,341	1,91,483	...
Ryotwar	1,81,35,936	25,83,133	2,07,19,069	2,40,67,242	70,81,056	3,11,48,298	1,04,29,229	...
Miscellaneous	22,07,123	5,16,441	27,23,564	26,99,937	8,49,374	35,49,311	8,25,747	...
Total ...	2,41,25,470	37,25,844	2,78,51,314	3,12,96,567	90,94,421	4,03,90,988	1,25,39,674	...

It will be seen that the land-revenue collections, considering the circumstances of the past two years, have been eminently satisfactory, being 404 lakhs or 125½ lakhs in excess of the collections of Fasli 1286. At the end of each ordinary year there is usually a balance of between 55 and 60 lakhs left for collection in the succeeding year, but the balance at the end of Fasli 1286 had swollen to 141 lakhs owing to the suspension of coercive measures of collections in consequence of the famine. Of this amount no less than 91 lakhs were collected in the fasli under report, notwithstanding that the famine had not then subsided and 3½ lakhs were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 46½ lakhs. The balance out of the current demand, however, amounted to 134½ lakhs, probably because the ryots had to make large payments in Fasli 1287 on account of the arrear demand of 1286 and current demand of 1287, and this together with the arrear balance made up a total of 180 lakhs at the end of Fasli 1287. The greater portion of this amount has since been recovered during the current fasli, the realizations up to the end of March 1879 amounting to 119 lakhs. Of the remainder it is expected that one-half will be collected, but the recovery of the other half is very uncertain; and it may have eventually to be written off the account; the result on the whole cannot, however, be regarded as otherwise than gratifying, considering the difficulty of adjusting the demand accurately with reference to the actual losses, and the tendency of settling officers to under-estimate rather than over-estimate them with a view to prevent an undue sacrifice of revenue, as well as the impoverished condition in which the famine has left the agricultural population.

Taking 450 lakhs, the average current demand of the three years previous to the famine, as the standard, the settled demand in the two years of the famine shows a deficiency of 88 lakhs, and supposing that half of the arrear balance referred to in the preceding paragraph is finally found to be irrecoverable, the total loss of land-revenue due to famine would amount to 118 lakhs.

It will be seen from the following figures that the number of defaulters against whom processes were issued was 62 per cent. higher than in Fasli 1286, and that the number of defaulters whose property was attached was nearly double that in the previous year, whilst the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold was in excess of last year's total by 28 per cent. and the amount realized by sale of property by 18 per cent. The increase is sufficiently accounted for by the instructions as to prompt realization of outstanding dues issued from time to time :—

—	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
Number against whom processes were issued.	1,270,043	2,059,972
Do. whose property, real or personal, was attached.	136,673	265,232
Do. whose property was actually sold	26,053	34,261
Amount actually realized by the sale of property.	RS. 3,13,090	RS. 3,69,651

Miscellaneous subjects.—Hoonjeram and Palkonda estates in the district of Vizagapatam.

The Hoonjeram and Palkonda estates in the Vizagapatam District are rented out to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. for Rupees 1,31,000. The renters' net demand amounted to Rupees 1,58,492, of which Rupees 1,51,280 were collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,212 at the close of the fasli. The outlay by the renters on irrigation works was Rupees 10,504. The figures given below show the state of cultivation in these estates:—

—	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Sugar-cane	600	540
Paddy	12,668	13,165
Indigo	2,811	1,680
Cotton	705	795
Other grains	8,181	8,785
Total ...	24,965	24,965

—Civil suits.

A statement showing the amount of costs awarded to Government in suits brought against officers of Government, the amount recovered, and the balance due is subjoined. The attention of Collectors has recently been drawn to the necessity for taking prompt measures to recover the amount due.

Districts.	Amount of Costs awarded.			Amount recovered.	Balance.
	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Amount awarded within the Fasli.	Total.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...
Godávari	190 12 4	713 13 10	904 10 2	648 2 7	256 7 7
Kistna	294 5 4	433 10 8	728 0 0	310 3 5	417 12 7
Nellore	...	...	Not given.	...	...
Cuddapah	259 10 6	...	259 10 6	...	259 10 6
Bellary	34 0 0	...	34 0 0	...	34 0 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	788 5 9	341 3 1	1,129 8 10	366 14 0	762 10 10
North Arcot	36 7 9	97 10 8	134 2 5	37 9 2	96 9 3
South Arcot	568 8 7	152 10 4	721 2 11	144 14 10	576 4 1
Tanjore	2,658 9 2	532 1 7	3,190 10 9	117 3 0	3,073 7 9
Trichinopoly	36 7 0	37 8 2	73 15 2	24 9 6	49 5 8
Madura	978 7 1	633 8 3	1,611 15 4	493 6 3	1,118 9 1
Tinnevelly	3,585 5 1	958 12 8	4,544 1 9	1,661 6 8	2,882 11 1
Coimbatore	366 2 1	2,112 1 0	2,478 3 1	84 3 6	2,393 15 7
Nilgiri	...	...	Not given.	...	...
Salem	...	...	Do.	...	...
South Canara	665 13 3	51 13 0	717 10 3	28 14 0	688 12 3
Malabar	468 1 10	...	468 1 10	450 3 10	17 14 0
Total ...	10,930 15 9	6,064 13 3	16,995 13 0	4,367 10 9	12,628 2 3

N.B.—The difference is due to the inclusion of balance in Malabar which was not shown in the previous year's report.

SURVEYS.

Total outlay of the year compared with estimate.

The total outlay during the official year 1878-79 to which the present notice relates, amounted to Rupees 6,86,217 as compared with an estimated outlay of Rupees 7,27,550 and an average outlay of the three preceding years of Rupees 7,19,336. The expenditure therefore fell short of the estimate by Rupees 41,333. The outlay as given above includes Rupees 14,729, the pay of a portion of the establishment which was employed on famine relief duties during the first portion of the year.

Results of expenditure in outturn of work.

The results of the expenditure are exhibited in the subjoined statement, which shows the area of the outturn of the year under the various distinct processes of survey, and also compares it with the outturn of each of the two preceding years :—

Nature of Work.	Outturn of 1876-77.	Outturn of 1877-78.	Outturn of 1878-79.
Revenue Survey.	SQ. MS.	SQ. MS.	SQ. MS.
Boundary demarcated	3198·07	2766·43	2255·20
Fields demarcated	966·75	576·91	934·36
Boundary surveyed	4853·32	4414·36	3011·70
Fields surveyed	1636·71	946·34	1023·93
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Minor Circuits traversed ...	12,167	5,173	4,734
	SQ. MS.	SQ. MS.	SQ. MS.
Fields plotted	1347·09	1228·49	1159·07
Area detailed	1291·15	1418·00	1210·78
Area ready for Settlement Dept.	1914·84	1822·54	1794·26
Maps sent to Central Office ...	2521·08	2043·57	3720·02
Topographical Survey.			
Triangulated	300·00	...	540·00
Computed	...	150·00	...
Surveyed 4-inch scale	116·83	75·31	52·48
Do. 2-inch „	1967·90	3191·80	2606·91
Publication.			
Published 16-inch scale	3545·56	3604·72	3580·66
Do. smaller scales ...	...	23942·00	23682·00
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Maps, printed copies	148,367	144,903	149,555
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure	7,00,157	6,28,800	6,75,825

The officers in charge of parties concur in reporting that the year under review, succeeding the two famine years 1875-76 and 1876-77, was unusually unhealthy, and that the delay to work in consequence of sickness amongst the surveyors was altogether abnormal. Altogether with a strength, exclusive of measurers, of 1,304 men, 41,636 days were lost by sickness during the year, or an average per man of 32 days.

Rates or cost of work per unit of area.

A system of accounting for current expenditure by outturn of work under different processes of demarcation and survey, so as to enable rates of cost in different parties to be compared, was introduced early in 1878, and has afforded useful information. It was not, however, practicable to apply it in the case of taluks which had been long under survey, because no record of previous outlay against distinct processes had been kept, and it was impossible to allot the expenditure

to villages or to processes. In the subjoined statement the rates at which work under various processes is now being executed are shown for one taluk under survey by each of the five parties so far as obtained :—

Processes.	No. I Party, Collegal.	No. II Party, Allur.	No. III Party, Palmanair.	No. IV Party, Dindigul and Melur.	No. V Party, Tindivanam.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Boundary demarcation ...	...	8 11 11	...	20 4 5	10 8 2
II. Field do.	6 14 4	12 3 10	...	21 2 11	17 0 10
	28 9 9	**12 8 1**	...	**24 0 3**	**26 5 4**
XII-A. Officer's supervision ...	...	5 14 5	...	36 13 0	17 15 10
XIII-A. Petty do. ...	...	18 0 0	...	20 13 0	12 9 11
XIV-A. Contingencies	...	2 2 0	...	11 13 1	3 1 4
Total (I) Demarcation ...	...	47 0 2	...	119 15 2	61 4 1
III. Boundary survey ...	15 0 4	9 8 1	...	...	0 12 10
IV. Field measurement	11 7 11	14 8 8	...	25 2 4	23 1 0
	35 13 9	**15 3 10**	...	**42 12 6**	**34 5 4**
V. Traverse worked	0 11 6	1 2 5	...	1 5 0	3 2 3
VI. Field area computed	...	2 13 1	...	...	2 6 6
	...	**2 13 6**	...	...	**4 1 8**
VII. Boundary plotted ...	1 0 3	1 6 7	0 9 9	1 0 6	0 10 8
VIII. Field plotted ...	2 2 8	4 5 3	4 10 11	...	3 8 10
	5 6 4	**4 5 4**	**10 5 2**	...	**6 15 4**
IX. Tested	1 0 8	4 3 4	1 3 5	...	1 3 8
	2 9 4	**4 4 2**	**2 12 1**	...	**2 5 10**
X. Detailed	9 5 10	...	...	...	9 10 5
XI. Finished	...	...	...	...	1 1 10
XII-B. Officer's supervision ...	...	...	...	...	32 9 9
XIII-B. Petty do. ...	...	...	...	...	23 6 10
XIV-B. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	5 13 3
Total (II) Survey ...	...	...	...	...	113 7 10

The figures in antique type represent the rates based on the area measured in fields in each village, and the plain figures those calculated on the areas of the villages including waste.

Results of comparison of rates in Survey Parties.

The variations in the cost of officer's supervision are chiefly due to the difference of pay between civil and military officers of the same grade, and hardly involve the question of economy in working by different Deputy Superintendents.

Rates in the Central Office.

In the Central Office also the record of outlay and outturn has been directed to the obtainment of rates as in the previous year. The general results are exhibited in the subjoined abstract :—

——	Unit.	Publication.	General Charges at 29 per cent.	Total Cost.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Village Maps on the scale of 16 inches to a mile.	1 sq. mile.	4 1 10	1 3 7	5 4 11
Village Maps (Agrahiram) on a scale of 4 inches to a mile.	Do.	1 9 5	0 7 4	2 0 9
Coffee Estate and Waste Land Maps on a scale of 16 inches to a mile.	1 acre.	0 1 2·2	0 0 4	0 1 6·2
Taluk Maps on a scale of 1 inch to a mile.	1 sq. mile.	1 9 3	0 7 4	2 0 7
District Maps on a scale of ½ inch to a mile.	Do.	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 10 4
Miscellaneous Maps	1 sq. of 100 sq. inches.	64 15 6	18 13 5	83 12 11

There has been during the year under review a considerable reduction in the cost of the publication of maps on the smaller scales as well as miscellaneous maps.

Variations in the strength of establishment.

The total strength of the department as it stood on the 1st April 1878 and 1st April 1879 respectively is contrasted below :—

	1st April 1878.	1st April 1879.
Superintendent	1	1
Deputy Superintendents	5	5
Assistant do.	11	11
Civil Assistants	2	2
Sub-Assistants or Inspectors	14	14
Head Surveyors	62	56
Deputy and Detailed Surveyors or Sub-Inspectors	261	224
Field Surveyors, Amins or Field Gumastahs ...	372	342
Measurers	968	858
Office Managers and Sub-Assistants	6	6
Accountants	25	31
Computers	171	180
Draughtsmen	369	358
Record-keepers	46	46
Clerks	78	82
Storekeepers	12	12
Duffadars, Head Peons or Peons	187	169
Muchies, &c.	84	87
Hospital Assistants	6	5
Printers, Pressmen, &c.	73	73
Office Servants	5	5
Total ...	2,758	2,567

Comparison of area in the Presidency surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

Survey operations have up to the present date been extended into eighteen districts of the Madras Presidency with an aggregate area for survey estimated at 116,493 square miles, viz., Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Malabar District, Wynad Taluk. Of this area it is assumed that 58,590 square miles will be surveyed for revenue purposes on a scale of 16 inches to a mile and the remainder (57,903 square miles) with a view to the preparation of topographical maps on smaller scales. Up to the end of the year under review the Cadastral or Revenue Survey had been completed for a total of 48,478 square miles, and the topographical or small scale survey for an area of 41,195 square miles. Thus there remains out of the area referred to—for Revenue Survey 10,112 square miles, for topographical survey 16,708 square miles. During the year under review field detachments were employed in twelve districts of the Madras Presidency, viz., Ganjam, Godavari, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar, and Madura.

Tests of accuracy.

The traverse work of the Revenue Survey was during the year connected with fifty-three stations of the Trigonometrical Survey and the comparison of distances which has been made shows a mean error in traversing of 8·01 feet per mile. Ten per cent. of the area of fields computed in the offices of Survey Parties have been recomputed in the Central Office as usual; the result shows that there has been no falling off in accuracy. The provisions of the Boundary Act have been applied by the officers of the department with discretion and good judgment; fines were inflicted in only forty-four cases.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Survey operations.

The operations of the Revenue Settlement Department during the official year 1878-79 extended to seven districts. In Kurnool the settlement of the last two taluks, Cumbum and Markapur, was completed and their settlement registers printed; the district was thus completed. In Cuddapah the settlement of Pullampet and Pulivendla was completed and the settlement registers of Badvel and Sidhout were printed. In North Arcot the classification of Chandragiri and part of Chittoor, which was originally classified in three sorts, was revised, five sorts being adopted here as in the sub-division of Cuddapah; eye-sketches were made and the lands blocked. The classification of the Walajapet Taluk was also taken in hand so as to provide in the scheme for the best irrigation in the district—that under the Palar, the classification of the lands under which is in active progress. Work in the district of Coimbatore was commenced early in August, and the taluks of Bhavani and Satyamangalam were out of hand, and Palladam nearly so, by the close of the year. In Chingleput the settlement of Conjeveram and Madurantakam Taluks was completed during the year. The manuscript registers were all written up, and the printing also was finished with the exception of the registers of a portion of the Conjeveram Taluk. In Ganjam the introduction of the new rates was carried out both in the Chicacole and Berhampore Taluks. The manuscript registers of Chicacole will shortly be printed. In Tinnevelly the registers of the remaining three taluks were printed during the year.

The subjoined statement furnishes the outturn of work and the cost for each district during the official year 1878-79:—

Items.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Nellore.	North Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Chingleput.	Ganjam.	Tinnevelly.	Bellary.	Madurai.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Village Registers printed ...	141	140	...	...	...	...	898	...	119	...	...	1,298
Village Registers despatched to Collectors. Bound ...	345	795	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	1,155	...	...	3,415
Village Registers despatched to Collectors. Unbound ...	1,656	3,816	...	...	...	...	5,376	...	5,544	...	...	16,392
Village Maps. Mounted ...	2,647	2,722	...	...	585	1,572	...	411	335	...	...	8,272
Village Maps. Unmounted ...	520	46	...	...	39	200	...	28	...	...	...	833
Taluks settled	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	10
Taluks in which settlement is in progress.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Estimates of financial results received.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Classification in square miles...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	215
Cost in Rs. For Settlement...	29,794	52,325	152	22,486	805	90,631	1,00,370	50,285	17,527	14	10	3,64,399
Cost in Rs. For Famine ...	510	60	720	2,129	1,147	280	372	...	...	422	...	5,640
Total ...	30,304	52,385	872	24,615	1,952	90,911	1,00,742	50,285	17,527	436	10	3,70,039

The following statement shows the outlay incurred in each district from the commencement of operations till the end of the year 1878-79:—

Items.	Districts.	Total Outlay.		
		For Settlement.	For Famine.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Completed	Godávari	3,13,169	...	3,13,169
	Kistna	6,05,079	...	6,05,079
	Nellore	5,75,507	2,553	5,78,060
	Trichinopoly	3,68,418	...	3,68,418
	Salem	5,98,122	3,729	6,01,851
	Chingleput	4,09,995	9,181	4,19,176
	Tinnevelly	7,04,694	...	7,04,694
	Kurnool	5,35,253	22,899	5,58,152
In progress	Cuddapah	10,13,133	14,899	10,28,032
	South Arcot	32,876	...	32,876
	Coimbatore	4,84,662	2,217	4,86,879
	Madura	12,926	1,033	13,959
	North Arcot	2,64,113	10,539	2,74,652
	Ganjam	2,14,822	...	2,14,822
	Wynaad	1,16,686	...	1,16,686
	Bellary	14	2,994	3,008
	Total ...	62,49,469	70,044	63,19,513

The results of the settlement for Fasli 1287 in those districts and parts of districts in which revised rates have been introduced was that in all districts but Kurnool there was an increase on the demand of Fasli 1286. There was on the whole an increase of Rupees 4,75,971 on the demand of Fasli 1286, and of Rupees 14,88,801 on that of the year preceding settlement.

The following statement furnishes the usual particulars:—

Districts.	Portions of District.	Demand previous to the introduction of new Settlement.	Demand.		Difference.	
			Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Columns 4 and 5.	Columns 3 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Godávari ...	...	Rs. 20,54,721	Rs. 24,67,151	Rs. 25,76,886	Rs. + 1,09,735	Rs. + 5,22,165
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	5,79,350	8,65,643	9,10,164	+ 44,521	+ 3,30,814
	Guntúr ...	24,24,992	26,55,073	27,12,284	+ 57,211	+ 2,87,292
	Total ...	30,04,342	35,20,716	36,22,448	+ 1,01,732	+ 6,18,106
South Arcot...	Chilambaram...	5,20,605	5,23,380	5,25,717	+ 2,337	+ 5,112
Trichinopoly...	...	16,19,405	14,31,876	14,71,242	+ 39,366	— 1,48,163

Districts.	Portions of District.	Demand previous to the introduction of new Settlement.	Demand.		Difference.	
			Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Columns 4 and 5.	Columns 3 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurnool ...	Proper	7,29,464	6,95,347	6,75,319	— 20,028	— 54,145
	Pattikonda	1,98,091	1,94,538	1,98,014	+ 3,476	— 977
	Koilkuntla	1,90,986	1,98,176	2,07,505	+ 9,329	+ 7,519
	Cumbum and Markapur ...	1,88,357	2,08,634	1,97,570	— 11,114	+ 9,213
	Total ...	13,16,798	12,96,745	12,78,408	— 18,337	— 38,390
Cuddapah ...	Three taluks (Cuddapah, &c.)	5,94,446	5,88,680	5,96,756	+ 8,076	+ 2,310
	Sidhout	96,434	1,02,486	98,237	— 4,249	+ 1,803
	Total ...	6,90,880	6,91,166	6,94,993	+ 3,827	+ 4,113
Salem	...	18,26,265	18,14,759	18,18,699	+ 3,940	— 7,566
Nellore	Principal Division ...	11,67,881	13,18,275	14,15,732	+ 97,457	+ 2,47,851
	Sub-division	5,81,610	6,19,971	6,28,781	+ 8,810	+ 47,171
	Total ...	17,49,491	19,38,246	20,44,513	+ 1,06,267	+ 2,95,022
Tinnevelly ...	Southern five taluks ...	16,93,199	17,58,825	17,84,625	+ 25,800	+ 91,426
	Northern four taluks ...	8,17,828	8,66,847	8,95,176	+ 28,329	+ 77,348
	Total ...	25,11,027	26,25,672	26,79,801	+ 54,129	+ 1,68,774
Chingleput ...	...	13,57,612	13,54,265	14,27,240	+ 72,975	+ 69,628
	Grand Total ...	1,66,51,146	1,76,63,976	1,81,39,947	+ 4,75,971	+14,88,801

INAM COMMISSION.

During the official year 1878-79 it was decided to enfranchise the Village Service Inams in the district of Kistna as a necessary preliminary to the revision of Village Service Establishments, and a Special Deputy Collector was appointed to carry out the work. The greater portion of the work was completed during the year, and the Inam registers have been sent up to the Inam Commissioner for the preparation of title-deeds, which will be issued in 1879-80.

The subjoined statement shows the number of title-deeds issued during the year, and the area and value of the Inams concerned. Of the forty-seven title-deeds issued, twenty-six are cases of Inamdars who availed themselves of the concession offered in G.Os., dated 10th September 1875, No. 1,344, and 3rd September 1877, No. 2,632, allowing Inamdars who had neglected to apply for the enfranchisement of their Inams to do so before 1878 on terms which were somewhat more onerous than those granted at the original settlement. The extent of Inams thus dealt with was 767 acres and the assessment Rupees 1,502:—

Particulars.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jodi		New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Cols. 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to Zemindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Devadayam	4	189	624	9	67	51	...	60	...	4,143
Dharmadayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dasabandham	1	13	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	
Police Inams enfranchised.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Personal	40	1,046	1,025	40	57	295	...	335	...	
Village Service	2	4	13	...	...	8	...	8	...	
Total ...	47	1,252	1,671	58	124	354	...	412	...	4,143

The particulars of Inam work done from the commencement of operations together with the cost of the commission are given in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.	Total Number of Inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old Jodi payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866.	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	13,35,947
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1877.	39,007	264,640	7,51,630	56,729	1,82,063	
1877-78	523	12,382	41,694	608	2,684	
1878-79	47	1,252	1,671	58	354	
Total ...	407,004	6,255,579	98,85,876	9,00,160	12,47,868	13,35,947

The total quit-rent newly imposed on the Inams enfranchised is Rupees 12,47,868; of this Rupees 3,46,614 represent quit-rent on Service Inams. Besides Inams on which quit-rents were imposed, Inams of the annual value of Rupees 1,19,279 have been fully assessed.

COURT OF WARDS.

The following notice relates to the Fasli year 1287, or to the period from the 30th June 1877 to the 30th June 1878.

General remarks.

There were 37 estates under the management of the Court at the beginning of Fasli 1287. Of these, five (Nallamallepadu in Godavari, Chemudu in Vizagapatam, Shiyali in Tanjore, Etaiyapuram in Tinnevelly, and Samatur and Kotampati in Coimbatore) were made over to the proprietors during the year, as also a portion of the Urkad Partible Property belonging to Sivanananja Perumal Seturayar, while four (Madugula, Chedikada Jagannathapuram, Nuzvid, and

Mangara) were newly taken under management, so that the total number under wardship at the close of Fasli 1287 was 36; thus—

Ganjam	4
Vizagapatam	6
Godavari	2
Kistna	2
Nellore	1
Chingleput	1
North Arcot	1
Cuddapah	1
Tanjore	2
Trichinopoly	1
Madura	5
Tinnevelly	5
Salem	1
South Canara	2
Malabar	2

Current and arrears demand and collections of land revenue.

There was a great improvement both in the demand and collections of the year over those of Fasli 1286 as will be seen from the following abstract:—

—	Current Demand.	Collections.			Percentage of the Collections within the Fasli to Demand.	Percentage of the Total Collections to Demand.
		Within the Fasli.	Subsequent Collections up to the Date of the Report.	Total.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1286 ...	18,75,981	11,66,432	2,10,889	13,77,321	62·2	73·4
„ 1287 ...	28,45,403	19,80,487	3,88,732	23,69,219	69·6	83·3

Of the balance of the current demand Rupees 4,970 have been ordered to be written off. The total arrear demand of all the estates under management amounted to Rupees 14,58,632, of which Rupees 6,47,881 were collected within the fasli, and Rupees 98,730 subsequently collected or remitted, leaving an arrear balance of Rupees 7,12,021, of which Rupees 77,883 have been ordered to be written off.

The following statement shows the total demand, collection, and balance, current and arrears:—

—	Demand, Current and Arrears.	Collections and Remissions up to the Date of the Collector's Report.	Balance.	
			Amount ordered to be written off.	Remainder.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1286	28,99,460	20,60,673	20,441	8,18,346
„ 1287	43,04,035	31,15,830	82,853	11,05,352

Total receipts and charges.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of each estate in Fasli 1287 as contrasted with those of Fasli 1286 and the ratio of charges to receipts:—

Districts.	Estates.	Receipts.			Charges.			Percentage of Charges to Receipts.	
		Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.			
Ganjam ...	Parla Kimedi ...	5,28,361	4,57,964	— 13·3	4,37,506	4,43,637	+ 1·4	82·8	96·8
	Jalantra	33,127	30,293	— 8·5	38,014	49,707	+ 30·8	114·8	164·1
	Serghar	17,665	18,314	+ 3·7	20,433	19,744	— 3·4	115·6	107·7
	Chinna Kimedi ...	82,535	63,621	— 22·9	67,769	58,416	— 13·8	82·1	91·8
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	6,497	5,186	— 20·2	6,082	5,421	— 10·8	93·6	104·5
	Salur	1,08,841	1,00,251	— 7·9	86,610	1,31,462	+ 51·8	79·6	131·1
	Merangi	47,535	51,979	+ 9·3	45,225	43,082	— 4·7	95·2	82·7
	Chemudu	10,631	10,049	— 5·7	10,522	8,278	— 21·3	98·7	82·4
	Pondur Mallaveram	...	4,489	...	...	2,225	...	...	48·7
	Madugula	...	5,158	...	...	1,083	...	...	21·0
	Chedikada Jagannathapuram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari ...	Nallamallepadu ...	805	910	+ 12·5	1,146	723	— 36·9	142·3	79·4
	Kapaleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru	40,455	41,797	+ 3·2	30,326	27,413	— 9·6	75·0	65·6
	Gopalpur	79,600	76,148	— 4·3	34,001	32,437	— 4·6	42·7	42·6
Kistna ...	Vassireddi Estate ...	10,063	12,276	+ 21·8	37	17,393	+ 47,448·6	0·3	143·1
	Nuzvid	...	7,67,869	...	...	4,91,746	...	...	64·0
Nellore ...	Chundi	11,479	66,920	+ 482·6	38,824	64,889	+ 67·3	338·2	97·01
Chingleput ...	Suranjeri	1,664	5,546	+ 229·4	2,082	6,025	+ 189·4	125·1	108·6
Cuddapah ...	Chittacherla ...	...	9,559	...	...	1,782	...	...	18·6
North Arcot ...	Naraganti	10,810	16,597	+ 53·7	12,881	16,580	+ 28·3	119·2	99·6
Tanjore ...	Shiyali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vettangudi	9,259	12,512	+ 34·4	8,959	10,373	+ 15·5	96·8	82·9
	Mannargudi ...	...	4,752	...	...	3,472	...	...	73·1
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	10,035	10,463	+ 4·2	7,479	8,328	+ 11·3	74·5	79·1
Madura ...	Ramnad	4,95,206	5,88,700	+ 18·9	4,89,250	5,57,951	+ 14·1	99·0	94·7
	Bodinayakanur ...	56,320	69,600	+ 23·6	47,046	80,612	+ 71·5	83·5	115·7
	Gantamanayakanur	37,711	52,534	+ 39·3	45,247	42,087	— 7·1	120·0	79·2
	Othappanayakanur.	4,401	5,805	+ 31·8	10,600	10,336	— 2·8	240·9	178·1
	Sundyur	7,735	8,249	+ 6·5	7,824	8,717	+ 11·5	101·1	105·6
Tinnevelly ...	Maniyachi	7,001	6,533	— 6·5	7,505	6,834	— 9·3	107·2	104·6
	Sundirapatchiapuram.	5,116	8,983	+ 76·5	4,137	3,833	— 6·1	80·8	42·3
	Singampatti ...	22,310	15,022	— 32·7	17,623	21,878	+ 24·1	78·9	145·6
	Urkad Zemindari ...	52,318	38,994	— 25·4	30,006	29,156	— 2·8	57·4	74·3
	Urkad Partible Property.	2,432	2,936	+ 20·8	2,237	1,893	— 15·3	92·0	64·4
	Ettiyapuram ...	1,38,168	3,19,141	+ 131·2	1,72,560	3,60,004	+ 108·7	125·0	112·9
Coimbatore ...	Samattur and Kottampatty.	10,791	9,361	— 13·2	9,391	11,907	+ 26·6	87·0	126·6
Salem	Yerumaipati and Palliapolliem.	9,181	4,809	— 47·8	7,489	8,006	+ 6·7	81·6	166·6
South Canara ...	Brahmavar Sarvothama Row's Estate.	6,235	5,433	— 13·5	4,819	6,051	+ 2·5	76·7	111·4
	Kananji Streenevasa Row's Estate	2,330	2,689	+ 15·4	817	3,946	+ 382·9	35·1	146·7
Malabar ...	Kavalipura	38,876	38,823	— 0·01	40,687	36,638	— 11·1	104·7	94·9
	Mangara	...	7,316	...	...	1,106	...	...	15·1
	Total ...	19,05,573	29,57,591	...	17,45,143	26,35,371	...	91·5	89·1

The following statement shows the expenditure on agricultural works and buildings in each estate for Fasli 1287 as contrasted with the figures of Fasli 1286, and the percentage of the total expenditure on agricultural works to the revenue derived from irrigated lands :— Public Works.

Districts.	Estates.	Fasli 1286.				Fasli 1287.				Revenue from Irrigated Lands including Remissions in Fasli 1287.	Percentage of Total Expenditure of the year under review on Agricultural Works to the Revenue shown in Column 13.
		Oriental Works.	Agricultural.		Buildings, Communications, &c.	Total.	Agricultural.		Buildings, Communications, &c.	Total.	
			Repairs.	Total.			Original Works.	Repairs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjam ...	Parla Kimedi ...	4,667	9,410	13,886	53,125	66,011	15,363	14,000	22,484	49,352	2,79,447	9·6
	Jalantra ...	No particulars are available.				3,722		3,513	578	3,896	20,267	16·3
	Sorgnar ...	...	...	...	130	130	...	2,136	100	2,236	5,881	38·3
	Chinna Kimedi ...	...	...	...	60	1,191	...	2,720	1,320	4,040	51,048	5·3
	Rewada ...	...	1,131	1,131	...	300	...	719	...	719	2,243	32·1
	Salur ...	...	300	300	...	4,088	...	4,929	...	4,929	67,751	7·3
Vizagapatam.	Meranei ...	...	3,888	3,888	200	1,207	...	...	613	613	Not known.	...
	Chemudu ...	...	...	...	1,207	30	...	200	...	200	7,580	2·6
	Poodur Mallavoram	...	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	702	...
	Madugula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nallinanihepadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari ...	Kapaleswarapuram cum Kesamkurru.	...	315	315	295	610	...	...	61	61	5,416	...
	Gopalpur ...	...	...	...	333	333	...	...	21	21	...	...
	Vassireddi Estate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Nuzvid ...	...	...	...	...	...	Particulars not known.					
Nellore ...	Chandi ...	...	3,958	3,958	119	4,072	...	9,752	...	14,592	1,71,900	5·3
Cuddapah ...	Chittacherla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,752	...	9,764	16,005	60·6
North Arcot ...	Naraganti ...	...	1,700	1,700	...	1,700	...	30	...	30	889	2·2
Chingleput ...	Saranjeri ...	...	...	...	129	129	...	3,147	...	3,147	10,716	29·4
Tanjore ...	Vetiangadi ...	...	197	197	...	197	...	47	...	47	4,181	1·1
	Mannargudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	2,762	10·8
Trichinopoly...	Peramur ...	...	...	...	100	100	...	157	36	193	4,190	3·7
	Rammad ...	12,941	80,292	93,233	9,739	1,02,972	...	50	43	93	Not known.	...
	Bodinayakanur ...	306	4,478	4,784	4,556	9,340	...	61,594	3,157	64,751	3,13,742	19·6
Madura ...	Gantamanayakanur ...	2,800	2,798	5,598	480	6,078	...	3,726	13,549	16,275	22,807	16·3
	Surulyur ...	606	844	1,450	...	1,450	...	1,453	510	1,963	1,964	73·9
	Othappanayakanur ...	107	355	462	104	566	...	388	156	544	2,462	15·7
	Manjuchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	97	200	297	708	12·6
	Singampatti ...	1,736	436	2,192	104	2,296	2,900	2,554	170	5,624	696	14·0
Tinnevelly ...	Urkad Zemindari ...	...	280	280	2,507	2,787	...	632	75	707	18,925	28·7
	Urkad Partible Property ...	...	6	6	37	43	...	...	1,534	1,534	41,007	1·5
	Sundirapatchiapuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	667	...
	Ettiyapuram ...	...	10,989	10,989	15,342	26,331	...	3,706	17,290	20,996	1,105	7·0
Coimbatore ...	Samattur and Kokkampatty.	...	150	150	...	150	...	2,102	...	2,102	62,924	87·3
Salem ...	Yerumulpati and Pallipollicm.	...	138	138	246	384	...	259	...	259	2,400	5·1
	Brahmevar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,060	...
	Sarvothama Row's Estate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	...
South Canara	Kananji Sreenevasa Row's Estate.	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	20	20		...
	Kavalpara ...	...	...	...	2,713	2,713	...	...	722	722		...
Malabar ...	Mangara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Total ...	22,583	1,21,679	1,44,262	91,566	2,89,600	18,877	1,14,986	1,48,057	66,303	2,00,360	...

The outlay under each of the heads "Agricultural" and "Buildings" shows a falling off during the year of Rupees 1,205 and Rupees 25,263 respectively as compared with the expenditure in Fasli 1286. Nearly the whole of the decrease under buildings occurs in Parla Kimedi, and is due to the non-adjustment of certain charges incurred in the last two months of the year. The amount expended on irrigation works in most of the estates is satisfactory with the exception of Ramnad, where the falling off is chiefly owing to the exceptionally large expenditure incurred in Fasli 1286 in opening the several relief-works on account of the famine in that year.

Balance in hand.

In the following statement the amount to the credit of each estate at the beginning of Fasli 1287 is compared with that at its close :—

Districts.	Estates.	Balance			
		At the beginning of Fasli 1287.	At the end of Fasli 1287.		
			In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Parla Kimedi	22,74,386	21,32,300	1,56,413	22,88,713
	Jalantra	1,28,647	1,08,600	633	1,09,233
	Serghar	14,562	...	13,132	13,132
	Chinna Kimedi	14,766	...	19,971	19,971
Vizagapatam.	Rewada	3,858	2,700	923	3,623
	Salur	35,234	...	4,023	4,023
	Merangi	92,637	72,900	28,634	1,01,534
	Chemudu	213	...	1,984	1,984
	Pondur Mallaveram	...	...	2,264	2,264
	Madugula	...	...	4,075	4,075
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram ...	...	...	...	...
Godavari ...	Nallamallepadu	824	...	1,011	1,011
	Kapaleswarapuram and Kesanakurru.	36,069	22,800	27,653	50,453
	Gopalpur	1,10,323	79,200	74,834	1,54,034
Kistna ...	Vassireddi Estate	10,026	...	4,709	4,709
	Nuzvid	4,84,680	50,000	7,10,803	7,60,803
Nellore ...	Chundi	59,511	50,000	11,542	61,542
Cuddapah ...	Chittacherla	287	...	8,064	8,064
North Arcot ...	Naragunti	10,628	7,700	2,995	10,695
Chingleput ...	Suranjeri	984	...	505	505
Tanjore ...	Vettangudi	1,702	...	3,841	3,841
	Mannargudi	1,784	...	3,064	3,064
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	29,142	24,900	6,377	31,277
Madura ...	Ramnad	1,72,642	10,409	1,92,982	2,03,391
	Bodinayakanur	2,25,927	1,95,100	19,815	2,14,915
	Gantamanayakanur	1,29,811	1,10,300	29,958	1,40,258
	Sundyur	1,225	...	757	757
	Othappanayakanur	8,106	2,900	675	3,575
Tinnevelly ...	Maniyachi	8,146	5,000	2,855	7,855
	Singampatti	13,763	...	6,907	6,907
	Urkad Zemindari	35,955	1,532	44,261	45,793
	Urkad Partible Property ...	45,200	40,300	5,943	46,243
	Sundirapatchiapuram	3,564	...	8,664	8,664
	Ettiyapuram	3,72,556	2,26,800	1,04,893	3,31,693
Coimbatore ...	Samattur and Kotiampatti ...	11,141	6,800	1,795	8,595
Salem ...	Yerumaipati and Palliapolliem.	5,104	...	1,907	1,907
South Canara.	Brahmavar Sarvothama Row's Estate.	2,317	...	1,699	1,699
	Kananji Streenevasa Row's Estate.	4,650	...	3,393	3,393
Malabar ...	Kavalpara	5,198	...	7,383	7,383
	Mangara	...	...	6,210	6,210
	Total ...	43,55,568	31,50,241	15,27,547	46,77,788

From the above it will be seen that the transactions of the year have on the whole resulted in a surplus of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The savings are chiefly in the estates of Nuzvid and Gopalpur. The

Collector of Kistna has been requested to report what amount can be invested in Government securities out of the large savings apparently lying idle in the Nuzvid Treasury. The investments made during the year are particularized below:—

Estates.

	Rs.
Merangi	20,041
Kapaleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru	12,000
Gopalpur	40,000
Peramur	4,000
Ettiyapuram	1,00,000
Kananji Streenevasa Row's Estate	2,800

The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection, and balance of debts due by and to each estate:— Debts.

Estates.	Debts due by the Estate.			Debts due to the Estate.		
	Demand.	Amount paid.	Balance.	Demand.	Amount paid including that written off.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rewada	...	...	...	3,577	384	3,193
Salur	77,357	...	77,357	...	...	...
Merangi	...	...	...	23,299	2,331	20,968
Pondur Mallaveram ...	4,167	...	4,167	1,530	1,430	100
Kapaleswarapuram ...	...	...	...	132	12	120
Gopalpur	...	...	...	28,924	4,896	24,028
Vassireddi Estate	2,794	...	2,794	...	...	...
Nuzvid	27,892	15,314	12,578	2,36,642	66,591	1,70,051
Chundi	...	...	...	3,426	683	2,743
Chittacherla	1,621	...	1,621	...	...	...
Suranjeri	...	...	...	8,916	33	8,883
Vettangudi	1,45,115	...	1,45,115	16,424	45	16,379
Mannargudi	9,176	1,000	8,176	1,749	51	1,698
Peramur	...	...	...	600	...	600
Ramnad	14,60,937	65,633	13,95,304	9,538	7,635	1,903
Othappanayakanur	...	...	...	11,349	172	11,177
Urkad Zemindari	4,420	...	4,420	809	799	10
Sundirapatchiapuram ...	...	...	...	15,134	1,440	13,694
Ettiyapuram	...	...	...	10,066	1,279	8,787
Yerumaipati and Palliapolliem.	6,806	...	6,806	...	...	...
Brahmavar	1,840	1,144	696	247	163	84
Kananji Streenevasa Row's Estate.	3,455	3,037	418	3,483	...	3,483
Kavalpara	27,139	16,139	11,000	...	...	...
Mangara	6,678	142	6,536	461	...	461
Total ...	17,79,397	1,02,409	16,76,988	3,76,306	87,944	2,88,362

Debts amounting to 6,001 rupees in six estates were written off for various reasons during the year.

The number of the estates under the care of the Court, including those restored and those newly taken up, amounted to 41; of these 31 are owned by male proprietors, the rest being the property of females. The Zemindari of Madugula having been registered jointly in the names of both the widows of the late Zemindar, the number of female proprietors comes to 11. Two of the former (male proprietors) and eight of the latter (female proprietors) are precluded from receiving any instruction owing to their advanced age or position in life, or Education.

because they are imbecile. Of the others in but seven cases has the progress in study or the conduct of the minors been reported unsatisfactory.

Forest conservancy.

Establishments are maintained for forest conservancy in the estates of Parla Kimedi and Singampatti. In Parla Kimedi there are two teak plantations in the estate, one at Kimedi and one at Vallada. There are on the whole 11,580 teak plants at Kimedi and 19,984 at Vallada now alive. In view to the working of the forests in Singampatti the Court sanctioned an increased forest establishment at an additional cost of Rupees 58-8-0 a month. The receipts from 20th April 1878, when the work was started, up to 30th June 1878 amounted to Rupees 1,014 against Rupees 1,413 working expenses. The value, &c., of the stock on hand however is not given.

Miscellaneous remarks.

During the year under notice money rates of assessment on nunjah lands were introduced in the village of Itaracudy in the Ramnad Zemindari as an experimental measure for five years. It is proposed gradually to introduce money rates of assessment in lieu of the waram or division of produce system in the whole Zemindari. The large Zemindari of Nuzvid, comprising an area of about 700 square miles with a population of 111,013 inhabitants, came under management during the year and received a great deal of the Court's attention. A manager has been appointed on a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem. The estate is to continue under management for a period of three years only. Proposals have been considered for the better cultivation of the home farm lands; for the organization of a Forest Department to look after the jungles, embracing an area of nearly 300 miles; for an inquiry into the alienations of land subsequent to the permanent settlement; for the revision of the existing rates of assessment, which are numerous and complicated; and for the improvement of the irrigation and drainage of the estate. The condition of the ryots is described as wretched and specially needing amelioration. The lands in the estate are held mostly under the joint rent system, under conditions which the Collector characterizes as being most onerous and oppressive to the ryots, but favorable to the Zemindar. It is stated that there is no security of tenure and no remissions are allowed to the ryots under any circumstances, and arrears of rent are held over to an indefinite period. Such a system no doubt is detrimental to the interests of the estate as well as to those of the ryots; but the Court consider that it is not advisable to introduce sweeping measures of reform during the short period of their management of the estate.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

THE period to which the present notice relates is the official year 1878-79. On the 25th March 1879 the Honorable P. Macfadyen was nominated an Additional Member of Council in the room of the Honorable A. Mackenzie resigned, and took his seat on the 2nd April 1879. The Honorable V. Ramiengar and the Honorable G. N. Gajapathi Rao were reappointed Additional Members of Council on the 19th November 1878, and the Honorable P. O'Sullivan and the Honorable J. G. Coleman on the 23rd January 1879. The Honorable Raja Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Rajah of Pittapur, who was appointed an Additional Member of Council on the 19th February 1878, took his seat on the 9th August 1878.

The Acts passed, their object and character, and the date on which they were sanctioned, will be found in detail in a statement in the Appendix among the Statistics of Protection. "An Act to make provision for investing with certain powers the Commissioner of Salt Revenue," which passed the local Council on the 29th June 1878, and was assented to by the Governor on the same date, "An Act to provide for the Protection of Game and acclimatised Fish in the District of the Nilgiris," which passed the local Council and received the assent of the Governor on the 18th and 29th June 1878, respectively, and "An Act to amend the Law relating to Abkari in the Madras Presidency," which passed the local Council on the 15th June 1878 and received the assent of the Governor on the 5th July 1878, were disallowed by the Governor-General, the first owing to a serious flaw in the proviso to Section I, the last two in consequence of the provision therein creating a Special Fund contrary to the Financial Resolutions of the Government of India. Three other Bills were passed, but the assent of the Governor-General thereto was not received within the year.

POLICE.

Strength and cost of force.

The strength of the Madras Police Force on the 31st March 1879, the end of the official year 1878-79 to which alone the present review relates, was as follows, all the additional men entertained for famine having been discharged on or before 31st December 1878 :—

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff (3 Deputy Inspectors-General and 1 Assistant Inspector-General)...	
Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town.	3
District Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Inspectors	400
Sub-Inspectors	77
Constabulary of all ranks	25,179
Office Establishments and other servants (not Police Officers)	695
Total ...	26,400

The following statement shows the distribution and cost of the force :—

	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police	20,491	34,11,869
Madras Town Police	1,222	2,54,638
Total ...	21,713	36,66,507
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment ...	2,480	2,38,966
Do. Land Custom Guards	195	22,895
Jail Guards	2,582	3,21,247
Total ...	5,257	5,83,108
Grand Total ...	26,970	42,49,615

The principal heads of charge were—

	Rs.
Pay and Allowances	36,70,673
Clothing and Accoutrements	2,97,433
Miscellaneous	2,59,287
Village Police	22,222
Total ...	42,49,615

This sum is made up as follows :—

Ordinary Provincial Charges	36,58,165
Imperial Salt and Land Customs	2,42,007
Do. Service of Processes	39,858
	39,40,030
The charges for famine for the year were	3,09,585
Total ...	42,49,615

The proportion of Police to population (exclusive of the force employed in State services) was 1 to 1,487. In towns the proportion

was 1 to 536 and in rural parts 1 to 1,637. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 5 square miles. The average cost of each Police man was Rupees 162 or 2½ annas per head of the population. There were 193 Policemen employed by banks, public companies, and private individuals at a cost of Rupees 24,138 paid by the employers. The cost of the Marine Police exceeded the receipts, viz., Rupees 21,772-1-0, by Rupees 10,754-1-9.

Three thousand four hundred and twenty-two men were enlisted. The casualties, amounting to 5,316, were as follows:— Enlistments, casualties, &c.

Pension	243
Gratuity	91
Resigned	1,032
Dismissed	820
Discharged	2,458
Deserted	143
Died	529
Total	5,316

The following statement shows that 3 inspectors, 9 head constables and 21 constables were convicted by Criminal Courts; 3 inspectors, 25 head and 367 constables by Magistrates, being a total increase of 24 men over last year. Police officers convicted.

The totals for the previous four years were—1874, 289; 1875, 285; 1876, 271; 1877, 404:—

Rank.	Convictions by Magistrates.	Convictions by Courts.	Total.
Inspectors	* 3	3	6
Head Constables	25	9	34
Constables	367	21	388
Total	395	33	428

The chief offences were as follows:—

For Negligent escape	79 men.
„ Theft	64 „
„ Extortion	36 „
„ Causing hurt	24 „
„ Criminal force	17 „
„ Hurt to extort confession	16 „
„ Criminal breach of trust	13 „
„ Offences against public justice	12 „
„ Wrongful restraint	11 „
„ False evidence	9 „
„ Receiving stolen property	8 „
„ Criminal misappropriation	8 „
„ House-breaking by day	6 „
„ Attempt at house-breaking	2 „
„ Rioting	6 „
„ Disobedience of law	5 „
„ House trespass	4 „

* Includes 1 Sub-Inspector.

For Murder	4	men.
„ Culpable homicide	2	„
„ Dacoity	2	„
„ Cheating	3	„

Departmental punishments.

In the year under review 7,069 men were either dismissed or fined, or 28·9 per cent. of the strength on the 31st December 1878. The fines levied amounted to Rupees 2,939 against Rupees 2,137 last year. No very useful comparison can be made in this matter for the year under review with antecedent years, inasmuch as reductions and punishments of the Special Famine Police, to a certain extent, affect these returns.

Police officers rewarded.

Colonel W. S. Drever, Commissioner of Police, received the Third-class Order of the Star of India for his services in Madras town during the famine. Seven hundred and eighty-four Police officers were rewarded during the year; 386 by promotion, 398 by money rewards. Inspector Ahmed Goorikul, an old and distinguished officer in the Malabar District, received the honorary title of "Khan Bahadur."

State of education.

The following statements show the educational status of the force on 31st December 1878:—

Details as to Education of the total strength on the 31st December 1878.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.	
			Previous years.	1878.
Inspectors	* 431	...	105	2
Sub-Inspectors	85	...	49	1
Head Constables	2,932	189	33	2
Constables	12,602	8,217	4	...
Total ...	16,050	8,406	191	5

State of Education.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Percentage.	Passed General Test.	
				Previous years.	1878.
Madras Town	1,194	787	65·9	...	...
Northern Range ...	5,611	3,052	54·4	33	1
Central do. ...	8,316	4,670	56·2	74	2
Southern do. ...	9,335	7,541	80·8	84	2
Total ...	24,456	16,050	65·6	† 191	5

Instruction.

11·9 per cent. of the force were instructed during the year under review with the result that 43 head constables and 799 men passed the test prescribed for their rank. Two inspectors, 2 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables passed the Inspectors' test.

Convicts guarded.

20,486 prisoners were guarded in jails by 2,582 Policemen, at a cost of Rupees 2,81,360, throughout the several districts of the

* Includes 1 Marine Superintendent, 28 Serjeants, and 2 Writers.

† Of these 18 passed Matriculation, 1 F.A., and 1 B.A.

Presidency during the year, and in Subsidiary Jails 24,825 short sentenced prisoners against 43,617 in 1877, the average duration of confinement being 11·5 to 17 days.

The following is a comparative statement of escapes and recaptures for the past two years :— Escapes and recaptures.

—	From Jails.	From Subsidiary Jails.	From other custody.	Total.
Escapes in 1878	29	96	559	684
Recaptures	23	83	433	539
Difference ...	6	13	126	145
Escapes in 1877	46	196	944	1,186
Recaptures	29	135	600	764
Difference ...	17	61	344	422

It thus appears that while in 1877, 17 prisoners got clear away from jails, 61 from subsidiary jails, and 344 from other custody (total 422), the corresponding figures for 1878 were 6, 13, and 126 (total 145).

The following statement shows the hutting and building operations for the year as far as they have gone, under the financial restrictions ordered by Government:— Hutting and building.

Ranges.	Huts.		Station Houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	246	246
Northern Range	115	3,650	12	1,442	1	1,020	6	1,203	7,315
Central do.	26	2,723	18	5,709	...	...	5	2,651	11,083
Southern do.	27	1,924	10	6,017	...	...	5	2,181	10,122
Total ...	168	8,297	40	13,168	1	1,020	17	6,281	28,766

The following statement shows the number of processes served by the Police during the last four years. There has been a small decrease in warrants and summons cases for 1878 as compared with 1877. Processes served.

Years.	Processes served by the Police.				Total Processes in Petty Cases.		
	Total Warrants.		Total Summons.		No. of Processes.	No. of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.			
1875 ...	37,387	37,841	414,224	414,393	316,539	311,109	100
1876 ...	41,024	41,560	441,540	441,678	334,655	328,827	95
1877 ...	55,034	55,161	394,359	395,490	280,390	273,489	114
1878 ...	52,276	52,657	393,182	393,438	279,793	272,798	115

The following statement shows the number of persons who lost their lives from violent or unnatural causes :— Violent and unnatural deaths.

Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1. Murder	204	87	104	75	291	179	470
2. Culpable homicide ...	139	25	44	9	164	53	217
3. Justifiable do. ...	22	...	1	...	22	1	23
4. Suicides	1,137	171	1,097	49	1,308	1,746	3,054
5. Found dead "causes unknown"	199	22	188	15	221	203	424
6. Drinking	13	1	1	...	14	1	15
7. Neglect or want ...	172	29	82	15	201	97	298
8. Exposure	47	9	31	...	56	31	87
9. Other causes	1,507	121	703	68	1,628	771	2,399
10. Accidental deaths ...	3,977	3,307	4,042	2,177	7,284	6,219	13,503
Total ...	7,417	3,772	6,893	2,408	11,189	9,301	20,490

20,490 deaths are thus recorded against 24,604 in the previous year. Of the 13,503 deaths returned as accidental 10,559 are ascribed to drowning.

Fires.

5,831 fires were reported, involving the destruction of 39,309 houses valued at ten and three-quarter lakhs and the loss of 120 lives.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The subjoined figures give the numbers for the past four years :—

—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Known depredators ...	16,923	16,107	17,560	18,147
Suspected persons	7,758	7,437	8,635	6,791
Receivers	1,089	1,065	1,109	937
Wandering gangs	27,766	31,609	26,950	20,380

Enhanced punishments.

4,675 persons, as compared with 4,378 in the previous year, were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code.

Cognizable crime.

The crime for the year will now be reviewed so far as Police action bears thereon. The following table shows the general results by ranges in "cognizable" offences under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

Ranges.	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras Town	3,549	2,764	77·9	3,745	3,135	83·7	73,243	39,315	53·7
Northern Range ...	15,994	8,025	50·2	21,045	14,409	68·5	3,71,345	89,676	24·1
Central do. ...	28,222	14,451	51·2	38,565	24,747	64·1	7,04,000	1,71,833	24·4
Southern do. ...	24,872	13,681	50	35,946	22,757	63·3	6,83,164	1,49,167	21·8
Total ...	72,637	38,921	53·6	99,301	65,048	65·5	18,31,752	4,49,991	24·6
Special and Local Laws.	25,474	25,645	92·8	32,215	29,588	91·8	979	807	82·4
Nuisances under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	21,454	19,591	91·3	29,721	26,580	89·4	...	...	...
Total ...	119,565	82,157	68·7	161,237	121,216	75·2	18,32,731	4,50,798	24·6

As compared with 1877 the following statement shows the results:—

—	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Cognizable offences under Penal Code in 1878.	72,637	38,921	53·6	99,301	65,048	65·5	18,31,752	4,49,991	24·6
Do. do. do. in 1877.	98,413	56,397	57·3	155,988	105,228	67·5	23,32,543	5,35,867	23·0
Decrease ...	25,776	17,476	3·7	56,687	40,180	2·0	5,00,791	85,876	1·6 rise.
Offences under Special & Local Laws, 1878	25,474	23,645	92·8	32,215	29,588	91·8	979	807	82·4
Do. do. do. 1877	29,383	27,275	92·8	38,221	35,398	92·6	1,016	937	92·4
Decrease ...	3,909	3,630	...	6,006	5,810	0·8	37	132	10·0
Nuisances under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws in 1878.	21,454	19,591	91·3	29,721	26,580	89·4	...	...	...
Do. do. do. 1877.	20,280	18,352	90·5	28,441	25,413	89·4	...	...	...
Increase ...	1,174	1,239	0·8	1,280	1,167	...	...	...	...

There has thus been a nett decrease in cognizable offences under the Penal Code and Local and Special Laws of 29,685 cases and of 62,693 persons, or 23 per cent. cases, 32 per cent. persons, which is a smaller improvement than might have been expected. The percentage of cases detected to reported fell from 57·3 to 53·6, that of persons convicted to arrested from 67·5 to 65·5. In nuisance cases there was a slight improvement.

On the whole the results may perhaps be regarded as practically the same in regard to Police working as in the preceding year.

In cognizable cases under the Penal Code, *i.e.*, in the grave crime of the country, the nett decrease of 25,776 which has occurred has been entirely confined to the districts in the central and southern ranges and Madras town. In the northern range there has been an increase everywhere save in Jeypore, where there is a small decrease. In the six districts of Salem, Nellore, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura alone the decrease is 20,973 cases. 1,647 cases against 2,537 in the previous year were tried by the High and Sessions Courts; in 76 per cent. convictions were obtained. Of 5,190 persons tried 2,934 or 56·5 per cent. were convicted.

Non-cognizable cases.

1,952 non-cognizable cases were inquired into by the Police by order of the Magistrates, being an increase of 151 cases.

Murders.

Murders have fallen from 538 to 403. 138 cases were detected against 203 in the preceding year. In 42 cases the accused committed suicide, rendering detection impossible, for unless punishment follows crime no case is deemed detected. 33·4 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted.

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.			No. of Cases in which murderers committed suicide.
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	
Madras Town	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northern Range	73	28	38·4	108	39	36·1	7
Central do.	150	41	27·3	221	56	25·3	19
Southern do.	177	69	38·9	260	102	39·2	13
Total ...	403	138	34·2	589	197	33·4	42

Dacoities.

The returns for the year show the very satisfactory decrease of 1,056 cases, the total for 1878 being 639 as against 1,695 for 1877. The following statement shows the district details:—

Districts.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bellary	273	120	...	153
North Arcot	317	85	...	232
Madura	128	69	...	59
Salem	134	62	...	72
Coimbatore	167	46	...	121
Tinnevelly	51	38	...	13
South Arcot	110	35	...	75
Cuddapah	162	33	...	129
Tanjore	31	27	...	4
Kurnool	70	26	...	44
Trichinopoly	79	24	...	55
Chingleput	36	23	...	13
Godavari	17	13	...	4
Kistna	46	10	...	36
Ganjam	...	7	7	...
Nellore	43	7	...	36
Malabar	20	6	...	14
Vizagapatam	7	3	...	4
Nilgiri	3	3	...	...
South Canara	...	2*	2	...
Madras Town	1	...	...	1
Jeypore	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,695	639	9	1,065

Particulars as to dacoities.

Bellary and North Arcot again lead. But with returning plenty a decrease here as elsewhere may be confidently anticipated. The subjoined statement gives the classification of dacoities committed in houses, fields and highways, and the comparative detective results for two years:—

	Cases.			Persons.				Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
In houses, &c., 1878 ...	188	63	33·5	3,396	1,113	372	33·4	92,538	8,111	8·8
Do. 1877 ...	796	283	35·6	18,855	6,485	2,211	34·1	2,42,028	20,577	8·5
In fields, &c., 1878 ...	186	83	44·6	2,156	847	378	44·6	13,107	3,478	26·5
Do. 1877 ...	536	215	40·1	8,092	2,742	990	36·1	35,108	7,187	20·5
On highways, &c., 1878 ...	265	77	29·1	3,432	1,070	313	29·3	42,231	3,536	8·4
Do. 1877 ...	363	111	30·6	4,739	1,668	581	34·8	56,496	15,368	27·2
Total 1878 ...	639	223	34·9	8,984	3,030	1,063	35·1	1,47,877	15,125	10·2
Compare 1877 ...	1,695	609	35·9	31,686	10,895	3,782	34·7	3,33,632	43,132	12·9

It will be observed that house dacoities, the worst phase of the crime, have fallen from 796 to 188, *i.e.*, 608 cases, being more than half of the total decrease for the year. Of the 639 dacoities 153 were committed by wandering criminal classes. Fire-arms were used in 10 cases. 9 persons were killed by dacoits. In ten districts success in detection was above the average, in eight below.

Treating robberies in the same manner as dacoities, the following results are obtained. The nett decrease amounts to 725 cases, being 900 to 1,625 in the preceding year. The district details are given below :— Robberies.

No.	Districts.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Bellary	216	145	...	71
2	North Arcot	174	97	...	77
3	Cuddapah	202	70	...	132
4	Kurnool	141	69	...	72
5	Salem	179	68	...	111
6	Coimbatore	143	65	...	78
7	Madura	90	57	...	33
8	Nellore	166	54	...	112
9	Tinnevelly	39	36	...	3
10	Kistna	42	33	...	9
11	South Arcot	62	31	...	31
12	Vizagapatam	5	30	25	...
13	Chingleput	42	23	...	19
14	Trichinopoly	33	22	...	11
15	Malabar	33	21	...	12
16	Madras Town	13	19	6	...
17	Godavari	16	19	3	...
18	Ganjam	3	13	10	...
19	Nilgiri	4	11	7	...
20	Tanjore	13	8	...	5
21	South Canara	6	5	...	1
22	Jeypore	3	4	1	...
	Total ...	1,625	900	52	777

The following statement gives the classification of robberies with the comparative detection for two years :—

Robberies.	Cases.			Persons.				Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
In houses, &c., 1878 ...	89	24	27	219	86	33	38·4	17,241	713	4·1
Do. 1877 ...	176	51	29	451	182	95	52·2	5,413	687	12·7
In fields, &c., 1878 ...	504	236	46·8	1,181	675	428	63·4	13,391	3,742	27·9
Do. 1877 ...	1,043	505	48·4	2,577	1,494	952	63·7	25,900	10,651	41·1
On highways, &c., 1878 ...	307	108	35·2	807	387	217	56·1	11,040	1,610	14·6
Do. 1877 ...	406	169	41·6	1,109	547	347	63·4	18,376	3,418	18·6
Total 1878 ...	900	368	40·9	2,207	1,148	678	59	41,672	6,065	14·6
Compare 1877 ...	1,625	725	44·6	4,137	2,223	1,394	62·7	49,689	14,756	29·7

Detection is somewhat lower than in 1877. In "cases" it fell from 44·6 to 40·9, and in regard to persons convicted to arrested from 62·7 to 59. Only 14·6 per cent. of property lost was recovered as against 29·7 last year.

House-breakings.

The subjoined table shows the manner in which this class of offence has been dealt with by the Police in each range :—

Range.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras Town ...	406	240	59·1	359	303	84·4	16,467	4,712	28·6
Northern Range ...	3,337	1,520	45·5	3,309	2,394	72·3	1,51,542	36,321	24
Central do. ...	5,959	3,040	51	6,017	4,502	74·8	2,56,475	53,247	20·8
Southern do. ...	4,515	2,091	46·3	4,094	2,892	70·7	2,80,111	37,307	13·3
Total ...	14,217	6,891	48·5	13,779	10,091	73·2	7,04,595	1,31,587	18·7

There has been a decrease of 5,287 cases, or 27 per cent., as compared with 1877. Of 14,217 cases 48·5 per cent. were detected, 73·2 per cent. of persons arrested being convicted. The percentage (18·7) of property recovered is identical with that of the previous year. The value of property stolen is less by nearly 2½ lakhs.

The following statement shows the abstract detective averages for the year in the graver offences against property. The percentage of cases detected to reported has fallen from 51 to 47·5.

Ranges.	1878.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.
Madras Town	425	249	58·6
Northern Range	3,469	1,567	45·2
Central do.	6,777	3,356	49·5
Southern do.	5,085	2,302	45·4
Total ...	15,756	7,482	47·5

Cattle thefts and poisoning.

10,289 cases of cattle-theft were reported; 60·1 per cent. were detected; 76·4 per cent. of the persons concerned were convicted. The value of the property lost was 1,53,240 rupees and of that recovered 79,672 rupees. 174 cases of cattle-poisoning, in which 330 persons were concerned and property to the value of 2,943 rupees was lost, occurred. In 106 of these cases 268 persons were arrested and 172 convicted, and property valued at 872 rupees was recovered.

The number of ordinary thefts fell from 37,061 to 29,989, or about 20 per cent. in the year under review. The decrease was mainly in the districts of Bellary, Nellore, Salem, and North Arcot.

The following return exhibits the results in this class of offence, showing a slight increase in cases :— Salt thefts.

Districts.	Value of Salt in store on average of the calendar year 1878.	Value of Salt manufactured during the calendar year 1878.	No. of cases of theft.	Value of Salt stolen.	No. of arrests.	No. of convictions.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
Ganjam	2,90,530	46,19,643	142	751	295	231
Vizagapatam	1,90,963	87,86,600	93	210	206	182
Godavari	8,53,003	11,99,489	50	205	110	64
Kistna	22,01,769	9,59,792	70	311	53	39
Nellore	21,63,604	16,54,124	46	64	72	62
Chingleput	19,85,006	67,21,538	112	309	95	68
South Arcot	14,85,057	11,84,452	104	315	99	86
Tanjore	33,39,642	15,84,721	35	49	42	37
Madura	15,67,302	2,14,350	4	2	5	4
Tinnevelly	45,44,782	13,92,125	27	76	70	65
Malabar	10,42,320	...	1	18	4	1
South Canara	9,57,418	...	4	94	10	6
Total ...	2,06,21,396	2,04,08,834	688	2,404	1,061	845

The return below gives the details of offences against the Revenue Laws. There has been an increase of 974 cases. Of the total offences under this head 2,196 were under the Abkári Act, 2,958 under Salt Laws. Of the latter 2,589 were detected, and of 7,431 persons arrested 6,291 were convicted. Revenue Laws.

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Madras Town	1	...	...	1	...	...
Northern Range ...	1,784	1,529	85·7	4,886	4,120	84·3
Central do. ...	1,233	986	80	2,567	1,975	76·9
Southern do. ...	2,136	1,624	76	2,880	2,223	77·2
Total ...	5,154	4,139	80·3	10,334	8,318	80·5
Compare 1877 ...	4,180	3,328	79·6	8,575	6,714	78·0

5,033 cases were referred by Magistrates to Police for inquiry under Sections 110 and 146, C.P.C., of which 3,031 were struck off as false. Under Sections 117 and 125 the Police referred 13,069 cases, of which 12,582 were struck off as false by order of the Magistrates. There was thus a drop of 2,303 cases referred by Police. 2,362 cases involving 6,266 persons were thrown out by the Criminal Courts as false after inquiry and trial. Cases referred.

District and range inspection work was sufficiently carried on during the year under review. The casualties and changes among officers during the year have been, as was to be expected, unusually Inspection, casualties, &c.

heavy. The Deputy Inspectors-General held charge of districts for months in addition to their own work, and thus enabled officers to take leave who could not otherwise have gone. Three officers died, 2 resigned, and 13 proceeded on furlough. Colonel Drever, C.S.I., Acting Inspector-General, was in charge of the department throughout the year.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

It appears from the report and accounts of the Monegar Choultry that the income of the year 1878 amounted to Rupees 42,839-9-1, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year, showed a total of Rupees 51,054-4-4 available for the purposes of the institution. Rupees 15,000 were received from the Indian Famine Relief Committee during the year, and 500 rupees from the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The expenditure is shown below:—

Institutions, &c.	Average daily number maintained.		Expenditure on dieting, &c.		Average charge for diet per head maintained.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Poor-house	223	213	9,625 10 1	8,970 1 10	0 1 11½	0 1 10½
Foundling Asylum	32	21	949 12 7	656 0 11	0 1 3½	0 1 4½
Native Infirmary	246	239	15,290 3 1	8,968 13 6	0 2 9½	0 1 8½
Total ...	501	473	25,865 9 9	18,595 10 3	...	...
Add extra charges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgeons	...	...	2,998 14 7	2,332 5 7	...	...
Superintendents	...	...	1,456 0 11	1,183 0 10	...	...
Clothing	...	...	1,717 10 6	1,185 9 7	...	...
Repairs	...	...	420 0 0	691 5 5	...	...
Add Establishment	...	...	5,807 5 6	5,292 8 0	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	38,265 9 3	29,279 13 8	...	...

During the year 1878 Government 4 per cent. Securities for 15,000 rupees were purchased at a cost of Rupees 14,341-10-7. The cash balance on the 31st December 1878 was Rupees 6,542-8-9 against Rupees 8,214-11-3 on the 1st January. It will be observed that the daily average number of recipients of the charity shows a decrease of 28 or 5·5 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, and that there is a decrease in expenditure of Rupees 8,985-11-7. The Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry lodged and fed on the average daily nearly 48 inmates at a cost of Rupees 3,742-10-4 including establishment and contingencies. Out-door relief was given to 108 persons daily at a cost of Rupees 1,294-13-7. The total expenditure therefore was Rupees 5,037-7-11. During the year the piece of land lying to the west of the choultry has been acquired at the cost of 170 rupees. A well has been sunk in it and it has been laid out as a vegetable garden, which will be of great value to the institution. The system of light labor by the paupers is still carried out with advantage. The institution has been worked carefully and economically and to the great

benefit of the infirm poor, especially in the sick wards, during the year under review.

The aggregate number of paupers who received relief in the Triplicane Langarkhana during the year 1878-79 was 2,837, or 304 less than the year preceding (1877-78); 82 were inmates of the institution and 2,755 were out-door paupers. The receipts amounted to Rupees 5,857 against Rupees 7,200 in 1877-78; the charges to Rupees 5,101 against Rupees 6,756 in 1877-78. Deducting the charges from the receipts there remained a balance of Rupees 756. The average charge per pauper was Rupees 1-12-9 against Rupees 2-1-9 in 1877-78. In order that the expenses might be kept within the grants it was necessary, as famine prices continued during the year, to leave such vacancies among both in-door and out-door recipients as occurred to a great extent unfilled up. These vacancies will now be gradually filled up. Triplicane Langarkhana.

REWARDS.

The amount paid in rewards during the year ending March 1879 was Rupees 8,045-3-4 against Rupees 7,615-1-6 in 1877-78. The District Magistrates disbursed Rupees 3,341-15-4, the Inspector-General of Police Rupees 4,273-4-0, and the Inspector-General of Jails Rupees 430. No rewards were disbursed in Coimbatore or Chingleput. General.

In North Arcot a Police carbine with fifty rounds of ammunition was presented, with the sanction of Government, to a Village Magistrate for courageously securing the apprehension of some out of a gang of robbers. In Salem Rupees 50 was disbursed to a man named Perriannan, owing to whose exertions seven of the persons concerned in a dacoity were arrested and punished, and property to the value of Rupees 1,000 recovered and restored to the owner. In Kistna a silver girdle was presented for the rescue of a boy from drowning in a well. Rewards amounting to 62 rupees were disbursed through the Resident at Hyderabad to a Police amin and two sepoys in the Nizam's Police for meritorious service in the detection of two dacoities committed on the British frontier. In Madura three rewards of 50 rupees each were given—two for the apprehension of offenders, and the third in the form of a bangle to a ryot for having shown bravery in defending himself and his household against a gang of dacoits. In Nellore 300 rupees were paid for the capture of three out of the proclaimed offenders concerned in the banghy-mail robbery near Singaraya-kadu. In Tanjore 100 rupees were paid to two men for so courageously defending their house against a gang of robbers that the latter had to retreat beaten and wounded. Another received an ornament worth over 19 rupees under the same circumstances. Of the rewards disbursed in By District Magistrates.

Vizagapatam Mr. Pascal, an Inspector of Police, was given Rupees 100 for saving the life of the only survivor of the French ship 'Cambodge,' and Rupees 52 were assigned to two boatmen who assisted. Rupees 62 were also given among four boatmen who distinguished themselves in rescuing the two survivors of the wrecked barque 'Olive Branch.' On the Nilgiris Rupees 1,000 were disbursed to Chief Inspector Shortt and certain Police constables and others for the capture of Sellah, a proclaimed offender, and leader in the Kotagiri massacre in 1875.

By Inspectors-General of Police and Jails.

Of the rewards paid by the Inspector-General of Police Rupees 1,738-8-0 were especially sanctioned by Government. Those disbursed by the Inspector-General of Jails were exclusively for the recapture of escaped convicts.

SULPHUR LICENSES.

Operations of the year.

During the year 1878 140 persons in twenty out of twenty-one districts held licenses to sell sulphur. There were no dealers on the Nilgiris. The aggregate quantity for which licenses were obtained in 1878 was 398$\frac{1}{7}$ tons against 440$\frac{1}{4}$ in 1877. The stock purchased or imported was 192$\frac{1}{3}$ tons against 208$\frac{3}{4}$ tons in 1877. The balance of stock brought over from 1877 was 92$\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The sales amounted to 174$\frac{1}{2}$ tons against 170 in 1877, and there remained at the close of 1878 a balance stock of a little over 110 tons against 91$\frac{3}{4}$ in 1877. Of this balance the greater quantity was distributed as shown below:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Tanjore	12	7	0	5
Malabar	39	10	0	19
Madras Town	26	19	1	1
Total ...	78	16	1	25

Considerable laxity in regard to the regular inspection and examination of the premises and books of the dealers in sulphur prevailed during the year in several districts. Generally the premises and books when examined were found in a satisfactory condition. The purposes for which the sulphur was chiefly used, were the manufacture of fireworks and gunpowder and for sanitary and medicinal purposes. No prosecutions were found necessary in any district. As sulphur is under the new Arms Act classed as military stores, the Commissioners of Police and District Magistrates are now authorised to grant licenses for its sale; but it has been decided that the number of existing licenses is not lightly to be increased nor any relaxation of the existing rules permitted.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

Total offences reported.

The comparative statement below shows the total number of cases reported during the calendar year 1878 including cases of previous years brought under inquiry within the year under report, of persons

arrested and disposed of, and the amount of property lost and recovered.

Statement showing the total offences, &c., under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Under	Cases.							Persons.						Property.		
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts.		Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Went by default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without trial, went by default, pending trial, &c.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted to total compelled to appear, minus pending trial and went by default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
				Convicted.	Not convicted.												
Penal Code	130,091	1,958	128,133	53,821	10,663	83·5	22,759	237,762	100,837	128,424	92,351	36,073	71·9	50·7	19,50,041	4,75,063	24·3
Special Laws	87,019	693	86,326	70,772	5,437	92·9	7,718	118,643	14,053	104,590	93,407	11,183	89·3	86·7	8,259	4,172	50·5
Total ...	217,110	2,651	214,459	124,593	16,100	88·6	30,477	356,405	123,890	233,014	185,758	47,256	79·7	64·1	19,58,300	4,77,234	24·4
Compare 1877.																	
Penal Code	157,679	2,258	155,421	72,823	11,202	86·6	24,501	296,199	118,626	177,573	135,022	42,551	76	57·4	24,43,423	5,61,508	23
Special Laws	91,361	602	90,759	74,160	5,300	93·3	9,468	126,667	15,433	111,214	100,136	11,078	90	88·3	9,647	6,344	65·8
Total ...	249,040	2,860	246,180	146,983	16,502	89·9	33,954	422,866	134,079	288,787	235,158	53,629	81·4	67·4	24,53,070	5,67,852	23·1

Comparison with previous year.

There has been a satisfactory decrease under all heads of serious crime as compared with 1877. The table hereunder given shows the increase or decrease in each class under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

		Cases reported.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1878.	1877.		
	Penal Code.				
Cognizable.	Class I. Offences against the State	1,846	2,242	...	396
	„ II. Serious offences against the person ...	3,060	3,390	...	330
	„ III. Do. person and property ...	18,466	26,425	...	7,959
	„ IV. Minor offences against the person. ...	9,642	13,937	...	4,295
	„ V. Do. against property ...	54,612	69,894	...	15,282
	„ VI. Other offences not specified above ...	1,051	1,054	...	3
	Miscellaneous	2,468	3,176	...	708
	Total ...	91,145	120,118	...	28,973
Non-cognizable.	Class I. Offences against the State	5,197	4,739	458	...
	„ II. Serious offences against the person ...	51	68	...	17
	„ III. Do. against property ...	528	520	8	...
	„ IV. Minor offences against the person ...	21,648	19,567	2,081	...
	„ V. Do. against property ...	6,858	7,601	...	743
	„ VI. Other offences not specified above ...	4,516	4,911	...	395
	Miscellaneous	148	155	...	7
	Total ...	38,946	37,561	1,385	...
	Total Penal Code ...	130,091	157,679	...	27,588
	Special Laws.				
	Cognizable	74,171	78,473	...	4,302
	Non-cognizable	12,848	12,888	...	40
	Total ...	87,019	91,361	...	4,342

Cases reported under Penal Code.

2,980 cases were brought forward from the previous year. Of 128,133 true cases under the Penal Code, 1,958 being struck off as false, 53,821, or 83·5 per cent., were detected against 86·6 per cent. in 1877. Of 237,762 persons compelled to appear 128,424 were actually put on trial, of whom 92,351, or 71·9 per cent. against 76 per cent. in 1877, were convicted. 24·3 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 23 per cent. in 1877.

Cases reported under Special and Local Laws.

The crime under Special and Local Laws shows a decrease of 4,342 cases as compared with 19,361 in the preceding year. Of 86,326 cases accepted as true, 693 being declared false, 76,209 were brought to trial, and convictions followed in 70,772 cases, or 92·9 per cent. against 93·3 per cent. in the preceding year, 7,718 cases having been suffered to go by default. The number of persons convicted was 93,407, or 89·3 per cent. against 90 in the preceding year. 11,183 were acquitted and 14,053 released without trial, &c. 50 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 68·8 per cent. in 1877.

Sub-division into cognizable and non-cognizable.

The table given below shows the results as to cases, persons and property for each class under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, sub-divided into cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

	Cases.								Persons.								Property.		
	Offences committed.	Tried.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Struck off as false after trial.	Percentage of 3 on 2.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Total compelled to appear	Actually tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of 11 on 10.	Percentage of 10 on 9—14.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COGNIZABLE.																			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	1,807	1,132	1,037	321	62	39	91·6	62·6	8,197	4,279	3,210	1,069	3,481	486	75	55·5	47	22	46·8
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	2,999	1,709	1,412	614	85	61	82·6	57	5,444	3,051	2,128	923	2,216	177	69·7	57·9	9,061	1,338	14·8
„ III. Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	18,323	8,923	8,389	1,284	230	143	94	48·7	24,339	16,544	13,595	2,949	7,006	789	82·2	70·3	9,43,246	1,57,607	16·7
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	9,529	4,655	3,698	4,465	6	113	79·4	48·9	22,093	9,324	6,288	3,036	12,735	34	67·4	42·3	...	...	...
„ V. Minor offences against property.	53,846	30,567	27,413	8,760	496	766	89·7	56·8	88,737	56,798	46,026	10,772	30,557	1,382	81	65	9,47,159	3,08,550	32·6
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	1,004	756	636	108	10	47	84·1	75·3	2,670	2,196	1,420	776	450	24	64·7	83	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	2,456	535	499	127	6	12	93·3	21·8	1,251	830	736	94	410	11	88·7	66·9	...	...	...
Total ...	89,964	48,277	43,084	15,679	904	1,181	89·2	53·7	152,731	93,022	73,403	19,619	56,805	2,903	78·9	62·1	18,99,513	4,67,517	24·6
NON-COGNIZABLE.																			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	5,048	3,750	2,968	925	125	149	79·1	74·3	8,756	6,171	4,419	1,752	2,349	236	71·6	72·4	296	35	11·8
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	51	13	7	16	2	...	53·8	25·5	83	22	9	13	56	5	40·9	28·2	...	...	...
„ III. Serious offences against property.	526	196	126	245	29	2	64·3	37·3	1,308	451	233	218	795	62	51·7	36·2	1,794	100	5·6
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	21,223	6,586	3,499	14,671	6	425	53·1	31	48,679	15,795	5,898	9,897	32,867	17	37·3	32·5	...	...	...
„ V. Minor offences against property.	6,698	2,716	1,706	3,749	69	160	62·8	40·5	15,900	6,048	2,915	3,133	9,682	170	48·2	38·4	47,484	5,410	11·4
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	4,475	2,845	2,350	1,518	35	41	82·6	63·6	10,022	6,736	5,351	1,385	3,226	60	79·4	67·6	954	...	...
Miscellaneous	148	101	81	39	2	...	80·2	68·2	283	179	123	56	100	4	63·7	64·2	...	...	...
Total ...	38,169	16,207	10,737	21,163	268	777	66·2	42·5	85,031	35,402	18,948	16,454	49,075	554	53·5	41·7	50,528	5,545	11
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																			
Cognizable	73,717	66,848	62,515	6,190	24	454	93·5	90·7	97,061	88,166	79,709	8,457	8,838	57	90·4	90·9	7,073	3,042	43
Non-cognizable	12,609	9,361	8,257	3,107	17	239	88·2	74·2	21,582	16,424	13,698	2,726	5,125	33	83·4	76·2	1,186	1,130	95·3
Total ...	86,326	76,209	70,772	9,297	41	693	92·9	88·3	118,643	104,590	93,407	11,183	13,963	90	89·3	88·2	8,259	4,172	50·5

Penal Code—Cognizable offences.

The number of cognizable cases reported during the year has been 89,964 as compared with 118,734 of 1877 and 72,406 of the year immediately preceding it, thus showing a decrease of 28,973 cases. 43,084, or 89·2 per cent. of cases against 91·2 per cent. in the preceding year, were detected; of 48,277 brought to trial out of a total of 89,964 reported to have been committed, 1,181 were struck off as false after trial, 15,679 were otherwise disposed of, and 904 were awaiting trial on the last day of the year. The number of persons actually put on trial was 93,022, of whom 73,403, or 78·9 per cent. against 81·9 were convicted, 19,619 being acquitted, and 56,805 otherwise disposed of. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 62·1 against 67·3 in 1877. The percentage of property recovered has risen from 22·9 per cent. in 1877 to 24·6 per cent. in the year under report.

Penal Code—Non-cognizable offences.

There has been a slight increase of 1,482 cases under the head of non-cognizable offences as compared with 36,687 of 1877. Of the number reported 16,207, or 42·6 per cent., were brought to trial against 47 per cent. in 1877, and 10,737, or 66·2 per cent. against 68·6 in 1877, were detected. Of 85,031 persons arrested 35,402, or 41·7 per cent. against 45 in 1877, were actually put on trial, of whom 18,948, or 53·5 per cent., were convicted against 54·4 per cent. in the preceding year, 16,454 being acquitted. Of the remaining, 49,075 were otherwise disposed of and 554 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of 50,528 rupees lost, only 11 per cent. was recovered against 28·5 per cent. in the preceding year.

Special and Local Laws—Cognizable.

In cognizable cases under Special and Local Laws as compared with 78,044 cases of 1877 there was a decrease of 4,327 cases during the year under report, the number of occurrences in 1878 being 73,717. Cases numbering 66,848, or 90·7 per cent. against 89·6, were brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 62,515, or 93·5 per cent. against 94·1 in 1877. Of persons arrested 88,166, or 90·9 per cent. against 90·3 in 1877, were produced for trial, and convictions followed in 79,709, or 90·4 per cent. against 91·5 in 1877. The amount of property lost was 7,073, of which 43 per cent. against 83·6 in 1877 was recovered.

Special and Local Laws—Non-cognizable.

The number of occurrences under the head of non-cognizable cases under Special and Local Laws is almost stationary, being 12,609 against 12,715 in the preceding year. Of 9,361 cases brought to trial 88·2 per cent. were detected against 87·6 in 1877. Of 21,582 persons arrested 16,424 or 76·2 per cent., as against 76·3 in 1877, were produced before courts for trial, of whom 13,698, or 83·4 per cent. against 81·6 in 1877, were found guilty. 95 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 55·4 per cent. in the preceding year.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

The annexed table shows the number of offences against the Revenue Laws with results of the year's operations as compared with those of the last two preceding years :—

	No. of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against Salt Laws, Regulation I of 1805, and Acts XVII of 1840, VIII of 1852, and VI of 1871.	3,025	67	2,958	7,431	2,742	92·7	6,936	93·3	2,589	87·5	6,291	84·7
Offences against Abkari Act III of 1852 (Madras Town).	1	...	1	1	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
Offences against Abkari Act III of 1864.	2,266	72	2,194	2,901	1,760	80·2	2,533	87·3	1,549	70·6	2,026	69·8
Offences against Stamp and Registration Acts XVIII of 1869 and VIII of 1871.	56	4	52	136	46	88·5	116	85·3	43	82·7	95	69·9
Offences against Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863.	8	...	8	11	8	100	8	72·7	7	87·5	7	63·6
Total ...	5,356	143	5,213	10,480	4,557	87·4	9,594	91·5	4,188	80·3	8,419	80·3
Compare 1877	4,361	109	4,252	8,744	3,775	88·8	8,125	92·9	3,384	79·6	6,838	78·2
Do. 1876	4,300	142	4,158	8,385	3,735	89·8	7,775	92·7	3,253	78·2	6,351	75·7

There has been an increase of 995 cases during the year under review. The increase is chiefly observable under Salt Laws. There has been a slight improvement in cases detected and persons convicted under Revenue Laws as compared with last year. If each of the laws is taken separately, the results, as compared with the preceding year, are as follow :—

	Percentage of cases detected.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Offences against Salt Laws	84·2	87·5	84	84·7
Do. Abkari Act III of 1864	75·2	70·6	68·5	69·8
Do. Stamp and Registration	81·8	82·7	75	69·9
Do. Customs Act	33·3	87·5	58·8	63·6

Offences under Sanitary Laws.

From the subjoined statement it will be seen that 38,720 cases, involving 43,120 persons, were disposed of under Sanitary Laws. Of these, 38,817 persons out of 43,120 actually tried were convicted in 31,330 cases detected. There has been an increase of 3,784 cases under this head as compared with 34,936 of 1877, which is visible under all the three Acts. But as the number of offences increased the results as to cases detected and persons convicted have also improved.

	Cases.		Persons.	
	Offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Persons actually tried.	Convicted.
Municipal Acts X of 1865 and III of 1871 ...	17,095	14,012	17,938	15,824
Municipal Act IX of 1867 (Madras Town) ...	5,034	1,948	2,097	1,948
Police Act XXIV of 1859	16,591	15,370	23,085	21,045
Total ...	38,720	31,330	43,120	38,817
Compare 1877 ...	34,936	27,403	38,149	34,571

There were 21 cases under the Arms Act against 27 in 1877. 17 persons were convicted in 13 cases. There were 1,623 cases under the Cattle Trespass Act, in 340 of which 756 persons were convicted. 16 offences against the Contagious Diseases Act against 6 in 1877 were reported. In 14 cases 14 persons were convicted. Only 858 offences under the Military Cantonment Act were reported against 1,280 in 1877. 780 were detected and 1,142 convicted. 1,132 cases under the Railway Laws were registered against 1,414 in 1877. Convictions were obtained in 922 cases and 1,245 persons were found guilty. There were only 37 offences under the Stamp Act against 50 in 1877. 72 persons were convicted in 33 cases.

The table given below shows the number of cases adjudicated by Village Magistrates under Regulations XI of 1816 and IV of 1821.

Offences.	No. of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Theft	10,237	40	10,197	14,855	9,673	94·9	14,586	98·2	9,476	92·9	13,990	94·2
Assault	5,643	141	5,502	8,226	4,420	80·3	6,280	76·3	3,976	72·3	5,070	61·6
Total ...	15,880	181	15,699	23,081	14,093	89·8	20,866	90·4	13,452	85·7	19,060	82·6
Compare 1877 ...	21,672	169	21,503	32,539	19,799	92·1	29,931	92	18,981	88·3	27,686	85·1
Do. 1876 ...	18,224	272	17,952	28,237	15,636	87·1	24,284	86	14,305	79·7	20,806	73·7
Do. 1875 ...	18,607	378	18,229	28,681	15,664	85·9	24,307	84·7	14,298	78·4	20,608	71·9

As compared with 21,672 cases of 1877 there has been a diminution of 5,792 cases during the year under report. As will be observed from the figures given below, the decrease is visible under both the heads, namely :—

	Cases.		Decrease.
	1877.	1878.	
Petty thefts	15,073	10,207	4,836
Do. assaults	6,599	5,643	956

The number of occurrences under the Madras Town Police Act (VIII of 1867) with their results, as compared with the preceding year, will be found in the table below :— Madras Town Police Act.

Offences.	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against property without violence.	152	1	151	165	150	99·3	164	99·4	125	82·8	131	79·4
Breaches of peace ...	4,511	...	4,511	7,770	4,511	100	7,770	100	4,272	94·7	7,227	93
Maintenance of wives and families.	892	...	892	892	451	50·6	451	50·6	209	23·4	209	23·4
Miscellaneous offences	14,642	...	14,642	15,969	14,432	98·6	15,698	98·3	13,907	95	14,515	90·9
Total ...	20,197	1	20,196	24,796	19,544	96·8	24,083	97·1	18,513	91·7	22,082	89·1
Compare 1877 ...	22,901	1	22,900	27,786	21,578	94·2	26,298	94·6	20,447	89·2	24,544	88·3

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases reported, 20,197 having been recorded against 22,901 in 1877. The chief decrease occurs under the head of "offences against property without violence," under which head the decrease numbers 2,858 cases, the figures being 152 against 3,010 in the preceding year. The following figures represent the results of the year under each head as compared with those of 1877 :—

—	Percentage of cases detected.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Offences against property without violence...	87·7	82·8	87·7	79·4
Breaches of peace	96·3	94·7	91·5	93
Maintenance of wives and families ...	27·4	23·4	27·5	23·4
Miscellaneous offences	91·4	95	90·5	90·9

There was a decrease of 22,092 in cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates of all grades during the year under review. Of this 18,848 were under Penal Code and 3,244 under Special and Local Laws. The results of these summary proceedings as compared with those of the three preceding years will be found in the subjoined table :— Summary jurisdiction of Magistrates.

Grades of Magistrates.	1878.				1877.				1876.				1875.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
PENAL CODE.																
With first-class powers	11,877	18,868	13,678	72·5	17,455	31,418	24,430	77·8	9,321	16,395	10,074	61·4	8,493	14,525	8,710	60
With second-class do.	45,055	90,772	67,421	74·3	54,554	111,901	89,135	79·7	29,738	72,136	45,037	62·4	26,174	63,069	38,285	60·7
With third-class do.	5,503	12,887	7,981	61·9	9,274	21,304	14,088	66·1	9,744	25,045	13,906	55·5	10,032	26,653	14,633	54·9
Total ...	62,435	122,527	89,080	72·7	81,283	164,623	127,653	77·5	48,803	113,576	69,017	60·8	44,699	104,247	61,628	59·1
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																
With first-class powers	26,963	32,800	29,958	91·3	31,376	37,934	35,215	92·8	16,322	21,214	19,622	92·5	11,678	15,485	14,314	92·4
With second-class do.	23,991	35,587	31,105	87·4	18,568	28,566	24,564	86	17,098	26,767	22,489	84	18,388	27,865	23,788	85·4
With third-class do.	11,156	15,323	13,274	86·6	9,704	14,765	12,656	85·7	13,646	19,003	16,229	85·4	10,290	16,122	13,925	86·4
Total ...	62,110	83,710	74,337	88·8	59,648	81,265	72,435	89·1	47,066	66,984	58,340	87·1	40,356	59,472	52,027	87·5
Add—																
Heads of Villages	14,093	20,866	19,060	91·3	19,799	29,931	27,686	92·5	15,636	24,284	20,806	85·7	15,661	24,304	20,605	84·8
Grand Total Special and Local Laws ...	76,203	104,576	93,397	89·3	79,447	111,196	100,121	90	62,702	91,268	79,146	86·7	56,017	83,776	72,632	86·7

The annexed statement shows the criminal work disposed of by the High and District Courts during the year :—

	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Under Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	1,959	5,786	3,178	54·9	92	111	93	83·8	2,051	5,897	3,271	55·5
Do. Special and Local Laws.	...	...	...	...	6	14	10	71·4	...	...	...	...	6	14	10	71·4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,965	5,800	3,188	55	92	111	93	83·8	2,057	5,911	3,281	55·5
Compare 1877	2	2	2	100	2,776	12,872	7,308	56·8	67	94	74	78·7	2,845	12,968	7,384	56·9
Do. 1876	16	47	38	80·9	1,751	6,258	3,562	56·9	79	100	78	78·	1,846	6,405	3,678	57·4
Do. 1875	4	6	6	100	1,313	3,135	1,725	55	82	87	70	80·5	1,399	3,228	1,801	55·8

The subjoined table shows the number and description of cases dealt with by courts of superior jurisdiction and the powers of the Magistrates by whom the cases were committed :—

Class of Offences.	In Subordinate Judges' Courts.	In District Courts.	In High Court.	Total.	No. of Cases committed by Magistrates of		
					1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
PENAL CODE.							
Cognizable.							
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	...	43	3	46	7	39	...
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	...	512	20	532	52	426	54
III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	...	695	15	710	70	578	62
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	...	24	...	24	3	21	...
V.—Minor offences against property ...	...	277	30	307	48	226	33
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Miscellaneous	...	20	6	26	7	18	1
Total ...	...	1,572	74	1,646	187	1,309	150
Non-Cognizable.							
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	...	299	7	306*	92	184	27
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	...	12	1	13	1	12	...
III.—Serious offences against property ...	...	8	...	8	3	3	2
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
V.—Minor offences against property ...	...	35	5	40	9	31	...
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	...	20	4	24	11	13	...
Miscellaneous	...	9	1	10	3	7	...
Total ...	...	387	18	405	119	254	29
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.							
Cognizable	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Non-cognizable	...	5	...	5	1	4	...
Total ...	...	6	...	6	2	4	...
Grand Total ...	...	1,965	92	2,057	306	1,563	179

* 3 cases were transferred from Tinnevelly to Madura.

There were only 2,057 committals against 2,845 in 1877. The decrease has thus been 788 cases.

There has been a decrease of 908 cases in the number of cognizable cases tried by District Courts, the figures for the year being 1,572 against 2,480 in the preceding year. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with shows an increase of 103 cases over those of the preceding year. Of 92 cases which came to be tried by the High Court, 74 against 52 in 1877 were cognizable, 18 being non-cognizable against 14 in the previous year.

Sexes of persons convicted.

The following statement shows the sexes of persons convicted for offences under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penal Code, Cognizable offences.	66,542	3,960	2,715	186	73,403
Do. Non-cognizable do.	17,839	988	103	13	18,943
Special Laws, Cognizable do.	73,355	5,929	319	106	79,709
Do. Non-cognizable do.	10,298	3,273	86	41	13,698
Total ...	168,034	14,150	3,228	346	185,758

As compared with the total convictions in 1877 there was a decrease of 49,400 during the year under report, the percentage of convictions being 64·1 to 67·4 in the preceding year. Of 185,758 persons shown as convicted, 4,675 were sentenced to enhanced punishments under Section 75 of Indian Penal Code against 4,378 in the preceding year. The highest numbers of convictions were in Vizagapatam (639) and Madras Town (570). The following were the numbers convicted during the past four years :—

1874	1,651
1875	1,626
1876	2,124
1877	4,378

Persons arrested or compelled to appear.

The statement (B, Judicial—Criminal, No. 4) printed in the Appendix to this volume shows the disposal by the various criminal courts of the persons arrested or compelled to appear during the year 1878. In the number of persons dealt with there has been a decrease of 66,461 as compared with 1877. Of 356,405 persons arrested or compelled to appear 233,014 were brought to trial, of whom 185,758, or 79·7 per cent., were convicted against 81·4 in the preceding year. The following will give the percentage of persons convicted by each tribunal to persons brought to trial, as compared with the preceding three years :—

	Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Village Magistrates	84·8	85·7	92·5	91·3
Unpaid Magistrates	88·9	86·5	85·4	83·6
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	66·9	66·8	79·2	76·7
Full-power Magistrates	74·	75·5	83·9	79·4
Chief Magistrates of Districts	74·8	70·3	78·3	76·1
Magistrates, Town Police Courts	78·1	80·8	87·4	86·5
Sessions Court	55·1	57·1	56·8	55·
High Court	80·5	78·	78·7	83·8

The abstract given below of statement (B, Judicial—Criminal, No. 4) printed in the Appendix to this volume shows the number and nature of punishments awarded during the year under review as compared with 187[illegible]

Nature of sentences passed.			1877.	1878.
Death			123	90
Transportation ...	For life		295	159
	For a term		593	272
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous	With solitary confinement...	65	66
		Without do. ...	71,944	49,703
	Simple		34,492	24,523
Fine	With imprisonment		10,231	7,510
	Without do.		98,425	95,143
Whipping ...	In addition to other punishmant ...		2,782	1,592
	In lieu of do.		28,127	14,729
Ordered to find	Surety of the peace		46	39
	Recognizance		171	10
	Security for good behaviour		121	40

From the foregoing it will be seen that there has been a decrease under all heads of punishments except under "solitary confinement," the number sentenced under that head being the same as in 1877. 54·9 per cent. of fines imposed was realised against 55·3 in 1877.

Castes of offenders in cognizable cases, I.P.C.

Of 20 Europeans 2 were convicted for hurt by dangerous weapon, 5 for hurt, 5 for theft ordinary, 2 for criminal or house-trespass, 4 for offences against public justice, 1 for hurt for extorting property or confession, and 1 for simple mischief. Of 41 East Indians 5 were convicted for criminal force, 2 for house trespass, 11 for ordinary thefts, 8 for criminal breach of trust, 8 for hurt, 1 for culpable homicide, 1 for rape, 1 for hurt for extorting property or confession, 2 for hurt by dangerous weapons, 1 for wrongful confinement, and 1 for nuisance. Of 216 murderers 3 were Brahmins, 4 were Comaties, 8 were Nairs and Bunts, 8 were Shanars and Teers, 12 were Oriyahs, 109 were Hindus, 20 were Pariahs, 1 was a Christian, 5 were Mussulmans, 13 were Lubbays and Moplahs, 4 were Khonds, &c., 3 were Ooparas, 5 were Maravers and Kullers, 18 were local criminal castes, and 3 were Koravers and other wandering criminal castes. Of 1,364 dacoits 2 were Brahmins, 2 were Comaties, 1 was a Battan or Auchary, 2 were Nairs and Bunts, 32 were Shanars and Teers, 1 was an Oriyah, 269 were Hindus, 240 were Pariahs, 2 were Christians, 29 were Mussulmans, 20 were Lubbays and Moplahs, 29 were Khonds,

&c., 86 were Ooparas and Wudders, 12 were Yanadies, 167 were Maravers and Kullers, 192 were local criminal castes, 65 were Brinjaries, Lumbadies and Soogalies, 135 were Koravers and Yercalas, and 78 were other wandering criminal castes. Of 634 robbers 2 were Comaties, 5 were Battans and Aucharies, 28 were Shanars and Teers, 185 were Hindus, 154 were Pariahs, 3 were Christians, 39 were Mussulmans, 9 were Moplahs, 38 were Ooparas, 30 were Yanadies, 45 were Maravers, 89 were local criminal castes, 23 were Brinjaries, 44 were Koravers and Yercalas, 26 were other wandering criminal castes, and 14 were Khonds, &c. Of 10,501 house-breakers 63 were Brahmins, 10 were Rajputs and Kshatrias, 48 were Comaties, 74 were Battans and Aucharies, 64 were Nairs and Bunts, 285 were Shanars and Teers, 84 were Oriyahs, 4,326 were Hindus, 2,220 were Pariahs, 23 were Christians, 505 were Mussulmans, 37 were Lubbays, 216 were Moplahs, 287 were Khonds, &c., 331 were Ooparas and Wudders, 174 were Yanadies, 461 were Maravers and Kullers, 850 were local criminal castes, 20 were Brinjaries, Lumbadies, &c., 305 were Koravers and Yercalas, and 121 were other wandering criminal castes. Of 12,596 persons convicted of cattle thefts 10 were Brahmins, 14 were Rajputs, 14 were Comaties, 11 were Battans and Aucharies, 16 were Nairs and Bunts, 177 were Shanars and Teers, 36 were Oriyahs, 3,335 were Hindus, 3,700 were Pariahs, 14 were Christians, 310 were Mussulmans, 112 were Lubbays and Moplahs, 261 were Khonds, &c., 342 were Ooparas and Wudders, 105 were Yanadies, 806 were Maravers and Kullers, 1,714 were local criminal castes, 105 were Brinjaries, &c., 712 were Koravers and Yercalas, and 802 were other wandering criminal castes.

Local prevalence of offences against Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

The comparative statement shows that murders were numerous in Bellary (41), Coimbatore (37), North Arcot (36), Malabar (34), Cuddapah (32), South Canara (28), Tinnevelly (26), Vizagapatam (24), Salem (23). Dacoities in Bellary (119), North Arcot (82), Madura (69), Salem (62), Coimbatore (46), Tinnevelly (39), South Arcot (35), Cuddapah (32). Robberies in Bellary (145), North Arcot (96), Salem (73), Kurnool (69), Coimbatore (65), Cuddapah (64), Madura (57), Nellore (54). Lurking house-trespass in North Arcot (1,127), Bellary (1,101), Ganjam (998), Vizagapatam (970), Madura (964), Kurnool (932), Nellore (923), Tinnevelly (817), Salem (727), Cuddapah (687), Kistna (604). Cattle thefts in Coimbatore (1,416), Salem (1,334), Madura (1,301), North Arcot (906), South Arcot (827), Nellore (605), Bellary (601). Theft ordinary in Madras Town (2,315), Ganjam (2,005), South Arcot (1,942), North Arcot (1,935), Vizagapatam (1,902), Bellary (1,799), Nellore (1,733), Malabar (1,690), Madura (1,612), Kistna (1610), Salem (1,540), Chingleput (1,520), Coimbatore (1,354), Godavari (1,207), Tinnevelly (1,166). Criminal force in Madras

Town (4,421), Malabar (3,279), Tanjore (1,580), Coimbatore (1,208), South Arcot (1,206), Madura (1,101), Vizagapatam (1,066), Godavari (1,011). Offences against Municipal Laws in Madras Town (5,034), Bellary (3,105), Madura (2,549), Tanjore (2,355), Kistna (1,395), Malabar (1,389), Trichinopoly (1,061).

VAGRANCY.

The cost of working the Government Workhouse amounted in all to Rupees 13,717-4-1 ; of this sum Rupees 5,387-2-0 were spent on the removal of vagrants from India under Sections 8 and 16 of the Act; Rupees 2,440 on the purchase of clothing, bedding, &c. ; and Rupees 180-8-0 for passage and clothing of men sent to their friends. The other items of charge were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Clothing and Rations	1,446	6	2
Establishment	2,256	0	0
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	1,412	1	6
Female and children's allowances	625	2	5
	5,739	10	1

The details of admissions and discharges are as shown below :—

Admissions.			Discharges.		
Remaining at the beginning of 1878 ...	14		Discharged on obtaining employment, under Section XV		56
Admitted during the year	91		Removed from British India—		
	105		To England	7	
			„ Australia	9	
					16
			Removed under Sections XI, V and XXIV. 2		7
			Others		15
					94
			Remaining at the close of the year ...		11
					105

The above head of "others" is made up as follows : died 1, absconded 2, sent to friends 5, to the lunatic asylum 1, to the military authorities 2, never appeared 2, not declared 1, turned Mahomedan 1, total 15. Ten men were convicted under Section 14 during the year and 2 men under Section 20.

The following table gives the nationality and previous occupation of the vagrants :—

—	Nationality.							Previous Occupation.									
	Number of Europeans.		Americans.	Australians.	Eurasians.	Other classes of British-born subjects.	Total.	Sailors.	Soldiers.	Grooms.	Shopkeepers and Traders.	Clerks under Government.	Railway men.	Tradesmen.	Laborers.	No Occupation.	Other professional Occupations.	Total.
	British subjects.	Others.																
Madras ...	72	23	...	...	10	...	105	35	5	...	2	8	24	6	4	4	17	105

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Comparison of the criminal work of each district.

The following statement shows the number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in each district in the Presidency :—

Districts.	Number of persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy.	Number of persons who appealed to the District or Divisional Magistrates.	Number of persons convicted by the Divisional & District Magistrates.	Number of persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons convicted by the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons who appealed to the High Court.
Arcot (North)	5,832	201	1,002	67	234	179
Arcot (South)	6,259	331	430	44	264	356
Bellary	10,904	137	1,127	27	471	104
Canara (South)	1,829	244	110	15	79	11
Chingleput	5,232	125	1,546	14	133	13
Coimbatore	2,829	250	171	39	185	35
Cuddapah	3,863	156	304	26	57	17
Ganjam	6,158	183	442	16	81	20
Ganjam (Agency)	383	1	75	...	7	...
Godavari	4,799	379	388	39	61	37
Kistna	5,930	313	324	27	76	51
Kurnool	4,229	69	539	15	87	1
Madura	7,967	418	1,137	130	256	192
Malabar (North)...	1,833	216	383	21	68	41
Malabar (South)...	5,974	370	501	51	156	22
Nellore	5,579	174	369	14	180	10
Nilgiris	253	...	1,325	8	13	3
Salem	7,471	178	748	23	257	29
Tanjore (North)	2,040	136	53	2	29	95
Tanjore (South)	5,028	316	445	13	178	15
Tinnevelly	5,419	675	180	21	156	56
Trichinopoly	7,105	183	638	50	143	37
Vizagapatam	8,747	164	173	10	57	37
Vizagapatam (Agency)	1,560	10	45	...	23	4
Total ...	1,17,223	5,229	12,455	672	3,251	1,365

The number of persons convicted by the Subordinate and District or Divisional Magistracy is less by 35,490 and 7,706 respectively than the number convicted in 1877. The number of persons convicted by the Sessions Courts in 1878 was 3,251 as against 7,506 in 1877. These figures evidence a diminution of crime owing doubtless to the abatement of the famine and may be regarded with satisfaction.

The percentage of appeals to convictions in all classes of courts during the last four years is shown in the following statement :—

—	Percentage in			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
From Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistrates ...	7·66	7·66	3·83	4·46
From the Superior Magistrates to the Sessions Courts...	8·30	8·36	6·08	5·39
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court	48·48	27·78	25·77	41·93

High Court, appellate jurisdiction.

One thousand four hundred and fifty appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts, as compared with 1,992 in 1877, were on the file

of the High Court for disposal. Of this number 1,330 were disposed of with the following result: —

—		Number	Percentage of Total.
Rejected under Section 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.		961	72·25
On perusal of records.	Sentence confirmed ...	257	19·32
	Do. enhanced ...	4	·30
	Do. modified ...	55	4·14
	Do. reversed ...	53	3·99
	Total ...	1,330	100·00

As a Court of Reference and Revision the High Court disposed of (1) References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 105 persons with the following result:— High Court as a Court of Revision.

Sentence	Confirmed	68
	Reversed	10
	Commuted to life-transportation	21
	Altered to a sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment	1
Conviction and sentence annulled and re-trial ordered ...		2
Died during the pendency of reference		3
	Total ...	105

(2) Two references under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The verdict of the jury was in both cases sustained. (3) Three appeals by the Government Pleader on behalf of Government against judgments of acquittal. The appeals were rejected. (4) Twenty-two applications under Section 64 of the Criminal Procedure Code for transfer of trials. Of these, transfers were ordered in 21, and in one the application was refused. (5) Applications under Sections 294 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code from 99 persons. In the case of 21 persons (six applications) the High Court exercised their power of revision. (6) References under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code affecting 354 persons with the following result:—

Conviction or order of the Lower Court quashed	172
Sentence or order modified	98
Interference declined	84
Total ...	354

(7) The High Court disposed of calendars relating to 2,222 Sessions trials and to 6,456 trials by First-class Magistrates; also appeal statements relating to 442 appeals heard by Sessions Courts and appeal statements relating to 2,221 appeals heard by First-class Magistrates.

In the courts subordinate to the High Court appeals were preferred by 5,901 persons, a number less by 791 than even the number in 1877, which was noticed as falling considerably below the average of the five previous years. Appeals from 6,257 persons were on the files for Lower Courts, appellate jurisdiction.

disposal. Of these, appeals from 5,817 persons were disposed of as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	845	14·53
On perusal of records { Sentence confirmed.	2,515	43·24
On perusal of records { Do. modified ...	444	7·63
On perusal of records { Do. reversed ...	1,797	30·90
Otherwise disposed of	216	3·70
Total ...	5,817	100·00

High Court, original jurisdiction.

In the High Court 137 persons as against 87 in 1877 were committed for trial. Of these 94 were convicted and 30 acquitted after trial, and 15 were discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.

Use of jurors and assessors.

In the six districts in which the system of trial by jury has been partially introduced, 791 persons were tried by jury. Of these 312 were convicted, 429 were acquitted, and 50 were discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty. In the case of two persons the Judge having differed from the Jury, reference was made to the High Court under the provisions of Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code; the result has been stated above. In trials before the Sessions Courts with the aid of Assessors, the Judges agreed with the Assessors in the case of 3,673 persons and differed from them in the case of 624 persons; in the case of 220 persons the Judges agreed with one Assessor only. 800 persons were discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.

Whipping Act.

The reports on the working of the Whipping Act continue to be satisfactory.

PRISONS.

Admission and disposal of prisoners.

Out of 69,772 prisoners of all classes passing through the jails, there were 24,088 in prison at the commencement of the calendar year 1878, to which the present notice relates; 45,684 were imprisoned during the year against 70,802 in the preceding year; and 50,151 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 19,621 prisoners of all classes in prison on the 31st December 1878, being 4,467 less than on the 31st December 1877. There were 23,145 convicts in prison at the beginning of the year; 34,202 were imprisoned during the year against 51,152 in the preceding year; 38,326 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 19,021 convicts in prison on the 31st December 1878. The subjoined table exhibits the particulars as to the daily average number of each class of prisoners:—

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

Classes of Prisoners.	1878.			1877.			1876.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Convicts	20,006·26	879·30	20,885·56	18,992·72	755·92	19,748·64	9,954·62	423·89	10,378·51
Civil	139·97	6·13	146·10	120·59	4·01	124·60	165·79	4·79	170·58
Under-trial	302·79	13·58	316·37	720·93	16·50	737·43	321·00	11·49	332·49
Security	23·05	2·82	25·87	46·97	·12	47·09	24·74	1·22	25·96
Insane	6·14	1·90	8·04	10·12	2·93	13·05	8·28	2·45	10·73
State	7·83	...	7·83	8·09	...	8·09	7·98	...	7·98
Total ...	20,486·04	903·73	21,389·77	19,899·42	779·48	20,678·90	10,482·41	443·84	10,926·25

In 1878 there were 79 persons sentenced to death out of a population of 31,597,872, and 68 were executed. In 1877 there were 96 persons sentenced to death and 83 executed.

Religion, age and previous occupation.

Out of 57,347 convicts passing through the prisons during the year 74·28 per cent. were Hindus, 8·97 per cent. Mahomedans, 14·03 per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c., ·38 per cent. Buddhists and Jains, and 2·34 per cent. Christians. With the exception of the percentages in the cases of Mahomedans and Pariahs respectively, the proportions amongst the other classes are nearly the same as during 1877.

Religion.	1878.				1877.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total number.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total number.
Christians — Europeans	239	...	239	2·34	328	3	331	1·89
Christians — Eurasians	67	14	81		76	10	86	
Christians — Natives	947	78	1,025		714	82	796	
Mahomedans	4,836	309	5,145	8·97	4,258	215	4,473	7·00
Hindus	38,656	3,943	42,599	74·28	44,195	3,217	47,412	74·21
Buddhists and Jains	213	...	213	·38	261	2	263	·42
All other classes	7,622	423	8,045	14·03	10,071	459	10,530	16·48
Total ...	52,580	4,767	57,347	...	59,903	3,988	63,891	...

The ages of the convicts, with the exception of those between 16 to 40 years of age and 40 to 60 years respectively, were much the same as during the previous year; of the whole number 2·35 per cent. were under 16 years of age, 73·72 per cent. were between 16 and 40 years of age, 20·76 per cent. were between 40 and 60 years of age, and 3·17 per cent. were above 60 years of age.

The following statement shows the previous occupations of the prisoners in the jails during the year:—

Previous Occupation.	1878.			1877.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Of independent property	1,121	...	1,121	930	...	930
Agriculturists	18,706	...	18,706	21,699	...	21,699
Non-agriculturists	21,843	...	21,843	25,207	...	25,207
Domestic servants	3,059	...	3,059	3,362	...	3,362
Government do.	1,525	...	1,525	1,135	...	1,135
No occupation	6,326	...	6,326	7,570	...	7,570
Married women	...	1,988	1,988	...	1,701	1,701
Unmarried do.	...	473	473	...	354	354
Widows	...	1,648	1,648	...	1,405	1,405
Prostitutes	...	658	658	...	528	528
Total ...	52,580	4,767	57,347	59,903	3,988	63,891

Classes according to the nature and length of sentence.

The number of convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding six months was more than half of the total number passing through the jails. The percentage of convictions during the same period was nearly the same as in 1877, viz., 61·19 per cent. against 62·90 per cent., whilst that for the longer terms is less, showing that the number of offences were of a less grave character. The increase during the last few years in the number of prisoners sentenced for short periods is in a great part due also to the number of artificial offences continually being created by means of our local and special laws.

	Classes according to the nature and length of sentence.	1878.			1877.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A	Not exceeding one month ...	6,475	1,518	7,993	7,114	1,096	8,210
B	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.	24,516	4,586	27,102	29,704	2,277	31,981
C	Do. 6 do. 1 year ...	7,545	334	7,879	8,049	283	8,332
D	Do. 1 year do. 3 years ...	6,449	158	6,607	6,658	176	6,834
E	Do. 3 years do. 5 do. ...	3,408	56	3,464	3,368	66	3,434
F	Do. 5 do. do. 10 do. ...	2,476	40	2,516	2,944	27	2,971
G	Exceeding 10 years	232	2	234	333	11	344
H	Sentenced to transportation beyond sea for life.	513	62	575	596	43	639
H	Do. for a term	892	6	898	1,044	6	1,050
I	Sentenced to death	74	5	79	93	3	96
	Nature of Imprisonment.						
A	Simple imprisonment	1,283	328	1,611	1,393	310	1,703
B	Rigorous do.	51,297	4,439	55,736	58,510	3,678	62,188
	Total ...	52,580	4,767	57,347	59,903	3,988	63,891

The percentages of old offenders, male and female, to the total number admitted were 17·67 for males and 18·77 for females against 11·61 and 11·66 in 1877 respectively.

Escapes and recaptures.

There were 30 escapes during the year, viz., 19 from inside the prisons, and 11 got away from outside the jail walls. Of this number 23 were recaptured, leaving 7 still at large at the end of the year. Several of the escapes were from temporary sheds of the camp jails. The sum of Rupees 370 was paid as rewards to captors of escaped prisoners during 1878. Out of 59 convicts who escaped during the previous ten years and remained uncaptured at the close of the

year 1877, only 6 were recaptured during the year under report, leaving 53 still at large on the 31st December 1878.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of offences and punishments against prison discipline during the year 1878 was 9,201 in the case of males and 340 in that of females, as compared with 8,298 and 303 respectively during the preceding year. The ratio of punishments per cent. to the daily average strength was 45·99 in the case of males and 38·66 in that of females. The corresponding figures in 1877 were 49·43 and 42·59 respectively.

The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 48·10 per cent. in the central jails, 204·29 per cent. in the Presidency town jail, and 34·08 per cent. in the district jails. The percentage of floggings to the daily average strength was 15·40 in the central jails, 129·34 in the Presidency town jail, and 14·71 in the district jails. The total number of punishments was 9,541, being 171 less than that during 1877.

Education.

Of the convicts received into jail during the year 4,086 were able to read and write in varying degrees of efficiency, whilst the balance, 30,116, or upwards of 88 per cent., could neither read nor write. It appears from these statistics that ignorance and crime are as intimately associated in India as they are in more advanced countries. The reports on this point are discouraging from all jails, and it must be remembered that instruction in the different kinds of trade must be of greater consequence than mere reading and writing to the bulk of the adult convicts, who belong to the working classes and must therefore, on release, seek their livelihood by manual labor.

Foreign convicts.

At the close of the year 1877 there were 221 foreign convicts in this Presidency; during 1878 30 fresh Burmese life-convicts were received from Rangoon, making a total of 251; of this total number 6 were released and 3 died, leaving on the 31st December 1878 242 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 210 were under sentences of transportation for life and 32 were term transportation convicts. They were imprisoned in the six central jails and in the Penitentiary at Madras. The first gang of Burmese convicts arrived in Madras in May 1870, since which date the number has been steadily increasing. The number to be deported from Burmah to Madras yearly was formerly estimated at 25, but it was stated by the Secretary to the Government of India in his letter, No. 1,153, dated 12th August 1869, that this number would be considerably decreased; it will however be observed from the following statement that instead of any decrease there has been an increase over the original estimate :—

Number of Foreign Convicts remaining in the Madras Jails after deducting casualties and releases.	Classes of Foreign Convicts.			Total.
	Chinese.	Malays.	Burmese.	
31st December 1870	64	39	40	143
Do. 1871	45	32	69	146
Do. 1872	28	21	116	175
Do. 1873	41	16	137	194
Do. 1874	36	15	155	206
Do. 1875	32	14	181	227
Do. 1876	27	14	197	238
Do. 1877	13	6	202	221
Do. 1878	12	2	228	242

The average cost of a Madras native convict during 1878 was Rupees 77-15-6, whilst the average cost of a foreign convict was Rupees 99-12-2. No portion of these charges is defrayed by the Government of British Burmah.

Employment of women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year was 4,972, being an increase of 836 as compared with the year 1877. The daily average number of female convicts was 879·30, being 123·38 more than that during the preceding year. They were employed in sweeping, pounding, grinding and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in weaving and spinning wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton, sewing jail clothing, knitting, basket-making, and in other suitable intramural labor in the jail. Their conduct generally with some few exceptions has been good..

State prisoners.

There were 8 State prisoners in confinement during the year, viz., 1 at the district jail at Berhampore and 7 at the central jail at Rajahmundry. These prisoners were released on the 23rd December 1878 agreeably to the orders of Government.

Lunatics.

Out of 100 insane prisoners imprisoned in jails during the year, 51 were transferred to lunatic asylums, 6 were sent for trial on recovery, 39 were released and 1 died. At the close of the year 3 males and 1 female remained under observation.

Remission system and convict servants.

The attention of superintendents of jails was directed to the importance of paying constant attention to the details of the working of the system of marks, in order to ensure care in awarding and recording the marks gained by convicts and a proper check on the correctness of the entries of marks gained or forfeited. No remission is granted for conduct alone, which in a prison can be little more than passive, or abstaining from acts of indiscipline or irregularity; it is only on condition of good conduct and industry combined that convicts are allowed the privilege of earning remission. If therefore their conduct is indifferent or bad, they will be liable to be fined a certain number of marks according to the nature and degree of the offence, and will thus either diminish or entirely forfeit the period of remission they may have earned. The remission system works satisfactorily in the central

prisons, where industrial labor within the walls can be carried on with advantage; but with prisoners confined in district jails it is more difficult to work the system, the men being mostly employed on out-door work and the superintendents having other duties to attend to besides the supervision of their jails, so that the award and forfeiture of marks are necessarily much in the hands of subordinate officials.

Out of 1,119 juvenile offenders admitted into prison during the year there were 981 boys and 138 girls. Of these 269 boys and 20 girls had been in jail before. The ratio of these prisoners to the total number, taking all jails together, was 27·42 per cent. in the case of boys and 14·49 per cent. in that of girls. The percentages in the provincial jails for boys and girls were 18·26 and 14·49 per cent., and in the Presidency jail at Madras it was 61·24 per cent. for boys only. Juvenile offenders.

Out of 910 juvenile convicts committed to the provincial jails during the year 161 had been previously convicted, viz. :—

Second convictions	103
Third do.	38
Fourth do.	13
More than four times	7

Of 209 juvenile convicts committed to the Penitentiary at Madras during the year, 128 had been previously convicted, viz. :—

Second convictions	69
Third do.	30
Fourth do.	21
More than four times	8

The following table shows the sentences of convicted juvenile offenders imprisoned in the jails of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of those remaining at the beginning of, and the number admitted during, the year 1878 :—

Length of Sentence.	Number of Offenders.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	
One month and under	231	48	279
Between 1 and 6 months	750	104	854
Do. 6 and 12 months	137	12	149
Above 12 months	67	4	71
	1,185	168	1,353
Remaining on 31st December 1878.	268	18	286

Juveniles sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are transferred to the central jails.

The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several central and district jails in this Presidency during the year 1878, excluding the cost of building new jails and of additions, alterations and repairs, and of charges connected with the manufactory, amounted to Rupees 16,86,658 against Rupees Financial.

19,52,831, the amount expended in the year 1877, showing a decrease of Rupees 2,66,173. The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1877 and 1878 and the increase or decrease under each head of expenditure :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Rations	12,38,097	10,28,289	...	2,09,808
2. Fixed establishment ...	2,19,796	2,30,203	10,407	...
3. Police guards	2,82,761	3,04,644	21,883	...
4. Hospital charges ...	32,019	14,150	...	17,869
5. Clothing and bedding ...	66,030	51,757	...	14,273
6. Contingencies	1,14,128	57,615	...	56,513
Total ...	19,52,831	16,86,658	...	2,66,173

The total cost per head of average strength for the year 1878 under the several heads noticed above inclusive of the European Prison at Ootacamund and the jail at Cochin is compared in the following table with that in each of the three preceding years. The year 1877 was exceptional on account of the famine.

Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.				
1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
79 10	77 12	77 12	94 5	78 9

The average cost per head at the European Prison at Ootacamund was Rupees 573-7-8, at Cochin Rupees 301-4-0, in the mofussil jails Rupees 77-15-6, and at the Penitentiary Rupees 88-5-2, being a decrease of Rupees 14-0-5 per head in the mofussil jails and Rupees 57-1-5 in the Penitentiary compared with the rates of the previous year. The cost of rations for the year 1878, exclusive of the European Prison at Ootacamund and the jail at Cochin, was Rupees 48-12-2 per head of average strength. The cost of dieting the European prisoners at Ootacamund was Rupees 201-7-0 per head per annum, and the average cost of rationing the European sailors confined in the jail at Cochin was Rupees 178 per head per annum. The cost of rationing all classes of prisoners, exclusive of civil debtors and persons committed to jail for trial, the former being supported from subsistence money paid by decree-holders, whilst the latter are dieted from funds provided in the budget under Law and Justice, was Rupees 48-15-6 per head per annum, showing a decrease of Rupees 13-7-8 per head compared with the average cost of the previous year. It will be observed that although the number of prisoners rationed during the year 1878 was in excess of the number rationed during the year 1877, yet a considerable saving was effected under this head owing to contracts being obtained on more favorable rates.

The total cost under fixed establishment was Rupees 2,30,203, and the cost per head of average strength was Rupees 10-11-7. The increase this year is chiefly owing to the temporary establishments sanctioned for the several camp jails being maintained throughout the year, and to the employment of additional establishments in other jails on account of the large influx of prisoners, and also to the annual increments passed to the jailors and clerks of the several central and district jails. Fixed establishment.

There has been a large increase under this heading. The cost for Police guards during the year 1878 was Rupees 14-3-1 per head of average strength. The expenditure is not under the immediate control of the Jail Department, but under that of the Inspector-General of Police, who regulates the strength of the guards as occasion requires. The large annual cost of the protective guard furnished by the Police needs revision. Police guard.

The amount expended on account of hospital charges was Rupees 14,150, or Annas 10-7 per head of average strength, and Rupees 12-9-3 per head of average number sick. The expenditure is less than that of the previous year by Rupees 17,869. Hospital charges.

Very considerable economy has been effected under this heading. The cost per head of average strength inclusive of the European Prison at Ootacamund was Rupees 2-10-11, being less than that of the previous year by Rupees 2-13-3 per head of average strength. The following statement shows the several minor heads embraced under contingencies, and for comparison the figures for the year 1877 have been entered. Contingencies

Particulars of Contingencies.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Batta to discharged prisoners	19,576	18,055	...	1,521
2. Lighting	5,510	3,799	...	1,711
3. Purchase and repair of chains, fetters, &c.	8,358	3,647	...	4,711
4. Furniture purchased or repaired ...	6,671	2,599	...	4,072
5. Stationery	284	325	41	...
6. Executions	434	303	...	131
7. Transportation and transfer of prisoners.	46,068	8,838	...	37,230
8. Telegraph charges	353	241	...	112
9. Batta to prisoners' children	969	1,163	194	...
10. Rewards paid for the re-apprehension of escaped convicts.	307	365	58	...
11. Sundries	25,598	18,280	...	7,318
Total ...	1,14,128	57,615	...	56,513

The total amount spent on jail buildings during the year 1878 was Rupees 87,082. Of this sum Rupees 28,357 were expended by the jail department and Rupees 53,725 were expended by the Department of Public Works. There has been a diminution in the expenditure under this head by the prison department of Rupees 14,233 as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the amount spent by the Department of Public Works was owing to the expenditure on the construction of the new district jail at Tinnevelly and to the

alterations and additions made to the Vizagapatam jail. The gross cost of the prisoners, including the sums expended on construction and repairs, and in the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners as well as the sums expended on account of manufactures, was Rupees 21,04,143. The nett cost, after deducting the sum of Rupees 1,41,791 remitted in cash to the Treasury on account of the sale proceeds of jail manufactures and the hire of convicts, &c., was Rupees 19,62,352, showing a decrease of Rupees 2,28,014 compared with the nett cost for the year 1877. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the present system of arriving at the nett cost per prisoner entirely excludes the value of articles supplied to public departments. During the year 1878 the value of articles supplied from the jails to the various Government departments amounted to Rupees 2,94,567, and it is difficult to say why the value of such articles should be excluded from the jail receipts when calculating the actual nett cost of the jails. If this amount be deducted from the gross expenditure the actual cost to Government was Rupees 16,67,545 and of each prisoner Rupees 78, showing a decrease of Rupees 14 per head of average strength compared with the cost of the preceding year. A statement showing the gross expenditure and the cost per head for the last seven years, together with the value of articles supplied for Government purposes and cash paid into the Treasury, with the annual nett cost per prisoner is subjoined :—

Years.	Gross Expenditure.	Gross Annual Cost per Prisoner.	Amount of Cash paid into the Treasury and Value of Articles supplied to Government Departments.	Nett Annual Cost per Prisoner.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1872	7,69,175 0 0	82 0 5	1,56,056 0 0	65 6 2
1873	7,27,304 0 0	78 1 3	2,60,840 0 0	50 1 3
1874	7,89,113 0 0	79 8 5	2,67,498 0 0	52 9 1
1875	10,06,670 0 0	102 3 10	3,76,896 0 0	63 15 5
1876	11,64,012 0 0	106 8 11	3,57,314 0 0	73 13 7
1877	23,28,523 0 0	112 7 4	4,24,442 0 0	91 15 4
1878	21,04,143 0 0	98 0 8	4,36,598 0 0	77 11 2

Employment of convicts.

The following statement shows the number sentenced to labor, number of effectives, and how they were employed during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878 :—

Years.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Average number of effectives.	Employment.						Ratio per cent. of those employed.		
			Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jails.	On jail garden.	On manufactures.	Extramural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
1878	20,659	17,071	1,180	3,994	1,259	1,122	4,423	5,093	7	23	26
1877	19,412	15,151	1,105	3,045	2,245	1,117	3,417	4,222	7	20	23
1876	10,200	8,526	796	1,808	1,007	741	2,542	1,631	9	21	30

In regard to the utilization of convict labor the Inspector-General of Jails writes as follows :—Remunerative prison industry, as an instrument of reformation, is the basis of the system of prison labor now in force throughout this Presidency. It is not carried out with the precision and perfection of which it is susceptible owing to the absence of properly-constructed prisons, and there are of course certain difficulties to be overcome, or certain requirements to be attended to which must limit the purposes to which prison labor can be devoted; but the principal obstacle to the development of useful and profitable employment is that of finding a certain market for the entire produce of the labor of an indefinite number of prisoners of varied skill and capacity, a feature which makes prison labor differ entirely from ordinary trade, where an employer can add to or reduce the number of workmen in his service in proportion to the work he has for them to do. To these considerations must be added others which make it undesirable for the prison department to run the risk of establishing large industries, which by the fluctuations of events may result in absolute loss. All these difficulties and disadvantages might be met by a more extended utilization of convict labor for the production of articles for the public service. It is difficult to understand why articles required by the various departments should continue to be purchased in the local markets or procured from home, which are more or less costly on account of the expense of transit or of the labor of producing them, when they might equally well be made by convict labor for little more than the cost of the materials. There are some objections to the Government entering the market on a considerable scale as sellers of articles made by prison labor, but there can be no more suitable or more legitimate object to which prison labor can be devoted than to furnishing articles required by the public service. A large quantity of cotton cloth is already manufactured for the Police, and the entire force is supplied with sandals, boots and woollen blankets from the jails. Large orders have been undertaken to supply the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments with soldiers' cotton carpets, horse-clothing and carpenter's work; printing and book-binding are also executed in the Penitentiary at Madras. Work of this nature can no doubt be done for the Government with advantage, and it is hoped that in the course of time other departments may admit the advantage and pecuniary saving to the State of employing convict labor to manufacture certain articles of large consumption. Jail manufactures.

The total credits as the result of the employment of convicts in the several central and district jails for the year 1878 amounted to Rupees 6,95,676 and the total debits to Rupees 5,23,691, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,72,027 to the credit of the jails. The following is the detail of the results :—

	Rs.
Cash received for labor or articles sold during the year ...	1,41,791
Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes.	2,94,567
Do. of do. remaining in store at end of 1878.	1,77,110
Do. of raw materials in store at end of 1878	63,681
Do. of plant and machinery at end of 1878 ...	18,527
Total credits ...	6,95,676
Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1878. ...	1,07,080
Do. of raw materials in store on 1st January 1878 ...	65,865
Do. of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1878.	20,343
Cash expended on raw materials, plant, &c., during the year 1878.	3,30,403
Total debits ...	5,23,691
Excess of credits or profits ...	1,72,027

Diet.

Experience has shown that the introduction of dry grain in lieu of rice into the dietary of jails has had a favorable effect on the health of the prisoners and has also been a saving in point of expense. During the famine, owing to the scarcity of the dry cereals, rice had to be used in several jails instead of the customary dry grains. The records of sickness and mortality in the jails where rice was thus substituted for dry grain show that in regard to those prisoners drawn from the working population who were unaccustomed to rice, the change of the principal staple of food was a very serious matter and in some instances peculiarly disastrous. In all jails great care was taken to provide a daily issue of wholesome vegetables. The same amount of condiments, such as curry-stuff, salt, ghee, tamarind, onions and garlic, were issued in all district and central jails throughout the Presidency. The issue of a light mid-day meal in the form of a dry grain cake has been found very advantageous, and the introduction of the present general scale of diet in which dry grain greatly preponderates over rice has been attended with marked success, the health of the prisoners, their weight and general appearance having greatly improved.

Health of prisoners.

There was a slight improvement in the health of the prisoners during the year under review when compared with the sickness and mortality of 1877. The total number of deaths in jail was 2,688 against 3,593 in the preceding year, giving a death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners of 125·6 per mille of the daily average strength. The proportion of mortality amongst under-trial prisoners was 107·4 per mille against 181·7 in 1877, showing that the health of the general population was improving; but a large number of prisoners sent into jail were admitted in such a terribly emaciated condition that they became at once inmates of the hospital, and many were received in a dying state. The mortality was highest amongst the classes of prisoners

sent to jail for short periods of under twelve months. The sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners belonging to the hill tribes confined in the Vizagapatam jail has already been the subject of remark in former reports, and the necessity for removing these men to a prison situated in a climate more akin to their own than can be found in the low-lying coast districts has already been recognized. The chief causes of mortality appear in the following order :—

Diseases.	Died per mille of average Strength.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.
Dysentery and diarrhœa	13·9	80·6	46·7
Cholera	9·5	24·9	5·1
Anæmia and general debility ...	5·2	23·2	19·9
Diseases of the respiratory system ...	1·7	8·1	5·6
Fevers	2·4	7·3	6·2
Ulcers and boils	0·0	5·6	12·0
Total ...	32·7	149·7	95·5
Total annual death-rate ...	42·4	173·7	125·6

The mortality from cholera was highest in the district jail at Madura, 35 fatal cases occurring during February and March. In the district jail at Vizagapatam cholera prevailed in July and in the months of October and November, and caused the death of 18 prisoners, 10 of whom were men belonging to the hill tribes of Jeypore. Cholera also visited at different seasons the jails at Berhampore, Bellary, Kurnool and Russelkonda, but though this disease was so prevalent and fatal in the district jail at Chittur during 1877, it is worthy of remark that this old and tainted jail was quite free from cholera during 1878. In all the jails in which cholera prevailed the disease was very rife amongst the civil population. The following statement exhibits the mortality in each jail amongst all classes of prisoners. In two jails there were no deaths.

Jails.	1878.			1877.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Cochin	3·93	...	...	1·59	...	...
European Prison ...	24·57	...	...	25·01	1	3·99
Masulipatam ...	138·95	1	·71	130·95	1	·76
Vellore Central ...	1,117·09	12	1·07	979·99	19	1·93
Guindy	72·61	1	1·37	67·32	3	4·45
Chingleput	347·49	7	2·01	399·42	56	14·02
Penitentiary	836·25	17	2·03	661·15	18	2·72
Guntoor	286·41	6	2·09	393·73	3	·76

Jails.	1878.			1877.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry Central ...	1,192·60	26	2·18	1,036·62	24	2·31
Tinnevelly	485·86	13	2·67	448·88	12	2·67
Vellore Camp ...	658·66	20	3·03	435·53	10	2·29
Rajahmundry District ...	274·15	9	3·28	190·63	5	2·62
Russelkonda ...	165·47	7	4·23	136·32	4	2·93
Trichinopoly Central ...	1,149·30	50	4·35	1,097·85	60	5·46
Debtors' Prison ...	21·91	1	4·56	17·21	...	...
Tranquebar	153·28	9	5·87	157·50	9	5·73
Nellore	1,031·11	66	6·40	1,344·67	265	19·63
Cannanore Central ...	839·85	54	6·42	805·06	89	11·05
Cuddalore	1,108·77	84	7·57	857·50	65	7·63
Tanjore	241·09	20	8·19	215·09	32	14·87
Mangalore	212·93	18	8·45	140·70	9	6·39
Tellicherry	124·26	11	8·85	111·79	8	7·15
Trichinopoly Camp ...	677·83	63	9·29	397·18	11	2·76
Ootacamund District ...	149·95	17	11·33	157·03	9	5·73
Coimbatore Central ...	1,398·03	164	11·73	1,238·65	146	11·78
Paighat Fort	340·94	41	12·02	404·59	68	16·80
Vizagapatam	537·44	72	13·39	380·14	68	17·47
Trichinopoly District ...	265·35	37	13·94	255·49	65	25·44
Calicut	267·61	39	14·57	241·80	52	21·50
Cuddapah	518·04	81	15·63	568·52	63	11·95
Berhampore	337·65	56	16·58	276·53	22	7·95
Chittur	531·78	100	18·80	754·15	404	54·89
Salem Central ...	1,688·41	362	21·44	1,768·29	300	16·96
Madura	1,165·40	282	24·19	1,141·00	343	30·06
Bellary	1,837·52	513	27·91	1,771·29	565	31·89
Kurnool	721·21	249	34·52	925·63	287	31·00
Coimbatore District ...	463·07	180	38·87	741·10	492	66·38
Total ...	21,389·77	2,688	12·56	20,678·90	3,593	17·37

June was on the whole the least unhealthy month, the number of deaths being 149. In January the greatest mortality (432) occurred. In the months of February, June and July cholera was prevalent and was the cause of 83 deaths. In the district jails of Bellary and Coimbatore January was the month of the greatest mortality. The subject of mortality in jails is further noticed in Chapter VI.

Subsidiary Jails.

The general control and superintendence of the subsidiary jails is vested in the Magistrate of the district, but the executive charge is assigned to the Sub-Magistrates or other chief magisterial officers to whose offices the subsidiary jails are attached. These jails are intended as places of confinement for all persons committed to custody pending preliminary investigation before the magistracy, and for all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than one month's imprisonment. A revised scale of dietary for prisoners confined in subsidiary jails has lately received sanction. The scale of diet has been framed with a view of making imprisonment more deterrent, and of reducing the present large expenditure on rations; at the same time it is sufficient to maintain health and strength, but any approach to excess or indulgence has been carefully avoided. The following statement shows the subsidiary prison accommodation and the daily average number of persons in confinement during the year 1878 :—

Districts.	No. of Subsidiary Jails.	Number the jails will hold.			Average daily number of prisoners in the jails.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam	16	168	110	278	120·75	29·00	149·75
Vizagapatam...	20	194	147	341	177·31	40·60	217·91
Godavari	21	118	73	191	69·62	11·72	81·34
Kistna	21	159	82	241	98·77	24·13	122·90
Nellore	16	138	70	208	116·93	16·64	133·57
Kurnool	13	133	76	209	140·27	25·21	165·48
Bellary	12	117	51	168	71·32	12·16	83·48
Cuddapah	12	137	46	183	90·34	8·12	98·46
North Arcot	19	263	104	367	183·70	21·15	204·85
Salem	16	239	116	355	180·36	25·96	206·32
Chingleput	13	305	146	451	93·15	12·98	106·13
South Arcot	18	273	106	379	134·56	21·08	155·64
Tanjore	15	243	142	385	117·08	15·99	133·07
Trichinopoly	10	220	83	303	71·15	6·34	77·49
Madura	17	226	67	293	179·63	32·09	211·72
Tinnevelly	18	168	54	222	102·79	12·87	115·66
Malabar	23	270	125	395	121·88	5·50	127·38
South Canara	9	126	50	176	33·14	7·80	40·94
Coimbatore	16	188	89	277	157·58	17·60	175·18
Nilgiris	3	12	12	24	3·59	·51	4·10
Total ...	308	3,697	1,749	5,446	2,263·92	347·45	2,611·37

The total accommodation in the 308 subsidiary jails was for 3,697 males and 1,749 females, being a decrease of 293 males and 140 females over the number shown in the return for the year 1877. This difference arises from the capacity of certain jails not having been correctly calculated in former years. With rare exceptions, suitable buildings are now provided for subsidiary jails. The new buildings are thoroughly ventilated and provide for the separation of the sexes.

Employment of convicts.

There was a daily average of 1,796·39 subsidiary jail convicts sentenced to labor during the year. Of this number 1,607·47 were fit for labor, the remainder were ineffective either on account of sickness, old age or some other cause. Of those prisoners fit for labor 896·34 were employed in cooking, 17·24 in pounding and sifting grain, 413·90 on jail gardens, 857·46 in sweeping and scavenging, 21·98 in stone-breaking, 40·40 in road-work, channel-deepening, &c., 8·95 in picking coir, and 50·20 on other light work.

Health of prisoners.

There has been a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners confined in the subsidiary jails during the year under report compared with that during 1877. The total number of deaths was 159, of these 34 resulted from cholera. The death-rate, viz., 60·8 per mille to the average daily strength was not high when compared with the rate during 1877.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

High Court, original jurisdiction.

In the High Court, Original Side, 516 suits were instituted, of which 506 were ordinary civil suits, 6 were testamentary and intestate suits, 1 was a civil and maritime suit, and 3 were matrimonial suits. There were also filed during the year 146 uncontested petitions for probate and letters of administration, 7 petitions regarding the custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, 11 claims to attached property, and 140 petitions (36 more than in 1877 and the same number as in 1876) for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. The number of suits instituted was 45 less than that instituted in 1877. The decrease is probably due, to some extent, to the comparative dulness of the trade in rice and other food-grains. The headings under which the decrease is chiefly remarkable are mostly those under which an increase was noticed in 1877, as will appear from the following figures :—

	1877.	1878.
Money due on contract { On written promise for sum certain	188	172
Money due on contract { On unwritten promise for sum certain	20	2
Damages for breaches of contract	42	9
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	43	18
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	17	...

There is also a considerable decrease in "claims to inheritance," there being only 2 as against 19 under "the Hindu law"; 1 as against 2 under "the Mahomedan law"; and none as against 1 under "other law." There is, however, a remarkable increase in suits under the heading "money due on contract for goods sold and delivered," 51 suits having been filed as against 23. There has also been a slight increase in the number of suits relating to immovable property as will be seen from the following table :—

	1877.	1878.
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property	89	94
Suits for partition of immovable property	3	25
Other suits for, or relating to, real property	45	51

Out of the 94 "suits relating to mortgage of immovable property," more than half are for sums above 1,000 rupees. The number of suits for sums below Rupees 1,000 is only 45, of which 20 are for sums more than 500 rupees. Out of the remaining 49 suits 25 were for sums above 1,000 rupees, 24 for sums above 2,500 rupees. Thirty-three petitions were filed for leave to sue *in formâ pauperis*, making

with the one which stood over from 1877 a total of 34 : of these 10 were admitted and are included in the number of suits above mentioned, 10 were rejected and 14 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Of the 627 suits pending at the end of 1878 only 54 were ready for final disposal and not reached on that date. The receipts from Court fees during the year amount to Rupees 1,04,363 as against Rupees 97,116 in 1877. Of this sum Rupees 32,275 were paid on account of probate and administration *ad valorem* duties, and Rupees 1,894 were paid to the Accountant-General.

The following statement shows in detail in what proportion the aggregate litigation instituted during the year was distributed among the several classes of courts in the provinces :— Lower Courts, original jurisdiction.

——	Ordinary suits.	Percentage.	Small Causes.	Percentage.	Total.
Village Munsifs	44,272	38·67	...	...	44,272
Revenue Courts	4,401	3·85	...	...	4,401
District Munsifs	64,952	56·70	75,082	85·23	1,40,034
Subordinate Judges	639	·56	7,340	8·33	7,979
Small Cause Judges	47	·04	5,673	6·44	5,720
District Judges	199	·18	...	...	199
Total ...	1,14,510	100·00	88,095	100·00	2,02,605
Compare 1877 ...	1,09,556		80,173		1,89,729

It will be seen that the total number of suits instituted during the year 1878 was 202,605, which shows an increase of 12,876, or 6·79 per cent. on the number instituted in 1877, and is more than the average of the eight previous years, which amounts to 201,931. The increase has occurred in all classes of Courts except the District and Revenue Courts, in which latter there was a considerable diminution, for which no reason can be assigned.

The proportion of suits instituted, classified according to the nature of the subject-matter, is shown in the following table :—

——	Number.	Percentage.
On Contract { On written promise...	79,666	39·32
On Contract { On unwritten promise	44,624	22·02
On Contract { Other suits	25,419	12·55
For rent	8,404	4·15
For recovery of personal property ...	5,040	2·49
Relating to real property	30,030	14·82
Revenue suits	5,334	2·63
Other suits	4,088	2·02
Total ...	2,02,605	100·00

The percentage of suits "on contract" to the whole number has varied inconsiderably as compared with 1877, being 73·07 for 1877 and 73·89 for 1878.

The number of suits disposed of, classified according to the valuation of the subject-matter, is set forth below :— Disposal of suits.

—	Number.	Percentage.
Below Rupees 100	1,64,908	81·53
Do. do. 500	30,884	15·28
Do. do. 1,000	3,352	1·66
Do. do. 10,000	2,127	1·05
Above do. 10,000	111	·05
Not capable of being valued ...	877	·43
Total ...	2,02,259	100·00

The value of the property in litigation disposed of in 1878 aggregated £2,388,000 as compared with £2,576,000 in 1877 and £2,126,000 in 1876.

The accompanying table shows the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of courts during the year :—

—	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of Suits disposed of to Suits for disposal.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs	52,467	...	45,216	...	86·18	...
Revenue Courts	7,251	...	5,520	...	76·13	...
District Munsifs	85,564	80,407	64,564	73,108	75·46	90·92
Subordinate Judges ...	1,033	8,449	727	7,329	70·38	86·74
Small Cause Judges ...	94	6,303	64	5,522	68·09	87·60
District Judges	448	...	209	...	46·65	...
					Average.	
Total ...	1,46,857	95,159	1,16,300	85,959	79·33	90·33
Compare 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	77·14	92·55

The percentage of the number of suits disposed of to the total number of suits for disposal was 81·1 taking the average of the figures for the six years preceding 1877, 82·9 in 1877, and 83·5 in 1878, and thus shows a steady improvement. In weighing this result it must be borne in mind that during 1877 the civil judiciary were extensively employed as Magistrates in addition to their more legitimate duties, and that they continued to be so employed up to the 1st July 1878.

The following statement, showing the present state of old suits as compared with the state of the files in previous years, is satisfactory :—

—	Upwards of a year.	Upwards of four months.
1873	3,012	8,639
1874	2,178	8,103
1875	1,047	6,614
1876	712	6,584
1877	926	5,126
1878	433	4,644

The following analysis will show the manner in which the courts disposed of the work done by them :—

—		Number.	Percentage.	
Uncontested...	Dismissed for default or compromised.	85,388	60·80	69·44
	Decreed for plaintiff	50,796	36·16	
	Do. for defendant	4,270	3·04	
	Total ...	140,454	100·00	
Contested ...	Decreed for plaintiff	47,042	76·11	30·56
	Do. for defendant	14,763	23·89	
	Total ...	61,805	100·00	100·00

As compared with 1877 the uncontested cases have increased by nearly 3 per cent. In the last few preceding years the percentage of uncontested suits has been as follows :—

1877	66·67
1876	68·95
1875	67·61
1874	69·00

Madras Small Cause Court.

During the year ending 31st December 1878 the number of suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes was 27,274, being 375 in excess of those instituted in the preceding year. The receipts on account of fees, unclaimed deposits, &c. amounted to Rupees 1,21,685-10-5. The expenses of the Court were Rupees 83,605-12-8, and the balance to the credit of Government was Rupees 38,079-13-9 against Rupees 31,434-11-4 in 1877. The amount in litigation was Rupees 9,45,731-11-1. The amount paid into Court on account of decrees was Rupees 1,37,602-1-9, and the amount paid out of Court Rupees 1,37,275-8-6. There were only 19 cases filed under Chapter XXXIX of Act X of 1877 (Summary procedure on Bills of Exchange). Judgments were given in 12 cases and 7 cases were compromised. This provision of the Procedure Code is not much availed of by the suitors of this Court; for, ever since the extension of the summary powers very few cases have been filed, and even these have gradually decreased. It often happens that the procedure in a great majority of these cases is not as summary as the ordinary procedure of the Court. There were 29,030 cases set down for hearing during the year. Of these, 15,399 cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs, 793 cases were decided in favor of defendants, 301 cases were non-suited, 2,972 cases were struck off, 7,649 cases were compromised, and 1,916 cases were pending at the close of the year, which, added to 1,355 cases posted for hearing in 1879, make a total of 3,271 cases pending on 1st January 1879. There were 229 interpleader suits filed during the year. In 148 cases the claim was wholly or partly allowed, and in 39 cases the claim was disallowed, and the remaining 42 cases are still pending.

High Court, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the High Court 110 appeals from decrees and 706 appeals from appellate decrees were filed as against 134 appeals and 800 second appeals filed in 1877. The total number of appeals on the file for disposal was 156 appeals and 881 second appeals. Of these 90 appeals from decrees and 663 appeals from appellate decrees were disposed of in the following manner :—

—		Appeals.	Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	Percentage. Appeals.	Percentage. Appeals from Appellate Decrees.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised.		1	14	1·11	2·11
Uncontested	Confirmed	2	211	2·22	31·83
	Modified or reversed ...	...	13	...	1·96
Contested	Confirmed	62	314	68·89	47·36
	Modified or reversed ...	25	111	27·78	16·74
	Total ...	90	663	100·00	100·00

At the close of 1878 66 appeals and 218 appeals from appellate decrees were pending. Of these 36 appeals and 108 appeals from appellate decrees were ready for hearing on the 31st December 1878.

Twenty-five appeals from a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the court were disposed of during the year as follows :—

Appeal ...	Dismissed for default		1
	Withdrawn		1
Decree ...	Confirmed		22
	Reversed		1
	Modified		...
		Total ...	25

Miscellaneous work.

Under the head of Miscellaneous work (Civil), the High Court disposed of 76 appeals from orders of the subordinate courts, 81 applications for review of judgment, 63 applications for admission of appeals presented out of time, 12 applications for leave to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, 13 applications for security from appellants for respondents' costs, 17 applications for stay of execution of decrees under appeals, 6 applications for appointment of receivers, 9 applications for transfer of suits, 47 applications for admitting on record the heirs and legal representatives of deceased parties, 23 references under Section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1 special case referred by the Presidency Small Cause Court, and 2 matrimonial cases referred under Section 17 of the Indian Divorce Act, IV of 1869.

Lower Courts, appellate jurisdiction.

In the courts subordinate to the High Court, the number of appeals preferred was 6,327, which is not only less than the number filed in 1877, but is the lowest number filed since the year 1871, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	No. of Appeals instituted.
1871	5,981
1872	7,003
1873	6,506
1874	6,901
1875	6,872
1876	7,364
1877	6,734
1878	6,327

The proportion of appeals to appealable suits from all the districts has been reduced from 10·5 to 9·2.

The accompanying table shows the manner in which the appeals heard were disposed of:—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised ...	607	9·12
Decree of the Lower Court { Confirmed	3,810	57·22
Decree of the Lower Court { Modified	711	10·68
Decree of the Lower Court { Reversed	1,530	22·98
Total ...	6,658	100·00

The following statement shows the quantity of appellate work done by each class of court:—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges	2,369	35·58
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges...	375	5·63
District Judges	3,914	58·79
Total ...	6,658	100·00

The number of appeals pending at the end of 1878 was 3,140. Of these 318 only were more than 12 months' old. The following figures show the proportion of appeals pending at the end of each year since 1875 to the number of appeals on the files for disposal (excluding those transferred) during the year:—

—	No. of Appeals on the files for disposal, excluding those transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage.
1875	11,971	4,844	40·46
1876	11,717	4,381	37·39
1877	11,114	3,472	31·24
1878	9,799	3,140	32·05

General.

Judges of the High Court.

In March 1878 the Puisne Judges of the Court again urged upon Government the expediency of appointing a fifth Judge to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Justice Holloway in

January 1877. The opinion of the Chief Justice (Sir Walter Morgan) on the measure recommended by his colleagues was communicated to Government in a letter dated 5th April 1878. In their Proceedings dated 29th March 1878, Government announced that they had recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment temporarily of a fifth Judge. On the 12th of July 1878 Mr. Tiruvarur Muttusami Aiyar, C.I.E., was appointed to act as a Judge to supply the vacancy which had happened.

Rules for the Original Side under Acts I and X of 1877.

A body of rules framed in conformity with the provisions of the Specific Relief Act and the new Code of Civil Procedure, applicable to the Original Side of the High Court, was promulgated in June 1878 and came into force on the 1st August 1878.

Withdrawal of magisterial powers of District Munsifs, &c.

The magisterial powers conferred on Munsifs and Subordinate Judges to meet the exigencies of the famine were withdrawn with effect from the 1st July 1878.

Re-establishment of the District Court of North Tanjore.

The District Court of North Tanjore, which was held in abeyance for a period of two years as a tentative measure, was re-established in June 1878, and changes in the territorial jurisdictions of the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in both North and South Tanjore were effected to suit the re-established jurisdictions of the two District Courts.

Transfer of District Munsifs' Courts, &c.

On the 23rd of July 1878 the Court of the District Munsif of Perambalur, in the district of Trichinopoly, was transferred to the station of Aryalur, and a re-arrangement of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs in the district of Trichinopoly was effected so as to equalize the work coming before the several Munsifs of the district. In the district of South Arcot some slight alterations on the territorial jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Villupuram and Cuddalore were rendered necessary in consequence of a notification of Government transferring certain villages from one revenue taluk to another.

Small Cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Bellary.

In November 1878 the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Bellary in his capacity of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes was restricted to the local limits of the District Munsif of Bellary. The object of this measure was to remedy the inconvenience to suitors in small causes belonging to the more distant parts of the extensive district of Bellary having to resort to the head-quarter station for the prosecution of their claims, instead of proceeding in the local District Munsif's Court.

Abolition of Mofussil Small Cause Courts and Chicacole Sub-Court.

The only other matters of general importance to be noticed are (1) the abolition of the Mofussil Courts of Small Causes and the Chicacole Sub-Court, and (2) the introduction of a new scale of establishments for the various grades of Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Sanction of a new scale of establishments for Mofussil Courts.

The abolition of the Small Cause Courts and of the Chicacole Sub-Court and the introduction of the changes resulting therefrom took effect only after the beginning of the official year 1878-79. The chief features of the scheme last above referred to are as follows: The number of persons employed in the Courts of District Munsifs has been left unaltered, while the monthly cost of the total establishment of each court has been raised from Rupees 120 to Rupees 187. For the Subordinate Judges' Courts a uniform scale of establishments has been introduced. The cost of the establishments of ten of the Courts has been fixed at Rupees 400 per mensem each, while that of one of them, the then Sub-Court of Tuticorin (now Madura Additional Sub-Court) has been fixed at 325 rupees per mensem. The Sub-Court of Cochin has been permitted to retain its original establishment at a cost of Rupees 345½ per mensem. As regards District Courts, the office of Government Pleader wherever it existed has been abolished, and some addition to the salary of the ministerial servants granted. The number and the monthly cost of each class of District Court as sanctioned is as follows:—

	NO.	RS.
I Class	6	685
II „	6	673½
III „	4	658½
IV „	2	624
V „	2	598

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Nilgiris and of North Tanjore has been left untouched.

Process Service Fees.

The Process Service Fund shows an increase again in the year under review:—

Year and Months.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.
1874, five months	3,54,516	1	11	2,66,140	13	6	+ 88,369	4	5
1875, twelve months	7,38,256	0	6	6,43,638	10	0	+ 94,617	6	6
1876, do.	7,62,840	4	11	6,50,316	11	9	+ 1,12,523	9	2
1877, do.	6,52,902	9	0	6,92,953	7	1	− 40,050	14	1
1878, do.	7,22,961	10	2	6,50,621	11	9	+ 72,359	14	5

The increase may no doubt be attributed to a revival of the prosperity of the community consequent on the abatement of the famine.

Coercive processes in execution applications.

The following table shows the comparative number of coercive processes issued during the past six years:—

	Imprisoment of persons.	Movable Property		Immovable Property	
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.
1873	24,723	22,421	6,932	23,367	13,926
1874	26,817	28,682	7,504	24,666	13,995
1875	20,851	25,111	6,201	22,794	13,661
1876	16,007	25,678	5,821	22,694	13,970
1877	12,099	20,967	4,609	20,577	12,003
1878	12,703	24,353	5,118	20,913	12,706

The following table shows the number of probates and letters of administration and certificates issued in the High Court of Judicature at Madras from 1st January to 31st December 1878 :—

Declared Value of Assets of Estate.	Number of Probates or Letters of Administration with Will annexed.	Amount of Court Fees paid.	Number of Letters of Administration without Will annexed.	Amount of Court Fees paid.	Number of Certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.	Amount of Stamp Duty paid.	Total.		Number of Letters of Administration cancelled and fresh letters issued in lieu of the original.
							Number of Probates, Letters, and Certificates.	Amount of Court Fees and Stamp Duty paid.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.	27	528 2 0	31	225 5 0	...	2,787 0 0	58	3,540 7 0	...
„ „ 5,000 to 10,000.	17	399 4 0	7	50 9 0	...	3,413 11 0	24	3,863 8 0	...
„ „ 10,000 to 50,000.	20	445 8 0	8	57 6 0	...	9,730 10 0	28	10,233 8 0	...
„ „ 50,000 to 1,00,000.	5	190 15 0	1	7 7 0	...	9,254 3 0	6	9,452 9 0	...
Above „ 1,00,000.	2	73 14 0	...	...	...	9,749 15 0	2	9,823 13 0	...
Total ...	71	1,637 11 0	47	340 11 0	...	34,935 7 0	118	36,913 13 0	...

The following table shows the number of probates and letters of administration and certificates issued by the Subordinate Courts in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1878 :—

Declared Value of Assets of Estate.	Number of Probates or Letters of Administration with Will annexed.	Amount of Court Fees paid in Rupees.	Number of Letters of Administration without Will annexed.	Amount of Court Fees paid in Rupees.	Amount of Certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.	Number of Court Fees paid in Rupees.	Total.		Number of Letters of Administration cancelled and fresh letters issued in lieu of the original.
							Number of Probates, Letters, and Certificates.	Amount of Court Fees and Stamp Duty paid in Rupees.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 ...	8	754	8	342	222	11,371	238	12,467	...
„ „ 5,000 to 10,000 ...	2	280	5	868	33	5,022	40	6,170	...
„ „ 10,000 to 50,000 ...	4	1,454	1	200	18	7,282	23	8,936	...
„ „ 50,000 to 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above „ 1,00,000 ...	1	5,340	...	...	1	2,400	2	7,740	...
Total ...	15	7,828	14	1,410	274	26,075	303	35,313	...

REGISTRATIONS.

Registrations in Books I and IV.

The total registrations of the official year 1878-79 exceed those of the previous year by nearly 19 per cent., and are the highest on record as shown below :—

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to Immovable Property.	Book IV, Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations	Rate per cent.
1866-67	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23
1873-74	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9
1874-75	198,858	13,767	212,625	6,122	3
1875-76	218,552	18,710	237,262	24,637	11·5
1876-77	233,852	17,024	250,876	13,614	5·7
1877-78	271,165	17,894	289,059	38,183	15·2
1878-79	320,786	22,650	343,436	54,377	18·8

The increase occurs both in Book I and Book IV, being 18 per cent. in the former and nearly 27 per cent. in the latter. It is due partly to the effects of the famine, but principally to the operation of Section 50 of the Indian Registration Act. The increase in Book IV is due to the registration of the triennial engagements of Abkari renters, which had fallen in and were renewed during the year. With two exceptions, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiris, in which there occurs a small decrease, every other district presents an increase over the registrations of the preceding year, the increase ranging so high as 64, 56 and 46 per cent. Registrations in the aggregate have, it will be seen, more than trebled in ten years, and that by a steady and continuous advance.

Nature of instruments registered.

The different kinds of instruments registered, with the variations in each, are shown in the following table : —

Nature of Instruments registered.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Book I.				
Instruments of gift	879	987	108	...
Do. of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards ...	51,447	59,607	8,160	...
Do. do. under Rupees 100	24,417	32,953	8,536	...
Do. of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards.	90,594	99,879	9,285	...
Do. do. under Rupees 100	40,488	53,889	13,401	...
Perpetual leases	1,828	1,990	162	...
Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered...	27,704	32,782	5,078	...
Leases exceeding one year exempted from registration	7,181	7,493	312	...
Leases not exceeding one year	7,049	8,835	886	...
Awards of arbitration	20	23	3	...
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court ...	111	95	...	16
Other instruments	18,547	22,253	3,706	...
Book IV.				
Instruments of sale of movable property	2,162	998	...	1,164
Bonds	10,492	11,736	1,244	...
Other documents	5,240	9,916	4,676	...

It will be seen that while the higher class of sales and mortgages taken together has increased by 12 per cent., the lower class has advanced by 34 per cent. or nearly three times; and this as indicating the progress of optional registration is a most satisfactory feature in what constitute the bulk of the entire registrations of the Presidency. Leases of all descriptions show a considerable increase, which is perhaps a proof of returning prosperity.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The following statement compares the aggregate values of the transactions in Books I and IV between the past and previous years:—

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	No Value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1877-78	7,79,80,690 7 11	74,86,554 9 9	8,54,67,245 1 8	5,704	976
1878-79	8,69,33,223 2 7	1,35,40,332 0 6	10,54,73,555 3 1	5,496	1,082
Difference	89,52,532 10 8	1,10,53,777 6 9	2,00,06,310 1 5	208	106

The values, however, as the returns are now prepared, cannot be wholly relied upon so far at least as a large number of mortgages and leases are concerned. As has been pointed out, if a mortgage-deed for 5,000 rupees is presented with its counterpart, both the documents are registered, and the value entered in the registration returns is therefore not 5,000 rupees but 2 × 5,000 or 10,000 rupees.

The average value of transactions registered.

The average value of the different classes of documents is shown in the following table:—

Class of Instruments.	Average Value.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Book I.	Rs.	Rs.
Deeds of gift	376	506
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	469	448
Do. under Rupees 100	53	53
Total deeds of sale	335	307
Deeds of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards	413	401
Do. under Rupees 100	46	48
Total deeds of mortgage	300	278
Perpetual leases	41	35
Leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered.	110	108
All optionally registered leases	54	59
Total leases	80	90
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	1,427	787
Other instruments	451	464
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	206	298
Bonds	394	576
Miscellaneous	554	1,158

Compulsory and optional registrations.

The following statement shows the total registrations distributed into compulsory and optional:—

Years.	Registrations in			Total Optional Registrations.	Ratio of Optional to Total Registrations.
	Book I.		Book IV.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Optional.		
1877-78	181,742	89,423	17,894	107,317	37
1878-79	207,873	112,913	22,650	135,563	39

While compulsory registration has advanced by 14 per cent., that of the optional class in Book I has increased by 26 per cent. Taking the entire optional registrations both in Book I and Book IV, they constitute 39 per cent. of the total registrations in the Presidency against 37 per cent. in 1877-78.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt during the past two years are compared in the following statement :—

Operations.		1877-78.	1878-79.
Sealed covers deposited		11	14
Do. withdrawn		7	5
Do. opened		5	4
Do. removed to Courts		2	...
Wills presented open to ...	Registrars	97	105
	Sub-Registrars	455	531
Authorities to adopt presented open to	Registrars	...	2
	Sub-Registrars	6	15

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of instruments registered on payment of the penalties prescribed for delays in presentation and attendance are shown in the following statement :—

Fine.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Under Section 24	288	409
Do. 34	772	1,250

The default is principally under Section 34 in the appearance of the executants, and the penalty levied for such default has amounted in the year under report to Rupees 5,142-8-0 against Rupees 3,445-12-0 in the previous year. This penalty instead of falling on the defaulters—the executing parties—is, too often, if not invariably, paid by the claimant, who must otherwise be content to go without registration.

Refusals to register.

There were 1,687 refusals to register during the year under report against 1,342, or 1 to every 204 registrations against 1 to 215 in the previous year. They are classified below with reference to the grounds on which they were made :—

Reasons for Refusal.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1. Absence of translation and true copy	1	4
2. Unattested interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations	27	30
3. Insufficient description of parcels	39	49
4. Absence of copies of maps or plans	5	1
5. Presented after the prescribed period	26	29
6. Presented by persons having no right to present	23	28
7. Non-appearance of executing parties or their representatives, assigns or agents within the prescribed period.	261	333
8. Identity of executing party not proved	35	24
9. Right of person appearing as representative, assign or agent not proved.	30	34
10. Execution denied by the executing party or agent	251	288
11. Executing party a minor, idiot or a lunatic	298	428
12. Execution denied by representative of deceased executant	28	29
13. Death of executing party not proved	4	2
14. Execution of will or authority to adopt not proved	5	4
15. Absence of seal or superscription on cover of wills	...	2
16. Non-payment of fees or fines	111	141
17. Returned to parties at their request	112	143
Miscellaneous, not falling under any of the heads specified above ...	86	118
Total ...	1,342	1,687

There were 283 appeals against refusals to register against 214 in the previous year—62 being of the ordinary class and 221 of the more important kind involving the exercise of the powers of a Civil Court. In 232 cases the appeals proved successful and registration was directed, while in the remaining 51 they were rejected. The particulars are shown in the following statement :—

Appeals and their results.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Appeals to Registrars { from refusals made on grounds other than denial of execution.	21	62
Appeals to Registrars { from refusals made on the ground of denial of execution.	193	221
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	180	232
Do. do. refusing to direct registration	34	51
Registrations ordered by the District Courts	51	25

Arrears.

With a total of 343,436 registrations there were but 114 documents remaining uncopied into the registers at the close of the year. In 12 out of the 22 districts there was no arrear at all under this head.

Documents destroyed and unclaimed documents.

The number of documents destroyed under Section 85 of the Registration Act and Rule 19 was 414 against 400 in the previous year, the documents belonged chiefly to the years 1876 and 1877. The number of documents registered and ready for delivery, but lying unclaimed at the close of the year in the various Registration Offices, was only 2,538 against 2,739, and this notwithstanding that the registrations of the year were 19 per cent. in advance of those of the previous year.

Documents impounded.

1,481 documents were impounded against 1,236 in the previous year. Out of the total number sent to the Collectors, including the 533 pending from the preceding year, 198, or nearly one-tenth, were returned as correctly stamped, while 1,257 more, or five-eighths, were treated as insufficiently stamped, penalty being levied in 651 and remitted in 606 cases. About 27 per cent. or 547 out of the total number of cases were still pending disposal at the end of the year.

During the year under report there were prosecutions in ten districts, as shown in the following table :— Prosecution.

Districts.	Pending from 1877-78.				Public Prosecutions in 1878-79.						Private Prosecutions in 1878-79.					
	Cases.		Persons.		Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Pending.
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	1	...	2	1	5	2	...	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	9
Tellicherry ...	1	1	6	8	2	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	3	12	12	14	7	1	34	13	1	...	...	4	...	...	16

In five districts the Deputy Collectors in charge of the Treasuries were relieved during the year of their registration duties by the appointment of Special Registrars. There were 276 Sub-Registry Offices at the close of the year 1877-78. The number of Sub-Registry Offices on the 31st of March 1879 amounted to 271.

The following statement gives the financial results of the year's administration as compared with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Collections.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary registration fees ...	3,21,482 0 0	3,68,267 5 0	4,31,314 6 0
Fees on sealed covers deposited, withdrawn, and opened.	28 0 0	36 0 0	48 0 0
Do. authentication of general and special powers of attorney	1,909 0 0	1,954 0 0	2,211 8 0
Do. commissions issued ...	1,395 0 0	1,365 0 0	865 0 0
Do. attendances in person ...	35,775 0 0	37,420 0 0	40,950 0 0
Extra fees for registration by Registrars	3,655 0 0	3,680 0 0	4,370 0 0
Copying fees	8,076 13 6	9,181 1 6	10,777 2 6
Fees on searches	10,094 8 0	11,286 8 0	13,577 8 0
Do. translations filed ...	77 0 0	57 0 0	71 0 0
Do. memoranda of decrees under Section 42 of Act XX of 1866	18 0 0	42 12 0	...
Fines for delays under Section 24	1,527 15 0	1,555 12 0	2,139 8 0
Do. do. do. 34	2,427 15 0	3,445 12 0	5,142 8 0
Do. on unclaimed documents	3,169 0 0	3,926 0 0	4,378 0 0
Sales of books and packing cases.	657 7 8	164 2 9	1,558 10 2
Miscellaneous	82 1 8	212 9 0	(*a*) 1,259 6 3
Total ...	3,90,374 12 10	4,42,503 14 3	5,18,662 8 11
Add amount of fees and fines collected on documents not yet admitted to registration ...	6,566 8 0	10,085 15 0	11,031 11 0
Total ...	3,96,941 4 10	4,52,679 13 3	5,29,694 3 11
Deduct amount of fees and fines collected on documents of which registration was completed during the year ...	4,747 11 0	6,998 10 0	8,327 13 0
Balance showing the actual collections of the year ...	3,92,193 9 10	4,45,681 3 3	5,21,366 6 11
Total Remittances to the Treasury	3,92,005 15 9	4,45,480 4 7	5,20,428 11

Expenditure.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Inspector-General, Registrars and Special Sub-Registrars	94,606 4 3	1,00,249 14 1	1,05,352 15 1
Commission paid to Special Registrars and to all Sub-Registrars	69,567 15 3	76,271 2 11	88,001 5 7
Commission paid to establishments of Special Registrars and of all Sub-Registrars ...	87,466 4 3	99,136 6 4	1,06,549 5 11
Establishments of Inspector-General and of Registrars and of Special Sub-Registrars ...	17,792 13 0	20,684 11 11	27,840 9 3
Contingent expenditure of Inspector-General, and of Registrar of Madras ...	208 15 11	540 3 1	379 1 6
Contingent and Stationery allowance of Mofussil Registrars	592 3 9	605 13 11	821 2 7
Furniture	2,626 8 3	3,408 14 0	2,831 8 9
Postage paid in cash or by service labels ...	2,246 5 0	2,490 4 6	2,806 4 6
Travelling bills of Inspector-General and of Registrars and of their establishments ...	1,850 0 6	1,594 8 0	4,444 7 0
Binding of Registers and Indexes	1,564 0 7	1,805 0 9	2,760 9 1
Carriage of Registers, Indexes and Almirahs.	1,367 6 11	1,904 15 1	2,681 12 8
Refunds	2,445 12 0	2,785 1 10	3,553 11 0
House-rent for the Offices of Inspector-General, Registrars of Madras, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Cuddapah, and Sub-Registrars of Tirutani, Tiruvalur, Valungiman Shermadavi, Ramnad, Krishnagiri and Payyoli	1,616 0 0	1,564 8 0	1,896 6 5
Miscellaneous	430 2 7	521 11 4	583 14 10
Total Cash Expenditure ...	2,84,440 12 3	3,13,563 3 9	3,50,503 2 2
Not paid for in Cash.			
Estimated value of paper for Registers and Indexes	12,405 9 7	6,007 2 7	18,412 2 3
Do. do. Morrell's Registration Ink.	375 4 0	375 4 0	64 2 8
Do. do. stationery and packing materials	153 13 7	113 4 9	196 0 3
Do. do. Seals, Stamps, and Weighing Machines made up at D.P.W. Workshops and of Cloth supplied for Peon's belts by the Clothing Department	87 14 3	31 5 9	438 4 0
Estimated value of Printing and Binding done at Government Press	4,181 3 0	3,859 6 0	7,909 4 11
Amount debited for Freight and Value of Chubb's Locks	...	...	175 8 10
Do. buildings for Registration Offices ...	9,859 2 5	5,499 6 8	5,457 7 1
Total Expenditure ...	3,11,503 11 1	3,29,449 1 6	3,83,156 0 2
Surplus on the year ...	80,502 4 8	1,16,031 3 1	1,37,272 3 9
Total ...	3,92,005 15 9	4,45,480 4 7	5,20,428 3 11

(*a*) Includes Rupees 1,183-3-10, being the unexpended balance of one per cent. contingent allowance.

It will be seen that the receipts under the head of ordinary registration fees are Rupees 63,047-1-0 in excess of those of the previous year. With the single exception of Vizagapatam, in which there is a decrease of Rupees 726, every other district contributes to this increase, most notably the districts of Madura, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Godavari, South Arcot and Calicut. Almost all the minor items of receipt also show a remarkable increase, the total collections under all heads amounting to Rupees 5,21,366-6-11 against Rupees 4,45,681-3-3, or an increase of 17 per cent.

The cash expenditure of the year has exceeded that of the previous one by Rupees 36,939-14-5, or 11 per cent. This is due principally to (1) the substitution of special agency, in the case of several offices, for the Official Registrars and Sub-Registrars heretofore in charge; (2) to the larger commission paid on the larger collections of the year; (3) to the salaries of the probationary Sub-Registrars appointed under the sanction of Government already referred to, and to certain slight additions made to the existing establishments of the Central Office in 1877; and (4) to the annual increment to the salary of the Manager.

Adding the surplus of the year as already shown to the amount standing at the credit of the department at the close of 1877-78, the net financial result of registration from its commencement is a clear balance at credit of Rupees 10,23,920-3-11.

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount shown standing at the credit of Registration in last year's report.	8,86,648	0	2
Surplus of 1878-79	1,37,272	3	9
Total Balance at the credit of the Department ...	10,23,920	3	11

The average registration fee charged during the year amounted to Rupees 1-4-1 against Rupees 1-4-4 in 1877-78, Rupees 1-4-5 in 1876-77, and Rupees 1-5-1 in 1875-76, which unmistakably shows how the registration of minor transactions is progressing and consequently how registration is increasing in popularity. Average registration fee.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

During the year 1878-79 21 companies were registered, having a nominal capital of Rupees 26,11,000 and a paid-up capital of Rupees 1,76,200. The object of one company at Covilputty in the Tinnevelly District is the buying and selling cotton, another at Madras, connected with the Madras Railway, is a Co-operative Society, Limited, the remaining 19 companies are Mutual Loan Companies, of which one is at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris and the remaining 18 in the Presidency town of Madras. During the year three companies

registered during 1874-75 and 1875-76, increased their capital by Rupees 1,52,000, which raised the aggregate nominal capital for the year 1878-79 to Rupees 27,63,000, being Rupees 4,10,480 above the nominal capital (Rupees 23,52,520) registered in 1877-78. Seven companies wound up during 1878-79, their nominal capital being Rupees 8,27,500. At the close of the year the number of registered companies stood at 87, their nominal capital being Rupees 1,68,29,174 and paid-up capital Rupees 57,45,883. The companies may be classified as shown in the margin. The fees for registration aggregated Rupees 2,947, and exceeded those realized in the preceding year by Rupees 545-8-0.

69 Mutual Loan Companies.
2 Co-operative Societies.
3 Cotton Companies.
1 Weaving Company.
1 Trading in Cotton goods.
1 Do. in Timber.
4 Coffee, &c., Companies.
1 Manufacturing Castor-oil, &c.
2 Gold Mining.
2 Provident Societies.
1 Library Company.
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MILITARY.

Strength of Army.

The following table shows the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on 1st April 1878 and 1879. The following review relates to the intervening period:—

—	European.					Native.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1878 ...	2,779	946	7,859	29	11,613	409	1,494	28,080	1,309	31,292
Do. 1879 ...	2,774	986	7,257	34	11,051	402	1,484	27,371	1,280	30,537

Relief of troops.

The reliefs ordered for 1878-79 were 2 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 7 batteries of Field Artillery, 5 garrison batteries of Artillery, 4 regiments of British Infantry, 2 regiments of Native Cavalry, 2 companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners and 19 regiments of Native Infantry. Of these the following only were carried out, because for financial reasons the Burmah reliefs were partially cancelled: 2 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 7 batteries of Field Artillery, 1 wing of British Infantry, 3 companies "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, 18 regiments and a wing of Native Infantry. Of the above the following moved: 6 batteries of Field Artillery in relief between India and England, and 2 regiments of Native Infantry to the Bengal Presidency, namely, to Alipore and Fort William. The undermentioned troops proceeded to Malta and Cyprus and returned to India. The G and H Companies "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners embarked at Bombay on the 30th April 1878, returned there on the 21st November 1878, and thence proceeded

Malta Expedition.

by rail to Bangalore. The 25th Regiment Native Infantry embarked at Cannanore on the 28th April 1878, returned to Bombay on the 2nd and 3rd September 1878, and thence moved by rail to Madras and subsequently to Vellore.

Afghan Expedition.

The following troops proceeded to the Punjab and the Lower Indus on account of the Afghan War: to Mooltan, H/1st Brigade Royal Artillery, 13/8th Brigade Royal Artillery, the 21st and 30th Regiments Native Infantry; to Rawulpindi, Her Majesty's 67th Regiment and the 36th Regiment Native Infantry; to the Khyber Pass, the B, E and K Companies "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

Burmah Expedition.

The following force proceeded to Burmah: Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, the 31st and 22nd Regiments Native Infantry, and a wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. The 43rd and 31st from Madras embarked in the S.S. "Mecca" and "Ethiopia," their equipment and despatch being completed within four days from receipt of orders from Government. The 22nd Native Infantry followed from Negapatam eleven days subsequently, on the return of the S.S. "Ethiopia" from Burmah. In consequence of the departure of Her Majesty's 43rd Foot the following troops were moved to occupy Fort St. George: 12, 8th Royal Artillery, 3 companies of Her Majesty's 2/16th Foot, and the European Artillery Veteran Company. The A Company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners proceeded from Secunderabad to Butcher's Island, Bombay, for instruction in submarine mining. The 39th Regiment Native Infantry moved from Madras to Rajahmundry to aid the civil power in quelling disturbances in the Rumpa country, embarking for Cocanada, fully equipped, within five and half hours from receipt of orders.

Reduction of Force.

The force garrisoning Cannanore was reduced permanently by the withdrawal of the garrison battery of Artillery.

The Buckingham Canal.

The transport of troops by the Buckingham Canal was very satisfactory. A wing of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, *en route* from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad, embarked at Sadras on the evening of the 25th January 1879 and arrived at Kottapatam on the morning of the 4th February 1879. The distance travelled was 220 miles and the number of persons was 1,160, with 1 horse, 6 ponies, 7 or 8 bullocks, and about 30 tons of baggage. The cost of carriage was Rupees 1,570-4-0, or Rupees 7-2-2 per mile. The distance travelled each day was about 22 miles, and this might be doubled on emergency. Details of recruiting parties and families of Native troops proceeding to their villages in the Northern District were also moved by this canal as far as practicable. The health of troops in movement was good, except in the cases of the wings of the 2nd and 29th Regiments Native Infantry.

Arms and equipments.

Six 12-ton guns were received for coast defences, two of which have been placed in position on batteries constructed on the beach. Pioneer

equipment was introduced into the British and Native Cavalry. The 14th Hussars were armed with Martini-Henry carbines and Snider carbines were issued to the 1st, 3rd and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry. The 14th Hussars and 1st Regiment Light Cavalry were supplied with mule panniers for the carriage of veterinary medicines on active service.

Prisons. During the year the garrison cells at Fort St. George were converted into a military prison.

Volunteer corps. A volunteer corps was raised on the Nilgiris. Companies were formed at Arkonam, Jollarpet and Potanur, which, for administrative purposes, were attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards. A battery of Artillery volunteers, "The Duke's Own," similarly attached, was also raised in Madras. Two cadet companies were formed at Rangoon.

Recruiting. The following table exhibits the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army for the Cavalry, Infantry and Sappers for 1878-79:—

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	9	158	11
Mussulmans	143	442	5
Brahmins and Rajputs	13	45	2
Mahrattas	24	15	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	649	7
Tamil	...	192	8
Other Caste	...	168	36
Total Enlistment ...	189	1,669	69

Health of British troops. The health of British troops during 1878-79 was not satisfactory. The average annual strength being nearly the same, the admission ratio exhibits an increase of 158·63 per mille of strength, the number of admissions recorded being 1,235 in excess of the previous year. The death and invaliding rates, however, show a slight reduction, the former being less by 0·06 and the latter by 0·48 per mille as compared with the year preceding. The increased admission ratio was mainly due to the greater prevalence of malarial fevers. Many of these cases were relapses. Venereal diseases were very prevalent at most stations, and stated to be attributable chiefly to clandestine prostitution. There were 48 cases of cholera and 31 deaths against 41 cases and 24 deaths recorded in 1877-78, giving an admission and death ratio of 3·44 and 2·22, respectively, per mille of strength against 2·77 and 1·62 in the previous year. Cases occurred in all circles, but the disease was most prevalent in the Hyderabad and Burmah circles, in the former of which there were 25 cases and 16 deaths, and in the latter 10 cases and 5 deaths. Small-pox furnished only 8 cases against 18 in the previous year. Vaccination was carefully supervised in all regiments. Malarial fevers (ague and remittent fever) caused 2,084 admissions, showing an increase of 1,222 admissions over the previous

year. The admission ratio per mille of strength was 201·45 against 80·75 in 1877-78. Five deaths were recorded under this class against 3 in the year preceding. They were all due to remittent fever. There was a very marked decrease in admissions from enteric fever. Six cases only occurred, 4 being fatal, while in 1877-78 there were 57 cases and 20 deaths. The Surgeon-General considers that a good deal of this decrease was probably due simply to a change in nomenclature, diseases previously returned as enteric fever being classed under the head of simple continued and remittent fevers in the year under review. Of diseases of the digestive system dysentery and hepatic affections caused the chief mortality, 50 deaths, or a ratio of 5·29 per mille of average strength, being attributed to these combined affections. This result, however, compares favorably with the year preceding, when 68 deaths, or a ratio of 7·82, were recorded. Dysentery caused only 17 deaths against 33 in the previous year, the proportion of deaths to admissions from this disease being only 1·90 per cent. against 3·51 per cent. in the preceding year. Sunstroke contributed 32 cases and 21 deaths against 20 cases and 13 deaths in the preceding year. Cases occurred in all circles, Burmah contributing the largest number, namely, 13, of which 6 were fatal; 9 of these and 4 deaths were recorded in the head-quarters of the 44th Regiment at Thayetmyo. All took place between 27th and 29th May.

The following table gives particulars for the whole Madras Army (European):—

Circles.		Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency	1877-78	2,129	137	2,719	37	...	64·35	1277·13	17·38	...
	1878-79	2,036	174	3,170	34	...	85·46	1556·97	16·69	...
	Increase	...	37	451	...	...	21·11	279·84	...	...
	Decrease	93	...	...	3	...	...	...	0·69	...
Mysore	1877-78	2,408	129	2,540	38	...	53·57	1054·82	15·78	...
	1878-79	2,332	155	2,933	33	...	66·46	1257·71	14·15	...
	Increase	...	26	393	...	...	12·89	202·89	...	...
	Decrease	76	...	...	5	...	...	...	1·63	...
Hyderabad	1877-78	3,353	197	4,346	46	...	58·75	1296·15	13·72	...
	1878-79	3,284	230	5,065	74	...	70·04	1542·32	22·53	...
	Increase	...	33	719	28	...	11·29	246·17	8·81	...
	Decrease	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah	1877-78	1,893	89	2,140	47	...	47·02	1130·48	24·83	...
	1878-79	1,934	94	2,333	41	...	48·60	1206·31	21·20	...
	Increase	41	5	193	...	...	1·58	75·83	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3·63	...
Depots	1877-78	659	94	1,246	25	...	142·64	1890·74	37·93	...
	1878-79	605	42	790	13	...	69·42	1305·78	21·50	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	54	52	456	12	...	73·22	584·96	16·43	...
On the march...	1877-78	233	7	147	14	...	30·05	630·90	60·09	...
	1878-79	154	4	82	5	...	25·97	532·46	32·46	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	79	3	65	9	...	4·08	98·44	27·63	...
Total ...	1877-78	10,675	653	13,138	207	320	61·17	1230·73	19·39	48·71
	1878-79	10,345	699	14,373	200	499	67·57	1389·36	19·33	48·23
	Increase	...	46	1,235	...	...	6·40	158·63	...	...
	Decrease	330	...	...	7	21	...	...	0·06	0·48

Health of Native troops.

The health of the Native troops in 1878-79 was more favorable than in either of the two preceding years.

Years.	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of treated to strength.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
1876-77	22,572	19,976	340	776	72·45	1·23
1877-78	28,225	24,546	329	839	86·96	1·16
1878-79	26,773	18,822	299	826	70·30	1·11

There was a decrease in mortality in the year under review, the percentage of deaths to strength having fallen from 1·23 in 1876-77 to 1·11 in 1878-79, the improvement in health being attributable partly to food supplies having become cheaper, and partly to the more favorable character of climatic conditions. Some benefit may also be ascribed to sanitary improvements, which were carried out vigorously under the stimulus of sickness prevailing amongst the civil population of cantonments. The subjoined table shows briefly the sickness and mortality for the year amongst the Madras troops in each of the circles of medical administration in which they served:—

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died in hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	2,338	2,438	24	116	104·27	1·02	·98
Northern	2,898	2,179	47	79	75·18	1·62	2·15
Southern	4,593	2,031	27	91	44·21	·58	1·32
Mysore	3,367	2,474	50	89	73·47	1·48	2·02
Ceded Districts ...	1,452	1,427	24	57	98·27	1·65	1·68
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,500	2,830	47	128	80·85	1·34	1·66
Nagpore Force ...	4,352	2,580	41	147	59·28	·94	1·58
British Burmah ...	4,273	2,863	39	119	67·00	·91	1·36
Total ...	26,773	18,822	299	826	70·30	1·11	1·58

Sickness was most prevalent in the Presidency Division, Ceded Districts, Hyderabad Circle, Northern District and Mysore, in all of which the cost of food continued much above normal rates. In British Burmah and Nagpore there was a very marked improvement in the health of the regiments. In regard to mortality the death-rate was largest in the Ceded Districts, Northern District, Mysore, Hyderabad Circle and Presidency Division. In 1877-78 the highest death-rate in any division was 1·80, while in 1878-79 the maximum was 1·65. In the Presidency Division there was not a single case of cholera or small-pox. Mysore also enjoyed complete immunity from cholera. In all other circles there were cases of cholera and small-pox. The most prevalent diseases in the Madras Presidency were malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory organs, rheumatism, skin diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa and venereal affections. In British Burmah

malarial fever, beriberi, general debility and mild dysentery were in the ascendancy.

Military Lock Hospitals.

The number of military lock hospitals was, as in the previous year, nine. The following abstract shows the number of women treated in these during each of the past five years :—

Years.	Treated.
1874-75	1,248
1875-76	1,549
1876-77	1,605
1877-78	2,660
1878-79	2,943

The increase of admissions from 1876-77 onwards was due to the increase of prostitutes during the famine. In all cantonments in the famine-stricken districts the number of prostitutes was largely augmented by diseased women coming in from neighbouring villages. Under the pressure of starvation large numbers of women became demoralised, and, as a rule, were seriously diseased. As contrasted with the results of 1877-78 there was a decrease in the admissions at Kamptee, Secunderabad and Seetabuldee, but an increase at all other stations. The increase was greatest at Trichinopoly and Bangalore, stations largely subjected to famine influences, and at Cannanore, into which numbers of starving women migrated from the Mysore country. The deaths in hospital in 1878-79 numbered 11, being 12 less than in 1877-78. The ratios which the deaths bore to treated in each of the two years were respectively ·37 and ·86. The type of disease amongst prostitutes in the year under review was of an unusually dangerous character owing to the great prevalence of primary syphilis, more especially amongst the women brought for the first time on the register. There was also a very great increase of venereal diseases amongst British troops. The increase of late years in venereal diseases generally, and of primary syphilis especially, in the European force was chiefly due to the immense accession to the prostitute class already mentioned as a result of famine. Thus in the ante-famine years of 1875 and 1876 the ratio of cases of primary syphilis per mille of strength was 73·03 and 65·44 respectively, whereas in the famine years 1877 and 1878 the corresponding rates were 103·68 and 116·19 per mille. Again as regards venereal diseases generally, the admissions in the ante-famine years were at the rate of 193·22 and 179·27 per mille of strength, while in 1877 and 1878 they increased to 231·27 and 250·20 per mille. Owing to the great expense of the lock hospital at Seetabuldee, compared with results, it was closed towards the end of the year.

Ordnance Department.

The ordnance establishments at Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Bangalore and Nagpore were considerably reduced. A small complete siege train equipment was emergently provided and despatched with the

companies of Sappers and Miners ordered to the Mediterranean. They were also furnished with company field engineer equipment, which were highly reported on by the officer commanding the whole of the Sappers from India. The portions of the Madras Army despatched to Afghanistan were completed with field equipments; and supplies of various munitions of war, such as tents, swords, pistols, gunpowder, &c., were made to the Bengal Presidency. The promptitude with which the troops despatched to British Burmah received their field supplies was commended in Government order. The Gun-powder Factory was particularly successful with a modified pebble powder, which passed admirable tests both at Madras and Dum-dum, in consequence of which 106,250 lb. were emergently manufactured and despatched to the magazine at Farozepore for the purpose of being used with the Afghanistan siege trains. A quantity of similar powder has been manufactured for the heavy battery at Secunderabad. This powder when fired from siege guns gives a much diminished pressure, and at the same time possesses superior propelling power. During the year under review tents for the army were manufactured under ordnance superintendence as an experimental measure instead of by contract. The result was the outturn of a much superior article and a saving of Rupees 37,009-4-0 to Government in the manufacture of 822 tents of various kinds.

Military Account Department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for 1878-79 was Rupees 2,84,94,240 and the revised estimate amounted to Rupees 2,98,50,970. The actual expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate), exclusive of the value of stores from England, was Rupees 3,06,67,944. The expenditure of the year therefore exceeded the sanctioned budget and revised estimate by Rupees 21,73,704 and Rupees 8,16,974 respectively. One cause amongst many of the excess over estimated expenditure was the continued high price of grain, straw and rice after the famine was virtually over. The Kabul Expedition also added to the expenditure to the extent of about three and a half lakhs, and there was an unforeseen charge of Rupees 2,26,300 on account of value of stores returned to the Indian Government by that of the Straits. The actual expenditure of the preceding year was Rupees 2,99,36,231. The result of audit on the year's disbursements was as follows:—

		RS.
Objections		5,64,371
Of which was—		
Admitted on re-audit	4,29,609	
Recovered	1,02,144	
Outstanding on 31st March 1879	32,618	
		5,64,371

The unadjusted balance of advances (the greater portion of which will probably be adjusted in supplementary accounts) up to 31st March 1879 amounted to Rupees 6,59,032.

Clothing Department.

The value of stock in the Army Clothing Department on the 1st April 1878 was Rupees 8,38,458-8-7, the receipts during the year 1878-79 were Rupees 4,17,442-10-0, the expenditure was Rupees 5,27,126-12-10, and the balance at the end of the year was Rupees 7,28,776-9-9. The value of stores indented for on England was Rupees 4,59,453 and the cost of establishment was Rupees 80,203-4-1. The number of garments made up was 81,624.

Pension and Family Payment Department.

On the 31st March 1879 there were 30,221 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers of the office, whose pensions amounted to Rupees 20,87,908, showing a decrease in number during 1878-79 as compared with the previous year of 160 pensioners and an increase in money of Rupees 47,257. This increase is owing to the admission of a large number of native commissioned officers and the increased rates of pension. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments on foreign service and at frontier stations amounted to 87,172, and the sum paid on them was Rupees 5,58,167, showing an increase in number as compared with 1877-78 of 27,250 certificates and Rupees 1,97,622 in money. This large increase was owing to the family certificates granted by the troops which proceeded to Malta, Afghanistan and Bengal.

Commissariat Department.

In the Commissariat Department the contract system prevailed everywhere in the Presidency (India) as regards both mutton and beef. Rangoon was the only station in Burmah where ration mutton was supplied to troops. At Thayetmyo and Toungoo it was furnished departmentally to hospitals only. Bread was supplied departmentally at Bangalore, Madras, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Thayetmyo and Toungoo, where there are Government mills. The saving over the market rates amounted to Rupees 1,34,833-14-4. At all other stations it was supplied by contract. Indian tea was purchased at 9 annas 3 pies per lb., the rate of the year preceding being 10 annas 7 pies per lb. The quantity remaining on 1st April 1878 was 62,334 lb., that purchased during the year was 1,17,680 lb., and 1,20,375 lb. were consumed. The wastage was 2,027 lb., equal to 1·67 per cent. The contract rate for rum was the same as in 1877-78, namely, Rupees 1-1-7 per Imperial gallon proof-spirit. During the year 60,617 Imperial gallons were purchased. The consumption was 33,278 Imperial gallons against 56,376 Imperial gallons the previous year, the decrease being attributable to the introduction of the new Canteen Rules from 1st July 1878.

Transport.

During the year 14 elephants were purchased at Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo ; 45 camels were purchased at Kamptee and

Secunderabad; and 289 young bullocks were received from the Amhrut Mahal. The allotment of public cattle both in India and Burmah was the same as in the previous year. The mortality among camels was great at Secunderabad and Kamptee, there having been 53 deaths at the former station and 41 at the latter. At Secunderabad the mortality was attributed to an unusually heavy monsoon. At Kamptee 19 of the 41 casualties were ascribed to paralysis caused by the issue of lawk as food. At Rangoon 5 elephants died of anthrax fever within a month, the cause of the disease being bad water. In the Amhrut Mahal there was a marked improvement in the percentage of births and deaths over the two previous years of drought. The births were 90·05 per cent. against 25·49 and 29·40 in 1877-78 and 1876-77, respectively, and the deaths were 4·01 against 22·40 and 15·83 for the same years.

Remount Depôt.

There remained 582 horses at the Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1878 exclusive of 8 horses attached to the farm; 513 were purchased during the year, thus making a total of 1,095. Five hundred and twenty-one were issued to the service between 1st April 1878 and 31st March 1879, 9 died, 1 was transferred to the farm, and 11 were sold, total 542; the number remaining at the depôt on 1st April 1879 was therefore 553. Of the 521 horses issued to the service 32 Horse Artillery horses (above what were required by the horse batteries serving in this Presidency) were transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery serving in Bengal; and no remounts being required to complete the battery at Thayetmyo, the 68 horses that had been allotted for that purpose were sent to Kamptee to replace others which were transferred from the battery there for service with the Kabul force. The horses purchased during the year consisted of 333 Australians at an average price of Rupees 559-0-1 each, 23 Persians at Rupees 508-11-1 each, and 157 Northerns at Rupees 467-3-1 each, making a total average of Rupees 528-10-5 each for 513 horses. The cost of keep during the year was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For feeding	16	1	6
Do. attendants, line articles and other contingencies ...	3	10	8
Total ...	19	12	2

per mensem for each horse. The cost of feeding was more than usual owing to the high price of gram, viz., 17 lb. for the rupee. The 333 Australians were selected from about 954 horses submitted by seven shippers. Seventy Persians were brought to the depôt, out of which only 23 were purchased. The remainder were either over age, unsound, or otherwise unfit for any branch of the service. One hundred and fifty-seven Northerns were purchased from about 321. The horses submitted by the Candahar dealers were generally of a better class

than those brought in the preceding year. The annual committee assembled on the 2nd September and following days for the examination of 558 horses, which were classed as follows :—

Classes.	Horse Artillery.		Field Battery.		Dragoons.		Body Guard.	Light Cavalry.		Transferred to the Farm.	Rejected.	Total.
	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.		Chargers.	Remounts.			
Australian ...	21	58	8	171	23	62	3	8	9	1	...	364
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Northern	...	...	...	...	1	25	11	2	148	...	5	192
Total ...	21	58	8	171	24	87	14	10	159	1	5	558

MARINE.

The period to which the following notice relates is the official year 1878-79. The following table shows the number of vessels entering the ports of the Presidency, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon :—

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			Rs.
British	2,222	2,750,594	1,51,323
	650	112,480	...
	2,872	2,863,074	...
Foreign	453	108,662	10,866
	394	17,705	...
	847	126,367	...
Native	17,608	837,644	29,984
	17,509	582,998	...
	35,117	1,420,642	...
Total ...	38,836	4,410,083	1,92,173

The British vessels entering were 2,872, of 2,863,074 tons burden, or an average of 997 tons. Of these 2,222 paid port and other dues at the rate of 10 pies per ton, and 650 vessels entered ports where no dues are levied. The average burden of the foreign vessels was 149 tons, and they paid 19 pies per ton in dues. The foreign vessels are mostly small craft from the Persian Gulf and Arabia, &c., which frequent the ports on the West Coast. 394 foreign vessels called at ports where no port dues are levied, and of these 266 entered the port of Barkur in South Canara. 161 foreign vessels entered at Mangalore, and 99 at Calicut. The average burden of the Native craft was 40 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 4 pies per ton, but a great

number of these vessels visit ports where no dues are levied, and if these are deducted, the rate on the remainder is 7 pies per ton. Of the Native craft entering ports where no dues are levied, 1,888 called at Deviapatam in Madura, principally engaged in the passenger traffic between India and Ceylon, and the remainder in small numbers at the other ports, chiefly in Ganjam, where 28 vessels shipped grain, and at Badakarai and Quilandi, in the Malabar District, where 15 vessels shipped coffee, spices, coir, &c.

At the ports where port dues are levied the rate authorized is 2 annas per ton, except at Madras, Cocanada, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut and Beypore, where 3 annas are levied. The dues collected were 0·101 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports; and 0·109 per cent. on Rupees 17,55,83,138, the value of the trade of the places at which port dues are levied. The seaborne trade of these ports was 92 per cent. of the whole.

Weather. Two cyclones occurred during the year, the first of which was in the early part of November, and its effects were most disastrously felt at Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam, the *Fifeshire* and *Camboge* having been wrecked at the former port, with the loss of 22 lives including the commanders of both vessels, while the *Olive Branch* was driven on shore from her anchors at Vizagapatam, with the loss of four lives. The second occurred in the early part of December, and its influence was felt all along the coast, but principally from Cocanada to Gopalpur. The French steamers *Coromandel* and *Quatre Sœurs* were driven ashore in this storm, the former about two miles east by north of Wattara House (north of Cocanada) without loss of life, and the latter in the same locality, with the loss of seven lives including the commander.

Lights. The lights on the coast continue the same with the exception of that at Cocanada, where the light at the entrance to the river has been discontinued, and a revolving light placed at Vakalapudi, 4½ miles north of the river.

Wrecks. Twenty-four vessels in all were lost during the year. Of these 11 were wrecked, 3 foundered, 4 collided, 6 grounded. Courts of inquiry were held in the case of the late barques *Olive Branch* and *Joshua*, resulting in the acquittal of the masters and officers of both vessels.

Paumben channel. One thousand six hundred and eighteen vessels passed through the Paumben channel during the year, being an increase of 86 above the number in 1877-78, and the Government four-fifths share of the pilotage amounted to Rupees 11,786, or Rupees 1,233 in excess of last year.

There was a decrease of 35,086 in the number of passengers embarked for Ceylon from ports in the Madura District as compared with last year.

The receipts during the year under review from port charges and dues in the various ports in the Presidency under the operation of Act XII of 1875 amounted to Rupees 2,67,989-7-7, the charges to Rupees 2,06,058-5-5, showing a surplus of Rupees 61,931-2-2. The credit balance in favor of the Port Fund brought forward from last year was Rupees 4,52,726-5-5 ; and that at the close of the year therefore Rupees 5,14,657-7-7. Port Fund.

During the year under review changes of masters were endorsed on the registers of 353 vessels under Act X of 1841 and the Merchant Shipping Act, and Rupees 706 were levied as fees. 299 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 17,373¾ tons were registered under Act X of 1841 and Rupees 2,864-5-6 were levied as fees in connection therewith.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The new rules framed under the Land Improvement Act, referred to in last year's report, received the sanction of the Government of India and were brought into operation. In most districts, notwithstanding that due publicity was given to the provisions of the Act and rules, there was still a general reluctance on the part of the ryots to avail themselves of the advantages offered. Only Rupees 17,674 were advanced during the year, but of this a considerable portion was granted in famine districts, where special facilities were temporarily afforded for obtaining grants as noted in last year's report. The above amount does not, however, include the sums advanced to the Zemindaris of Shivaganga and Ramnad for the repair of irrigation works in those estates, many being in a ruined state. A sum of Rupees 1,50,000 has been sanctioned for Shivaganga and Rupees 2,00,000 for Ramnad, of which Rupees 53,000 were actually advanced during the year. The latter was a special grant not made under the Act and rules. The former estate is under attachment for arrears of revenue, and the latter is under the management of the Court of Wards. Land Improvement Act.

	RS.
Famine advances ...	10,950
Ordinary advances ...	6,724
Total ...	17,674

The following statement shows the advances outstanding at the commencement of the year, those made during the year, and the recoveries effected. The figures entered against Ganjam and Kistna in column 2 are due to some adjustments made by the Accountant-General:—

Districts.	Advances outstanding and those recovered.		
	Total amount of Advances outstanding in the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Amount recovered in the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	— 154	...	171
Kistna	— 470	...	570
Nellore	1,33,310	...	45,007
Cuddapah	1,15,199	310	46,252
Bellary	4,95,057	2,224	1,39,366
Kurnool	26,317	2,250	11,067
Madras	300	...	50
Chingleput	1,67,654	...	39,467
North Arcot	1,25,588	3,087	22,281
South Arcot	31,164	...	8,894
Madura	1,14,513	71	45,173
Tinnevelly	32,095	5,450	26,880
Coimbatore	94,366	...	27,503
Salem	1,33,260	4,282	41,104
Malabar	7,025	...	240
Total ...	14,75,224	17,674	4,53,705

By far the larger portion of this sum represents advances made during the famine in distressed tracts. It has come to light that in some cases the advances were not utilized for the purposes for which they were made. In all such cases prompt measures have been ordered to be taken for their recovery.

Destruction of wild animals.

The following table shows the number of wild animals killed during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The total amount of rewards granted for the destruction of wild animals was Rupees 17,183, or Rupees 3,175 less than in the previous year. The loss of human life caused by wild animals is reported to be 269, or 132 more than in the previous year. The loss of crops during the year was estimated at Rupees 13,876 against Rupees 10,374 in 1877-78 :—

Animals.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Animals.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Elephants	...	...	Bears	163	119
Tigers	163	179	Wolves	15	13
Panthers	735	618	Hyænas	155*	162

*Last year 40 animals killed in Ganjam were wrongly omitted.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and rainfall.—Cultivation, crops, and food-prices.

In 1877-78 the peculiarity of the season was an indifferent south-west monsoon followed by very heavy north-east rains, but in 1878-79 the position was exactly reversed excepting in the case of the northern districts. However, as a large portion of the Presidency depends upon the south-west monsoon, and as even in the districts which depend upon the north-east monsoon most of the land is brought under cultivation during the south-west monsoon, which was happily plentiful, the season of 1878-79 may be considered to have been on the whole decidedly more favorable than that of 1877-78. The following statement shows the rainfall of each district under the two monsoons as compared with that of the preceding two years and the average of the previous ten years :—

Districts.	South-West Monsoon.				North-East Monsoon.				Total.			
	Average of ten years from 1866-67 to 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Average of ten years from 1866-67 to 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Average of ten years from 1866-67 to 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.
Ganjam	29·19	27·17	28·72	30·88	11·55	14·00	4·13	32·53	40·74	41·17	32·85	63·41
Vizagapatam	27·93	20·00	27·65	33·68	13·29	16·14	6·19	34·97	41·22	36·14	33·84	68·65
Godavari	24·85	21·79	20·04	40·16	11·86	4·43	7·14	22·47	36·71	26·22	27·18	62·63
Kistna	20·30	15·63	20·67	33·29	10·09	4·53	10·11	15·18	30·39	20·16	30·78	48·47
Nellore	12·36	8·55	21·70	17·55	20·07	3·77	18·08	11·86	32·43	12·32	39·78	29·41
Cuddapah	17·34	7·23	17·61	25·37	10·72	1·98	7·42	8·87	28·06	9·21	25·03	34·24
Bellary	15·83	7·05	16·68	24·05	6·58	0·70	10·50	8·76	22·41	7·75	27·18	32·81
Kurnool	21·52	7·56	15·70	33·52	5·82	1·18	6·55	8·80	27·34	8·74	22·25	42·32
Madras	18·11	15·03	30·49	18·55	36·50	6·49	35·78	12·79	54·61	21·52	66·27	31·34
Chingleput	18·51	15·91	23·72	23·34	21·38	5·67	20·58	9·59	39·89	21·58	44·30	32·93
North Arcot	19·27	15·63	21·29	27·52	14·54	2·77	17·52	13·21	33·81	18·40	38·81	40·73
South Arcot	17·86	17·53	19·21	22·87	20·39	7·55	26·04	14·01	38·25	25·08	45·25	36·88
Tanjore	14·70	13·01	13·55	17·13	23·18	15·37	37·06	13·96	37·88	28·38	50·61	31·09
Trichinopoly	17·45	17·55	14·23	22·14	19·66	5·49	24·15	11·34	37·11	23·04	38·38	33·48
Madura	13·60	10·62	12·56	20·73	15·24	8·20	33·59	11·78	28·84	18·82	46·15	32·51
Tinnevelly	6·35	5·64	7·15	11·16	21·64	12·98	42·36	14·37	27·99	18·62	49·51	25·53
Coimbatore	12·77	14·39	12·69	16·97	11·09	3·75	18·11	10·40	23·86	18·14	30·80	27·37
Nilgiris	24·07	21·63	29·34	26·34	26·45	15·26	38·19	17·43	50·52	36·89	67·53	43·77
Salem	19·54	14·86	18·82	25·18	10·60	3·81	18·31	12·59	30·14	18·67	37·13	37·77
South Canara	124·88	115·76	118·67	163·22	11·71	1·70	14·74	15·34	136·59	117·46	133·41	178·56
Malabar	93·78	78·93	96·11	125·59	13·16	4·26	27·38	20·60	106·94	83·19	123·49	146·19

It will be observed that the south-west rains throughout the Presidency were exceedingly plentiful, and the districts of South Canara, Malabar, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Salem and North Arcot, which depend chiefly on this monsoon, benefited largely thereby, as did also parts of South Arcot and Coimbatore and the deltaic parts of Tanjore, where the cultivation depends upon irrigation from the Cauvery which is fed by the rains of the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon on the other hand was very deficient in the central and southern districts, and the parts of the Presidency chiefly dependent on it, namely, the greater part of Nellore, Chingleput, the uplands of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, and parts of Coimbatore and South Arcot, fared more or less badly. While these districts were suffering from a partial drought in the months of November and December the three northern districts, namely, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, were visited by cyclones accompanied by heavy falls of rain which inundated and caused considerable damage to crops, cattle and houses, and public works. Some lives were also lost by floods. In Godavari and Vizagapatam there were two cyclones—one on the 5th November and another on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of December. The latter, which was the severer of the two, affected the Ganjam District also.

The subjoined statement shows the rainfall distribution during the several months of the year :—

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
GANJAM.													
Average of 6 years ending	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
1875-76	1·14	1·91	6·25	6·27	6·75	9·09	9·74	1·49	0·54	0·22	0·11	0·52	44·0
1876-77	0·39	2·01	3·39	4·51	7·08	9·79	9·05	0·04	...	0·75	2·36	1·80	41·17
1877-78	2·64	...	1·30	3·66	4·82	6·44	2·09	0·17	0·07	...	0·13	0·62	23·94
1878-79	0·28	2·66	1·45	6·69	32·87	6·93	12·89	5·57	13·02	...	0·11	0·92	63·41
VIZAGAPATAM.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·81	2·11	4·60	5·33	5·97	8·01	10·68	1·55	0·92	0·09	0·28	0·30	40·65
1876-77	0·12	1·44	3·83	2·61	6·24	5·76	10·49	0·42	...	1·13	1·95	2·15	36·14
1877-78	1·56	9·01	2·08	4·17	3·23	7·60	3·88	0·12	0·04	...	...	0·63	32·32
1878-79	0·66	3·98	3·59	9·17	9·69	6·59	11·99	4·12	18·57	...	0·07	0·22	68·65
GODAVARI.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·39	2·01	4·08	6·24	4·98	8·58	10·48	1·51	0·38	0·11	0·18	0·34	39·28
1876-77	0·03	1·09	2·78	5·15	7·96	4·78	1·29	0·05	...	0·92	1·35	0·82	26·22
1877-78	0·39	5·01	1·68	3·11	3·83	6·02	6·14	0·17	0·01	...	...	0·01	26·37
1878-79	0·79	2·56	4·07	13·12	10·52	9·10	14·43	4·40	3·52	...	...	0·12	62·63
KISTNA.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·21	1·47	2·99	4·85	5·00	6·77	8·54	1·61	0·28	0·47	0·05	0·34	32·58
1876-77	0·07	1·00	3·71	2·82	5·75	2·28	0·24	0·51	...	0·68	0·48	2·62	20·16
1877-78	0·31	5·32	1·19	3·64	3·52	6·69	6·37	1·03	0·09	...	...	0·02	28·18
1878-79	0·88	1·99	4·13	11·44	8·71	6·14	12·62	2·26	0·20	...	...	0·10	48·47

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
NELLORE.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·13	1·45	1·43	3·04	3·45	4·82	11·07	7·65	2·32	0·35	0·57	0·19	36·47
1876-77	0·04	1·29	2·02	0·88	3·65	0·67	0·17	1·47	...	0·17	0·30	1·66	12·32
1877-78	0·17	6·67	1·56	0·85	0·98	4·81	9·61	4·33	2·48	...	...	...	31·46
1878-79	0·56	1·08	0·72	4·54	5·56	5·09	4·41	2·60	3·13	1·02	0·21	0·49	29·41
CUDDAPAH.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·23	2·62	2·44	2·99	4·09	7·00	7·97	2·44	0·69	0·13	0·15	0·22	30·97
1876-77	0·20	0·35	1·50	0·92	3·64	0·62	0·10	0·35	...	0·18	0·02	1·13	9·21
1877-78	0·15	3·89	3·36	1·10	1·90	7·21	6·01	1·34	0·28	...	...	0·10	25·34
1878-79	0·51	1·07	2·76	7·20	6·36	7·47	4·41	2·78	0·63	0·17	0·52	0·36	34·24
BELLARY.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·54	2·63	2·96	12·69	3·49	5·91	6·41	0·71	0·22	0·06	0·01	0·14	25·77
1876-77	0·38	0·39	2·71	0·97	1·14	1·46	0·26	0·05	...	...	...	0·39	7·75
1877-78	0·49	1·90	3·68	2·02	2·04	6·55	8·40	1·00	0·71	...	...	0·05	26·84
1878-79	0·61	1·98	3·03	4·94	6·97	6·52	6·05	2·06	0·07	...	0·41	0·17	32·81
KURNOOL.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·29	2·05	3·29	5·32	4·19	8·37	5·24	0·74	0·34	0·04	0·00	0·14	30·01
1876-77	0·24	0·08	2·04	0·82	3·06	1·32	0·07	0·16	...	...	...	0·95	8·74
1877-78	0·36	2·37	2·19	0·82	2·20	7·76	4·94	1·56	0·10	...	...	0·38	21·63
1878-79	1·26	1·26	2·34	8·93	12·36	7·37	6·79	4·66	...	...	0·35	...	45·32
MADRAS.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·63	2·09	3·17	4·58	4·84	6·08	14·34	16·27	4·37	0·10	1·10	0·39	57·96
1876-77	0·71	1·19	3·10	3·77	3·00	3·26	1·04	5·30	0·11	0·01	...	0·03	21·52
1877-78	...	21·27	2·36	1·22	2·49	3·15	8·56	21·25	5·86	0·11	...	...	66·27
1878-79	0·34	1·60	0·12	4·80	5·62	6·07	6·26	2·10	1·63	1·30	...	1·50	31·34
CHINGLEPUT.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·45	2·82	2·72	3·94	5·32	6·17	9·66	12·14	2·84	0·26	1·69	0·21	48·22
1876-77	0·36	0·80	2·43	3·90	2·94	5·48	0·41	4·86	...	0·15	...	0·25	21·58
1877-78	...	9·62	2·73	1·00	3·18	7·19	8·13	9·22	2·74	0·24	...	...	44·05
1878-79	0·56	1·53	1·97	4·12	8·29	6·87	4·21	2·03	1·19	0·78	...	1·38	32·93
NORTH ARCOT.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·32	4·47	2·53	3·46	5·26	7·51	7·83	5·81	1·34	0·28	1·03	0·50	40·34
1876-77	0·20	2·21	3·15	3·14	2·75	4·18	0·72	1·58	...	...	0·01	0·46	18·40
1877-78	0·44	4·58	2·91	0·90	2·52	9·94	10·26	5·03	1·77	...	...	0·05	38·40
1878-79	0·91	1·61	2·78	5·63	10·95	5·64	4·80	3·72	1·31	1·46	0·52	1·40	40·73
SOUTH ARCOT.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	0·97	3·35	1·79	3·16	6·27	6·51	8·19	9·62	3·11	0·25	1·35	0·20	44·77
1876-77	1·27	1·81	2·49	2·53	6·17	3·26	2·21	4·88	0·46	...	...	...	25·08
1877-78	0·21	6·57	1·34	1·36	1·26	8·47	9·80	8·48	7·45	0·31	...	...	45·25
1878-79	0·77	2·21	2·33	2·93	6·62	8·01	2·80	7·46	1·27	0·91	...	1·57	36·88
TANJORE.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·87	2·75	1·88	2·43	4·60	4·34	8·28	10·21	4·67	0·71	1·50	0·25	43·49
1876-77	0·24	3·00	0·88	0·71	5·83	2·35	1·27	6·37	7·01	0·17	...	0·05	28·38
1877-78	...	3·68	1·27	1·78	1·20	5·62	10·29	10·08	13·51	3·13	...	0·13	50·69
1878-79	0·61	1·63	1·41	1·61	5·93	5·94	4·00	5·54	1·98	0·21	...	2·23	31·09

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
TRICHINOPOLY.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·42	2·44	2·01	1·88	4·49	4·32	8·34	6·50	2·14	0·35	0·95	0·40	34·94
1876-77	0·52	4·33	1·06	2·49	4·02	4·23	1·36	2·03	1·58	...	...	0·52	23·04
1877-78	0·19	3·92	0·88	0·48	1·19	7·57	11·46	5·26	5·46	1·45	...	...	37·86
1878-79	3·27	3·15	1·07	4·72	4·24	5·69	4·90	2·98	0·92	0·25	...	2·29	33·48
MADURA.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·99	1·61	1·30	0·86	2·36	1·83	5·12	5·03	1·44	0·56	1·03	0·60	23·73
1876-77	1·13	2·00	0·73	1·19	3·16	2·41	2·92	1·96	1·60	0·02	...	1·70	18·32
1877-78	1·34	2·29	1·34	1·12	0·49	5·98	13·30	7·49	10·23	0·87	...	0·04	44·49
1878-79	2·18	5·17	1·91	3·21	5·68	2·58	3·08	3·86	1·03	0·02	0·55	3·24	32·51
TINNEVELLY.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·66	1·31	0·73	0·34	0·71	1·05	3·56	7·42	1·87	1·59	1·53	1·08	22·85
1876-77	2·69	0·82	0·59	0·64	0·25	0·65	4·66	4·10	1·42	0·02	0·25	2·53	18·62
1877-78	1·33	1·05	2·10	0·17	0·82	2·68	7·04	13·01	17·54	2·24	...	0·20	47·18
1878-79	3·48	2·00	1·92	0·85	1·20	1·71	2·92	3·27	2·04	0·01	0·72	5·41	25·53
COIMBATORE.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·97	2·93	2·07	1·66	2·19	2·69	5·56	3·95	0·56	0·15	0·56	0·52	24·81
1876-77	1·25	5·12	0·56	1·56	3·16	2·74	2·09	0·88	0·13	...	...	0·65	18·14
1877-78	0·97	2·45	2·42	0·38	0·63	5·84	9·81	3·98	3·54	0·13	...	0·01	30·16
1878-79	2·02	3·54	1·57	2·75	3·95	3·14	4·93	2·46	0·66	0·15	0·33	1·37	27·37
NELGIRIS.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	3·24	5·30	5·04	3·67	3·29	5·39	9·32	8·55	2·03	1·73	2·07	1·06	50·69
1876-77	2·17	5·78	1·58	4·91	4·34	2·85	6·09	2·16	1·33	0·01	0·54	4·63	36·89
1877-78	1·75	3·05	8·81	1·78	4·49	9·46	14·21	10·13	8·32	0·90	...	0·08	62·98
1878-79	2·32	4·16	3·87	4·76	6·85	4·38	4·54	4·43	4·57	0·07	1·99	1·83	43·77
SALEM.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·26	5·28	2·40	2·70	4·77	6·63	7·22	2·89	1·06	0·07	0·40	0·62	35·30
1876-77	0·54	3·86	1·53	2·22	3·04	3·67	4·25	0·73	0·10	...	...	1·73	18·67
1877-78	0·41	3·37	2·59	8·01	0·94	10·50	11·06	3·64	1·87	0·01	...	0·15	35·55
1878-79	2·14	3·76	3·67	4·79	5·66	5·16	4·60	3·72	0·60	1·04	0·98	1·65	37·77
SOUTH CANARA.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	1·09	8·50	38·09	47·57	22·08	14·56	8·55	1·63	0·27	0·82	0·18	0·26	143·60
1876-77	1·67	1·22	34·70	49·35	21·20	7·62	0·95	0·75	...	...	...	...	117·46
1877-78	1·62	1·40	40·67	22·75	33·98	18·25	12·27	1·50	0·97	...	...	...	133·41
1878-79	3·12	6·67	45·23	31·13	46·85	31·22	11·35	2·12	1·82	...	...	...	178·56
MALABAR.													
Average of 6 years ending													
1875-76	3·66	9·53	35·42	32·17	11·44	8·51	8·49	3·18	0·77	0·56	0·61	0·61	114·95
1876-77	1·67	2·46	22·27	35·64	14·82	5·07	2·25	1·18	0·08	...	0·14	0·61	85·19
1877-78	2·70	5·00	38·13	10·36	24·26	15·09	20·14	4·22	2·40	0·01	...	0·31	123·69
1878-79	3·62	6·99	36·27	22·18	32·82	23·71	12·61	4·47	1·52	0·17	0·30	1·53	146·19

Cultivation.

The total area of ryotwari cultivation in ordinary years, exclusive of the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for which information is not available, is about 16¾ millions of acres. The cultivation in 1876-77, owing to the severe famine and drought, had fallen to a

little over 13 millions. There was an improvement to the extent of a little less than 1½ millions in 1877-78 corresponding to the improvement in the season; and in the year under report there was a further increase of a quarter of a million, the total cultivation amounting to 14¾ millions. Thus the cultivation still fell short of the normal extent by about two millions of acres, owing partly to the unfavorable character of the north-east monsoon and partly to the losses suffered by the ryots from the famine and drought of the preceding two years. Of this deficiency of two millions of acres in the extent of cultivation half a million was in the cultivation under the south-west monsoon, which, though somewhat late, was extremely favorable. Almost the whole of this deficiency and a proportionate area of 450,000 acres under the north-east monsoon, amounting in all to about a million of acres, may be considered as due to loss of population and agricultural stock and the crippled resources of the ryots. The following statement shows the percentage of decrease in the extent of cultivation during the year 1878-79 as compared with the figures of an average year :—

Districts.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ganjam	267,078	274,995	+ 7,917	+ 2·9
Vizagapatam ...	79,182	74,188	— 4,994	— 6·3
Godavari	539,437	531,768	— 7,669	— 1·4
Kistna	1,508,399	1,377,589	— 130,810	— 8·6
Nellore	738,512	719,160	— 19,352	— 2·6
Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,033,054	— 146,918	— 12·4
Bellary	2,414,574	1,769,035	— 645,539	— 26·7
Kurnool	1,212,801	896,370	— 316,431	— 26·0
Chingleput ...	412,497	411,233	— 1,264	— 0·3
North Arcot	558,255	540,574	— 17,681	— 3·1
South Arcot	1,036,998	1,067,874	+ 30,876	+ 2·9
Tanjore	937,877	926,876	— 11,001	— 1·1
Trichinopoly ...	845,434	795,601	— 49,833	— 5·8
Madura	784,166	651,761	— 132,405	— 16·8
Tinnevelly	1,029,247	938,729	— 90,518	— 8·7
Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,826,955	— 244,237	— 11·7
Nilgiris	54,885	75,784	+ 20,899	+ 38·0
Salem	1,116,695	855,288	— 261,407	— 23·4
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,787,201	14,766,834	—2,020,367	— 12·0

As already observed, the extent of cultivation in 1878-79 shows considerable improvement when compared with that of 1877-78, being 14,766,834 acres against 14,535,117 acres. The outturn of crops for the whole Presidency may be estimated at what is termed a 10-anna crop, *i.e.*, five-sixths of an average or five-eighths of a full crop.

Cotton.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of cotton cultivation in the year under report as compared with the previous three years. This cultivation, which covered an area of about 1½ millions of acres in 1875-76, was reduced to nearly one-half in 1876-77. In 1877-78 it amounted to two-thirds, and there has been a further advance in the year under report of about 100,000 acres, the area cultivated being

1,189,449 acres, which is still below the usual area by about 20 per cent. Cotton cultivation is now at a disadvantage owing to the high prices of food-grains. The outturn of the cotton crop appears to have been an average one throughout the Presidency.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1875-76.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1877-78.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam*	7,723	7,721	8,412	5,165	— 2,558	— 3,247
Vizagapatam	13,107	15,957	15,412	12,985	— 122	— 2,427
Godavari	10,834	9,808	4,495	4,347	— 6,487	— 148
Kistna	219,267	211,619	183,208	162,608	— 56,659	— 20,600
Nellore	18,378	7,370	12,444	14,165	— 4,213	+ 1,721
Cuddapah	76,074	30,152	41,135	62,835	— 13,239	+ 21,700
Bellary	385,596	44,713	203,256	258,570	— 127,026	+ 55,314
Kurnool	243,637	83,519	122,053	134,749	— 108,888	+ 12,696
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	3	3	1	2	— 1	+ 1
North Arcot	263	214	144	211	— 52	+ 67
South Arcot	16,303	9,403	5,173	5,550	— 10,753	+ 377
Tanjore	4,061	3,536	3,689	4,051	— 10	+ 362
Trichinopoly	6,731	6,775	7,880	10,569	+ 3,838	+ 2,689
Madura	95,101	73,949	80,703	76,411	— 18,690	— 4,292
Tinnevelly	281,569	211,406	248,825	258,874	— 22,695	+ 10,049
Coimbatore	184,517	118,695	146,746	164,210	— 20,307	+ 17,464
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	12,630	11,506	8,235	13,936	+ 1,306	+ 5,701
South Canara	164	134	153	211	+ 47	+ 58
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,575,958	846,390	1,091,964	1,189,449	— 386,509	+ 97,485

Indigo.

In indigo cultivation there was likewise an increase owing to the favorable character of the season. The large decrease compared with former years may be attributed to the slackness of the demand for the article in Europe, and to the high prices obtained for food-grains which render food-crops more remunerative.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1875-76.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1877-78.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	986	938	973	207	— 779	— 766
Vizagapatam	3,803	3,503	2,767	1,907	— 1,896	— 860
Godavari	1,739	1,699	1,456	626	— 1,113	— 830
Kistna	42,975	29,169	27,989	27,506	— 15,469	— 483
Nellore	57,519	20,299	12,348	31,864	— 25,655	+ 19,516
Cuddapah	62,824	19,190	36,106	54,088	— 8,736	+ 17,982
Bellary	10,358	411	494	3,713	— 6,645	+ 3,219
Kurnool	40,556	16,902	8,419	24,200	— 16,356	+ 15,781
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	5,157	2,870	1,683	2,854	— 2,303	+ 1,171
North Arcot	13,728	8,929	6,439	11,503	— 2,225	+ 5,064
South Arcot	61,318	35,332	35,102	18,752	— 42,566	— 16,350
Tanjore	472	490	542	707	+ 235	+ 165
Trichinopoly	837	424	803	934	+ 97	+ 131
Madura	72	14	93	169	+ 97	+ 76
Tinnevelly	245	181	201	331	+ 86	+ 130
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	2,087	1,932	2,005	779	— 1,308	— 1,226
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	304,676	142,288	137,420	180,140	— 124,536	+ 42,720

* Cultivation in Zemindaries had not been included in the previous years. It has now been included.

Cattle throughout the greater portion of the Presidency were remarkably healthy and free from diseases, and the mortality was considerably lower than in the preceding year. Fodder was everywhere abundant. Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases prevailed to a slight extent but did not cause much mortality. In the three northern districts, however, more especially in Godavari and Vizagapatam, there was a lamentable loss of cattle and agricultural stock consequent on the cyclones which visited those districts and the heavy inundations caused by them. Statistics of cattle mortality are not trustworthy. Health of cattle.

There was a fall in prices consequent on the improvement in the state of the season throughout the Presidency as will be seen from the subjoined statement:— Prices.

Articles.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice, 2nd sort, seers of 80 tolas per rupee	16·0	11·8	8·1	9·1
Paddy, do. do. do.	28·6	20·4	13·6	15·7
Cholum, do. do. do.	26·6	19·8	11·1	13·1
Cumbu, do. do. do.	26·4	18·1	11·3	14·4
Ragi, do. do. do.	27·9	19·4	11·1	14·2
Varagu, do. do. do.	39·6	28·2	15·8	19·0
Wheat, do. do. do.	11·4	9·7	6·5	5·9
Salt, do. do. do.	15·8	15·0	14·2	11·9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cotton, per candy	104	110	114	107

It will be observed that the prices of food-grains were still far from having reverted to normal rates. On the contrary they are only a little less than double what they were before the famine. The increase in the price of salt is due to the enhancement of the salt duty which came into force at the end of December 1877.

Statement No. I in the Special Appendix to this volume compares the monthly fluctuations of prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee of the three principal food-grains since the commencement of the famine with those of normal years.

The markets were everywhere abundantly supplied, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining food-supplies.

The following statement shows the rates of wages which prevailed on the 30th June and 31st December 1878, as compared with those obtaining at corresponding dates of the previous three years :— Wages.

Districts.		Average of Wages per Month.											
		On 30th June.						On 31st December.					
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	1875	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0
	1876	3	12	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
	1877	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
	1878	4	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0
Vizagapatam	1875	4	8	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	9	12	0
	1876	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	14	0
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0
	1878	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
Godavari	1875	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0
	1876	4	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	1877	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	1878	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
Kistna	1875	7	8	0	7	0	0	12	8	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	12	8	0
	1876	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0
	1877	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0
	1878	7	8	0	7	0	0	13	2	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	13	12	0
Nellore	1875	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	12	8	0
	1876	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	1	4
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	8	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	10	0
	1878	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0
Cuddapah	1875	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0
	1876	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0	6	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1877	6	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	1878	6	8	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	7	8	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
Bellary	1875	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
	1876	4	0	0	5	0	0	11	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
	1877	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	0
	1878	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	8	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	7	0
Kurnool	1875	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	1876	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
	1878	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
Madras	1875	6	12	0	5	8	0	9	6	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	13	12	0
	1876	6	0	0	5	8	0	13	2	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	11	4	0
	1877	5	0	0	4	8	0	11	7	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	11	4	0
	1878	5	6	0	5	6	0	11	4	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	13	2	0
Chingleput	1875	3	0	0	5	0	0	10	5	4	3	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
	1876	3	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
	1877	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
	1878	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	5	4
North Arcot	1875	4	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	14	0	0
	1876	4	0	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1877	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1878	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
South Arcot	1875	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0
	1876	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0
	1877	5	10	0	5	8	0	12	3	0	5	10	0	5	8	0	12	3	0
	1878	5	10	0	5	4	0	13	2	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	12	3	0
Tanjore	1875	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	13	4	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	13	4
	1876	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	14	0	6	12	0	6	0	0	12	8	0
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	14	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	14	3	4
	1878	6	0	0	5	0	0	11	14	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	14	3	4
Trichinopoly	1875	4	0	0	6	8	0	9	11	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0
	1876	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0
	1877	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	10	8
	1878	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0
Madura	1875	6	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	0
	1876	6	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	17	8	0
	1877	7	8	0	7	8	0	22	8	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	22	8	0
	1878	7	8	0	7	8	0	22	8	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	22	8	0
Tinnevelly	1875	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1876	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1877	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1878	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
Coimbatore	1875	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	16	0	0
	1876	7	0	0	6	0	0	17	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	16	0	0
	1877	7	8	0	5	10	0	10	0	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	18	2	0
	1878	5	0	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	16	0	0
Nilgiris	1875	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0
	1876	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0
	1877	7	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	8	0
	1878	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	8	0

Districts.		Average of Wages per Month.											
		On 30th June.						On 31st December.					
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Salem	1875 ...	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	14	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	15	0	0
	1876 ...	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	12	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	14	0
	1877 ...	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	14	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	14	0
	1878 ...	2	8	0	5	4	0	16	14	0	2	8	0	5	0	0	14	8	6
South Canara ...	1875 ...	7	8	0	6	0	0	20	10	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	20	10	0
	1876 ...	7	8	0	6	0	0	20	10	0	7	8	0	8	0	0	20	0	0
	1877 ...	7	8	0	8	0	0	19	13	4	7	8	0	7	0	0	19	13	4
	1878 ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	19	6	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	22	8	0
Malabar	1875 ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	1876 ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	9	6	0	7	8	0	16	14	0
	1877 ...	9	6	0	8	0	0	16	14	0	9	6	0	7	8	0	16	14	0
	1878 ...	9	6	0	7	8	0	16	14	0	7	8	0	9	6	0	18	12	0

Agricultural laborers, who form nearly three-fourths of the entire population, may be said to be almost independent of the fluctuations of prices; grain wages regulated by custom, which seldom varies within short periods, being the rule, and money wages the exception. Horse-keepers are not a numerous class, nor of sufficient importance to require separate notice; the entries are made merely in accordance with the prescribed form. Common masons, carpenters, or blacksmiths are paid in villages partly in grain and partly in money. It is only laborers and artisans in and about towns that, as a rule, are remunerated for work by money wages. The wages of artisans rose in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Malabar, and South Canara, and fell in Bellary, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem, but the fluctuations generally are not very material. Wages remained stationary in the other districts.

Mines and Manufactures

Information relating to mines and manufactures will be found in Statement G, page cxxxii, printed in the Statistical Appendix to this volume.

Condition of the people.

Considering the severity of the famine and distress through which the country had passed during the preceding two years, it was not to be expected that the people would have altogether recovered from its effects in a single year, but as soon as the extreme pressure of the famine was removed, its traces began to disappear. The harvests of the last two years, though below the average, replenished the food-supplies of the country. The propitious character of the north-east monsoon in the latter end of 1877 enabled the ryots to resume agricultural operations as far as their crippled resources would allow, and there was a general falling off in the numbers on Government relief-works. Relief operations had, however, to be continued some time longer, as a sudden withdrawal of State aid, even with the return of

better seasons, would have left persons already emaciated by sickness and in a state of destitution,—to die of starvation. The prospects of the Ganjam District and of parts of Kurnool were very uncertain at the beginning of the year, and the south-west monsoon was looked forward to with great anxiety throughout the Presidency. The monsoon, though late, set in with plentiful falls of rain which continued till October, and agricultural operations were in active progress, which afforded ample occupation to the laboring classes. The north-east monsoon was a comparative failure, but as a crop had been secured in most places under the south-west monsoon and prices had declined, it was found possible to discontinue relief operations by the end of 1878. About February 1879 parts of Madura and Tinnevelly were threatened with a revival of distress, but copious falls of rain in March in these districts averted the calamity. The continuance of the high prices of food-grains which, though lower than the rates which ruled during the period of the famine, are yet considerably higher than the standard of normal years, and the deficiency in the breadth of cultivation amounting to nearly two millions of acres in the ryotwari tracts alone, in spite of a tolerably good season, owing to loss of agricultural stock and want of seed, show that the prejudicial effects of the famine have not yet disappeared, and this must be the case for some time to come. Nevertheless, considering the intensity and duration of the calamity it is astonishing that so much improvement should have manifested itself already. This result may in some measure no doubt be ascribed to the land-revenue system in force in this Presidency under which the revenue demand is regulated to some extent with reference to the variations of the season, remissions being granted in exceptionally unfavorable seasons; this system is suited to the circumstances of a large body of small proprietors possessed of little capital to enable them to wait for returns and tide over a season of adversity.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Season.

The season during the year ending 31st March 1879 was of a most peculiar nature. The south-west rains fell in abundance, although they commenced rather late; they were also very much prolonged, and in some places heavy falls late in the season did a considerable amount of damage. The north-east monsoon rains were almost a total failure.

School of Agriculture.

In the School of Agriculture most satisfactory results have been obtained. The class first formed completed its third or final year's training; of these 22 students passed out of the college after completing a course of instruction, and 17 succeeded in qualifying for first-class

certificates. A second class of students was ordered to be taken in September, but the class did not commence work until October. The fresh class "promises to be a very good one." Besides the regular students of the school 24 young men from the Normal School received instruction both in the lecture room and field during the summer session, and 20 in the winter session. The progress made by these students was good considering the disadvantages they labored under in having but a limited acquaintance with operations on the farm. The chemical laboratory has been completed, but the permanent lecture and class rooms have not yet been erected, and the work of the institution is at present carried on in temporary sheds erected for the purpose. A garden devoted to botanical and experimental work has been formed on a piece of land adjoining the college site. The annual ploughing competition, after being in abeyance for several years, was revived during the year, and was most successful. No agricultural exhibition was held during the year.

Experimental Farm.—General.

The year under report was not favorable to the farm owing to unseasonable distribution of the rainfall. Rust attacked both the white and yellow cholum crops, which were subsequently attacked by insects. Vermin is disappearing though much damage was done last year on the farm, as throughout the rest of the Presidency, by rats. No changes took place in the farm establishment during the year.

—Cultivation and crops.

The rotations of crops mentioned in last year's report were adhered to, though not with complete success owing to the unfavorable character of the season. It was found necessary to redrain the plot drained in 1875, when the benefit derived from drainage in the improved character of the soil was very apparent. The pipes were relaid on a better plan and deposit cisterns were added, of which the value was clearly demonstrated. Experiments were made in deep-ploughing with the result that it was clearly seen that though the immediate result is not always good, the loss thus occasioned is recouped by the more abundant yield of the next year. It should be remembered, however, that deep-ploughing cannot be beneficial on lands of which the surface soil is poor with a poorer subsoil; still on the whole there is less fear of injuring land by deepening the furrow than by trench ploughing. Two experiments were made in tobacco cultivation to test the comparative value of different kinds, and several bearing on tobacco curing. The experiments in tobacco cultivation showed generally that under proper cultivation the soil and the climate met with at Madras admit not only of raising a fine tobacco but also a tobacco that yields heavily, and that when tobacco is grown during the cold season irrigation may be entirely dispensed with, thereby not only reducing the cost of cultivation but enhancing the outturn, because the soil remains more open and

friable and produces a finer tobacco than when the soil has assumed a close texture from frequent irrigation. Of the different kinds it has been found that the *macrophylla* species, which has been raised three times on the farm during the past year at different seasons, and has always succeeded, is well adapted for the conditions met with, and that it yields a good tobacco and produces heavily. The same may be said of Kentucky tobacco, which has now been grown twice, once during the cold, and once during the hot season. Next to these two varieties comes the tobacco raised from Madura seed. As regards the suitability of the Havanna, White-stem, and Virginian varieties, the non-success of the first attempt cannot decide the question; some more experiments will be necessary. The Trichinopoly tobacco (a Virginian variety) succeeded tolerably well, but as the leaves are very narrow and therefore not well adapted for covering leaves for cigars, this variety does not deserve much attention. The curing experiments showed that by bulking tobacco in small heaps for a short time in such a way that the moisture can escape and so preventing strong sweating, the color of the tobacco may be fixed in a short time and some days may be gained in drying the leaves, and that most probably tobacco would attain a more uniform color when treated in this way than otherwise.

The land of the farm is as yet scarcely sufficiently uniform for the making of manuring experiments. It was ascertained that saltpetre is not a beneficial manure for sugarcane. No new results were obtained from the experiments in live stock breeding and no new experiments were made in feeding. In machines the superiority of the Swedish ploughs was repeatedly demonstrated, and the suitability of the eagle-chaff cutter and maize sheller satisfactorily tested.

Estate. A small piece of land forming part of the bed of the Adyar, on the south-west boundary of the farm, was added to the estate during the year. The greater portion of the buildings situated on the lands set apart for grazing purposes have been removed. During the year the total extent of cultivable land was 145·94 acres. The following areas of crop were raised :—

	ACRES.
First crop harvested before April 1st	102·13
Do. standing on do.	24·87
Second crop standing on do.	43·48
Do. harvested before do.	44·06

So that a total area of 214·54 acres of crop were raised; of these, some were grazed down by live stock and it has not been possible to record the outturns. The number of pairs of cattle maintained to perform the cultivation of the land referred to was 15½ pairs, but they were employed on this work only during part of their time, as they also performed a considerable amount of work for the estate.

The following is an abstract of the income and expenditure of the department during the year:— Finances.

Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Balance on the 1st April 1878 ...	...	1,91,215 13 7	General supervision	20,782 8 3
Provincial Grant	20,000 0 0	...	Saidapet Experimental Farm ...	12,181 12 4
Surplus Pound Fund	61,825 1 9	...	Implement Workshops	1,730 0 4
Saidapet Experimental Farm ... Rupees 2,539-6-2			School of Agriculture	23,384 0 3
			Estate improvements	4,261 5 8
Implement Workshops ... Rupees 1,720-14-7			Allowance to Surgeon for medical charge.	848 11 4
	4,260 4 9		Expenditure incurred by Public Works Department for the Farm.	482 2 0
		86,085 6 6	Paid by transfer	91 8 0
			Balance in favor of the Department on 1st April 1879.	2,13,539 3 11
Total ...	...	2,77,301 4 1	Total ...	2,77,301 4 1

The farm cannot be said to be financially successful when viewed as a commercial undertaking, but a considerable amount of useful experience has been gained by the experiments conducted, and the accumulation of such results has its importance. Much has been done in the farm towards introducing and acclimatizing both agricultural stock and various products, whilst attention has been given to subsoil drainage, improved tillage, the restoration of exhausted soils, the utilization of water, the selection of manure, &c. The question as to how far the experience gained has been made available for, and been generally disseminated among, the agricultural community, or in other words how far the farm subserves its final object, viz., the improvement of indigenous agriculture, has recently been discussed. In view to making the results known the reports of the operations of the department are published annually, 500 copies being printed, and copies are distributed gratuitously to Revenue Officers, to the Press, and to persons interested in agriculture. These reports have seemingly been attracting considerable attention of late. Communications and references to Mr. Robertson and his Assistants from planters and others, Natives as well as Europeans, are said to be frequent. These are hopeful signs, but it must at the same time be admitted that, so far as the great bulk of native agriculturists is concerned, not the slightest impression has as yet been made. From the nature of the case very little of the information contained in the published reports can reach the majority of the ryots in this Presidency, and even if it did, they are too conservative and possess too little of the spirit of inquiry to be influenced by enunciations of principles or even by statements of actual results which are not practically demonstrated before their eyes. Moreover, the bulk of the cultivators are small holders, poor, and possessed of little capital, and all agricultural methods, however profitable in the end, which involve much preliminary expense, are beyond their reach. The agricultural community generally in this Presidency, therefore, are not in a position to apply Government Farm.

and profit by the lessons to be learnt from the operations of model and experimental farms, save by slow degrees, and though the dissemination of knowledge and of the results of operations and experiments should be assiduously made as likely to attract the attention of the richer and the more intelligent among the landlord class, it would seem that the best way to make a real impression on the agriculture of the country is steadily to continue and extend a practical system of scientific agricultural education such as has lately been established at the Government Agricultural School at Saidapet. The youths studying at this institution come from various parts of India, and represent various classes and castes, and as they complete their education and go out to superintend and conduct agricultural operations on their own lands or as superintendents, it may reasonably be hoped that their influence in extending correct views will be great. Detailed proposals for putting the Agricultural School on a firm and stable basis, and for starting smaller educational farms in the districts with trained superintendents for the systematic diffusion of agricultural education were some time ago put forward, but the suggested improvements have had to be deferred for lack of funds.

No improvement in indigenous agriculture can be expected till the officers of the Agricultural Department have themselves thoroughly studied the conditions under which native husbandry is now practised, and with a view to afford them opportunities for doing so, they have been ordered to undertake agricultural tours in selected districts. Two such tours have been performed, one by Mr. Robertson in Coimbatore in 1876, and another in the year under report by Mr. Benson in the Trichinopoly District. The reports of these officers contain valuable and interesting information, and though further experience obtained under varying conditions may materially modify their conclusions as to the low state of agriculture in this Presidency, when considered with reference to the means and the resources of the ryots, there can be no doubt that closer observation of native methods when conducted in an appreciative and unbiased spirit and free communication between the ryots of all classes and the officers of the Agricultural Department will be productive of good.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE.

Ootacamund Botanical Garden.

The receipts during the official year 1878-79 from the Ootacamund Botanical Garden amounted to Rupees 13,738-13-0, of which Rupees 142-14-6 were the uncredited balance in the hands of the Superintendent at the commencement of the year, Rupees 17-7-3 were recoveries made on account of excess payments made from the garden funds,

Rupees 2,877-15-7 were receipts from sale of plants and seeds and lease of the Stonehouse ground for grazing purposes, and the remainder, amounting to Rupees 10,700-7-8, was contribution made from Provincial Funds for the upkeep of the gardens and establishment. In 1877-78 Rupees 2,489-8-11 were realized by sale of plants, seeds, &c. There was an increased income of Rupees 388-6-8 from this source during the year under report, which speaks well for the progress of the garden. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 10,841-10-5. There was therefore a saving of Rupees 2,897-2-7. No new works of importance were carried out during the year, but several patches of bare ground were planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. The carriage drive below the Superintendent's quarters was reduced from 24 feet to 16 feet in width, and the ground thus appropriated was planted with a row of flowering plants. The old nursery beds which had been neglected in previous years were dug and planted; the fern house and the ground surrounding it were improved, and eleven substantial iron and teakwood seats were purchased for the garden. The season was on the whole favorable to the growth of plants, but the severe frost which prevailed in December and January last destroyed many young plants and trees, especially in the lower portion of the garden. Two new varieties of potatoes were introduced during the year and planted; a good yield is anticipated. The stock of Australian varieties was increased. There are altogether eight different kinds of potatoes now available. In modification of the unfavorable opinion expressed in previous years with regard to the growth of prickly comfrey, it is stated that some of these plants transferred to a favorable locality are now growing well. The growth of prairie grass is very encouraging. Santung cabbage thrives well, and 17 ounces of seed were distributed during the year. Barley gave a favorable return, wheat and *Reana luxuriens* failed. The orchard collection was considerably increased. Six new species of Australian *eucalypti* were introduced during the year. Five hundred and sixty-eight packets of seeds and 373 plants were received for the garden, and 473 packets and 1,539 plants were distributed from it to forty-six individuals.

Medicinal Garden.

The grant for the Medicinal Garden was Rupees 500, of which Rupees 498-4-6 were spent in payment of wages of coolies employed. The expenditure in 1877-78 was Rupees 497-8-7. The Superintendent speaks for the first time unfavorably of the results attending the growth of ipecacuanha, many plants of which died from the protracted wet weather. Three acres of land were cultivated with jalap, and 173 lb. of dried jalap, 60 lb. of *Berberis cortex*, and 37 lb. of dried *digitalis* leaves were supplied to the Medical Department, but the value not having been as yet intimated to the Superintendent, it could not be carried to the credit of the garden during the year.

Burliar and Kulhutti Garden.

The amount sanctioned for the Burliar Garden during the year was Rupees 276. The income derived by the lease of the property and credited was Rupees 206-10-8. Sale of plants realized Rupees 66-4-1. The total receipts were thus Rupees 549-2-9. The expenditure was Rupees 335-2-0. The cultivation of cocoa progressed favorably, and 1,900 seeds were distributed. Ipecacuanha is not favorably spoken of in the present report; Ceara caoutchouc, Liberian coffee and mahogany have made satisfactory growth. The grant for the Kulhutti Garden was Rupees 180, and Rupees 74-12-0 were received and credited by lease of the privilege of collecting fruits and by sale of plants. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 180 on account of establishment.

Miscellaneous properties.

The grant for Upper Norwood for the year was Rupees 1,200, of which Rupees 1,055-6-7 were expended, and that for Stonehouse Park and the Sunningdale property was Rupees 1,200, out of which Rupees 926 were spent. A portion of the Sunningdale property was fenced and the ground weeded and kept clean during the year. The allotment for Sim's Park was Rupees 2,500, of which Rupees 2,378-14-8 were utilized.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA.

Season and rainfall.

The following notice is for the official year 1878-79. The season was on the whole favorable for cinchona cultivation although unfavorable for collecting the crop. There was an almost entire absence of the usual storms, and all the plantations presented an improved appearance at the close of the year. No additions were made to the permanent plantations; trees numbering 8,947 were discovered alive on the abandoned Mailkoonda plantation, which are to be cut down. All the plantations were as usual thoroughly weeded. The weeds were buried. Renovation pits were dug both in the Neddivuttam and Doddabetta plantations. Manure was applied to 22,000 trees on the Neddivuttam and to 23,000 on the Doddabetta plantation, but none was applied on the Pykara estate, as none could be obtained. Lime was put to 4,000 trees at Neddivuttam. Cinchona plants to the number of 604,855 were distributed to the public during the year against 187,350 in 1877-78, and 1,322 lb. of seed against 326 lb. last year. Most of the seed was sent to Ceylon. A small parcel of seed of *Calisaya* (var. *Ledgeriana*) was received from Java and propagated at Neddivuttam and Doddabetta. The greater number of the plants at Neddivuttam died off; those at Doddabetta lived, but show a slower growth. A further supply of seed has since been obtained. The crop consisted of 114,320$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of dry bark as shown below:—

—	Dodda-betta.	Neddivut-tam.	Pykara.
	LB.	LB.	LB.
Mossed crown bark ...	10,380	9,227	1,958
Natural do. ...	10,638	7,819	2,069
Renewed do. ...	4,398	9,556	1,448
Branch do. ...	1,200	...	...
Dust	200	...	...
Mixed crown bark ...	196	...	...
Mossed red bark	...	8,801	2,685
Natural do.	...	12,097	5,760
Branch do.	...	8,185	...
Renewed do.	...	13,780	3,393
Dust	...	306	...
Mixed red bark	...	173½	...
Total ...	27,062	69,945½	17,313

The crop was distributed as follows :—

	LB.
Sent to England	103,444
Madras Medical Department	3,511
Bombay do.	1,500
Calcutta do.	100
Government Office, Madras	1,130½
In store	4,635
Total ...	114,320½

The experiment of drying bark at Coimbatore was tried, but the results obtained cannot be regarded as a true criterion for future guidance. Several new buildings of an unimportant kind were erected on the several estates. The road from Neddivuttam to the Hooker estate was opened out for wheel-traffic and the Macourchi river bridged. No important experiments were made during the year. The labor difficulty was as great as ever at the Neddivuttam and Pykara plantations, where even increased wages and issuing grain at market rates failed to attract a sufficient supply; increased wages had to be paid at Doddabetta to obtain the requisite number of hands. The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 4,06,217-8-6 against Rupees 3,58,757-15-7 in 1877-78. The expenditure was Rupees 73,682-11-5 against Rupees 69,770-13-3 in 1877-78. The net profit therefore was Rupees 3,32,535.

FORESTS.

Forest reserves.

The general selection of forest reserves is delayed pending the inspection and report of the Forest Reserve Commission on the several localities and the introduction of the Forest Act. The latter has been read in the Legislative Council and is now before a Select Committee. By this Bill it is proposed to effect the due conservation of the forests of the Presidency by declaring all land now covered with timber or jungle to be forest, either State or private. In private forests all rights lawfully existing are reserved, subject to the

restriction that, when Government for climatic or other reasons may deem it expedient, it may direct that, in consideration of the payment of compensation, any area of private forest shall be maintained as perpetual forest. Distinct penalties for specified acts of injury to the State or protected forests and for the illicit removal of forest produce are provided. The introduction of an Act to the above effect is of pressing importance throughout the whole Presidency, but it is emergently needed for the preservation of the Tinnevelly Ghát Forests which protect the head waters of the Tambrapurni river, on which the irrigation of the Tinnevelly District depends. Denudation for coffee cultivation is making rapid strides in these forests, which have been given over by Government to the Zemindars of the district who claimed them. Second only to the above in importance is the conservation of the forests protecting the sources of the Bhavani river, which irrigates a large portion of the Coimbatore District and is an important affluent of the Cauvery. These forests again are in dispute. The introduction of the Act is also of importance for the due regulation of the collection of forest produce and of the revenue arising therefrom. During the year considerable progress has been made in the selection and survey of reserves admittedly State forests in all districts, but as regards other tracts the Forest Reserve Commission has as yet submitted proposals but for South Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. In the following statement the locality, name and approximate area where known of the principal State forests hitherto worked as reserves are shown :—

Districts.	Name of Reserve.	Area, approximate.
Ganjam	Goomsur	480 square miles.
	Surada	103 do.
Cuddapah	Rullakunda	2¼ do.
North Arcot	Mamandoor	13 do.
South Arcot	Thenmallay	13,000 acres.
Malabar	Nelambur	20,000 do.
Coimbatore	Anamallai Forests ...	Unknown.
	North Coimbatore Forests.	Do.
Kurnool	Nalamalai	Do.
Malabar	Wynad	Do.

The subjoined statement shows the quantities and value of timber, &c., felled and removed, as well as sold during the past year, in all the Reserved Forest Divisions compared with the figures of 1877-78 :—

Description of Timber, &c.	Timber, &c., Felled.				Timber, &c., Sold.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Teakwood ... ... C. ft. ...	97,476	58,829	54,902	26,290	66,145	69,133½	87,400	74,144
Logs ...	...	...			...	...	...	...
Ebony or Blackwood. C. ft. ...	5,170	3,635½	2,037	2,440	5,221	3,472½	2,070	1,757
Rosewood ... ... ,, ...	431	...	542	...	214	957	335	1,483
Sandalwood ... ... Mds. ...	7,199	4,546	25,267	14,745	8,859	3,207	49,640	13,554
Lb. ...	...	18¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redwood ... ... Mds. ...	13,952	165,050	1,658	19,165	630	1,77,267	698	32,563
Posts ...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other jungle wood used as timber and saplings. C. ft. ...	44,075	57,716	15,555	31,516	61,654	56,364	28,774	36,219
No. ...	8,426	20,003	...		2,335	12,601	...	...
Railway fuel and firewood ... ... Tons ...	3,023	1,284	6,631	4,956	3,033	1,569½	13,832	11,083
C. loads...	...	714	...		...	814	3	
Charcoal ... ... C. loads...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	35
Bamboos ... ... C. loads...	640	1,341½	1,559	2,565	258	1,438	3,783	2,721
Hd. ,, ...	48	27			1,022	210		
No. ...	5,119	37,258			20,994	37,265		
Forest produce ... Mds. ...	1,638	3,143	2,606	4,198	9,039	2,782	9,975	6,864
Lb. ...	...	7			...	29		
C. loads...	...	9			...	...		
Total ...	...	...	1,10,757	1,05,875	...	...	1,96,510	1,86,423

The total revenue realized by the sale and supply of timber and other forest produce during the year compared with the total valuation of the same shows a nett increase of Rupees 31,600.

Under the head of fuel reserves come fire-traced jungles of forest tracts enclosed against the incursions of cattle, license-holders and trespassers. The subjoined abstract shows the number of such reserves in each division, their acreage, expenditure and receipts up to the end of 31st March 1879 :— Fuel reserves.

Name of Division and Range.		Area in Acres.									
		At the end of the year.							Stocked.		
Districts.	Divisions.	Bare.	One-fifth full.	Two-fifth full.	Three-fifth full.	Four-fifth full.	Full.	Total.	Bare.	One-fifth full.	Two-fifth full.
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	3,116	2,731	3,758	5,391	7,725	10,574	33,295	...	546	1,503
North Arcot ...	North Arcot	997	300	200	100	1,000	3,020	5,617	...	60	80
South Arcot ...	South Arcot	7,499	12,125	33,123	10,000	...	5,011	67,763	...	2,425	13,251
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly	1,146	870	311	302	490	1,057	4,176	...	174	124
Madura	Madura	2,882	14,370	88	...	...	...	17,340	...	2,874	35
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly	3,828	...	1,240	...	...	484	5,552	...	...	496
North Coimbatore.	Mettapolliem	...	...	...	12,160	...	...	12,160	...	...	...
	Sholakurray	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,010	...	...	...
Salem	Salem	1,819	2,600	1,994	1,752	1,610	1,511	11,286	...	520	707
Malabar	Wallair	302½	300	600	1,400	1,400	...	4,002½	...	60	240
	Total ...	21,589½	33,296	41,319	32,115	12,225	21,657	162,201½	...	6,659	16,527

Name of Division and Range.		Area in Acres—(*Continued*). Stocked—(*Continued*).				Expenditure.			Receipts.		
Districts.	Divisions.	Three-fifth full.	Four-fifth full.	Full.	Total.	In the year.	Up to the year.	Total.	In the year.	Up to the year.	Total.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	3,234	6,180	10,574	22,037	2,217	31,826	34,043	2,544	*649	3,193
North Arcot ...	North Arcot ...	60	800	3,020	4,020	54	16,327	16,381	50	...	50
South Arcot ...	South Arcot ...	6,000	...	5,011	26,637	3,027	20,945	23,972	4,656	8,086	12,742
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	181	392	1,057	1,928	1,236	10,134	11,370	448	2,912	3,360
Madura	Madura	...	...	...	2,909	354	2,896	3,250	67	3,724	3,791
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	484	980	411	10,989	11,400	4,812	5,813	10,625
North Coimbatore.	Mettapolliem ...	7,296	...	...	7,296	132	2,515	2,647	...	70	70
	Sholakurray ...	606	...	...	606	400	14,927	15,327	704	3,505	4,209
Salem	Salem	1,051	1,288	1,511	5,167	1,788	26,495	28,283	977	5,327	6,304
Malabar	Wallair	840	1,120	...	2,260	308	49,518	49,826	101	4,916	5,017
	Total ...	19,268	9,780	21,657	78,891	9,927	1,76,572	1,86,499	14,359	35,002	49,361

Plantations.

The total number of plantations under conservancy amounts to eighty-one, and the subjoined abstract shows the total area of planted acres, the working expenses of each plantation, and the receipts therefrom during the past year and up to the end of the previous year :—

Name of Divisions and Ranges.			Area Planted.			Total Area according to Class.				
Divisions.	Ranges.		In the year.	Up to last year.	Total.	Timber.	Mixed	Firewood.	Experimental.	Total.
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Ganjam	Goomsur and Surada ...		...	3½	3½	...	...	...	3½	3½
Cuddapah	Cuddapah		...	976	976	...	...	926	50	976
North Arcot	North Arcot		...	1,069½	1,069½	...	...	1,044½	25	1,069½
South Arcot	South Arcot		...	586	586	...	...	574½	11½	586
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly		55½	883	938½	...	...	938½	...	938½
Madura	Madura		...	22½	22½	8½	...	13½	...	22½
North Coimbatore...	Satyamangalam		...	80	171½	171½	...	...	...	171½
	Collegal		6½	85						
South Coimbatore ...	Anamallai		...	17	17	17	...	...	...	17
Nilgiris ...	Mudumali and Benni ...		...	101	1,237	124	...	...	...	1,237
	Seegur		...	23						
	Ootacamund and Coonoor ...		20	1,093		...	1,113	...	...	
Salem	Salem		...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5
South Canara ...	South Canara		...	109	109	109	...	...	...	109
Malabar	Nelambur		...	3,368	3,368	3,368	...	...	...	3,368
	Total ...		82	8,421	8,503	3,803½	1,113	3,496½	90½	8,503

* Includes Rs. 400, being the receipts of the Codur Reserve for 1877-78 omitted in the report for 1877-78.

Compared with the areas as given in last year's report there is an apparent nett increase of 15,511½ acres; this is due to the area of the Reserves in the Cuddapah District having been correctly ascertained by an accurate survey during the year.

Name of Divisions and Ranges.		Expenditure.			Receipts.		
Divisions.	Ranges.	In the year.	Up to last year.	Total.	In the year.	Up to last year.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Goomsur and Surada	42	317	359	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	589	42,856	43,445	66	383	449
North Arcot	North Arcot	4,120	49,040	53,160	6,246	20,510	26,756
South Arcot	South Arcot	1,080	37,880	38,960	94	814	908
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	2,133	44,528	46,661	1,117	7,580	8,697
Madura	Madura	45	4,633	4,678	3	15	18
North Coimbatore ...	Satyamangalam	2,031	38,905	40,936	...	...	...
	Collegal						
South Coimbatore	Anamallai	87	4,028	4,115	...	...	...
Nilgiris	Mudamalai and Benni ...	2,966	56,935	59,871	2,602	28,032	30,634
	Seegur						
	Ootacamund and Coonoor ...						
Salem	Salem	265	1,989	2,254	...	...	...
South Canara	South Canara	28	10,201	10,229	...	...	...
Malabar	Nelambur	8,354	3,33,665	3,42,019	35,148	1,42,291	1,82,439
	Total ...	21,710	6,24,977	6,46,687	46,276	2,04,625	2,49,901

The total area planted during the year amounts to 82 acres, which is a little more than one-third of the acreage planted in 1877-78. The working compared with the total for 1877-78 was less by Rupees 10,520.

License and Voucher system.

The License and Voucher system, as has been repeatedly said, is fraught with many evils. But as the present strength of establishments and the undefined condition of the several forest tracts under conservancy would not admit of extended departmental operations, it is still in force. The subjoined abstract shows the quantities and description of forest produce removed on paid licenses as well as the revenue derived therefrom compared with the result of 1877-78:—

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Measurement or Quantity.	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
				RS.	RS.
Teakwood	Trees	34	22	1,905	110
	Cart-loads	347	...		
Blackwood	Trees	7	7	35	35
	Cubic feet	...	...	...	...
Other jungle wood ...	Cubic feet	194,483	212,737½	45,118	47,250
	Trees	87	240		
	Sleepers	...	...		
	Posts	127	356		
Firewood and Railway fuel.	Tons	54,111	47,711	1,04,234	72,693
	Cart-loads	13,067	2,813½		
	Trees	89	...		
Charcoal	Tons	2,150	Tons 2,295	6,987	7,912
	Parahs	1,457			
	Cart-loads	...			
	Head-loads	18			
Bamboos	Cart-loads	26,063	40,578	18,756	24,557
	No.	23,000	251		
	Ass-loads	136	...		
	Head-loads	1	...		
Forest produce ...	Maunds	77,718	52,901	10,089	27,048
	Cart-loads	...			
	Head-loads	148			
	Total ...	...	...	1,87,124	1,79,605

The decrease in the seigniorage collected on firewood is chiefly in Cuddapah, where the seigniorage on engine fuel supplied by contractors to the Madras Railway during the year amounted to Rupees 38,657 against Rupees 74,654 collected in 1877-78; the cause of this is chiefly that fewer trains have been run this year; fuel has also been supplied from private lands.

Yield of forests.

The subjoined abstract shows the total yield of forests, that is the description and quantities of timber and other forest produce removed departmentally, on license, and on free pass:—

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Measurement or Quantity.	Quantity removed.					
		By Departmental Agency.		On License.		On Fre Pass.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Timber	Cubic feet	147,152	120,180	194,483	212,737½	289,228	69,123
	Posts	...	25	127	356	...	...
	Logs	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Sleepers	...	...	...	...	...	Head-loads 886
	Trees	...	..	128	269	...	35
	Maunds	21,151	165,050	...	...	...	...
	Cart-loads	...	lb. 18¾	347	...	...	...
Firewood and Railway fuel.	Do.	...	714	13,067	2,813½	1,800	6,903
	Tons	3,023	1,284¼	54,111 Trees 89	47,711	62,114	2,036¼
Saplings	No.	8,426	20,003	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	Cart-loads	640	1,341½	26,663	40,578	522	4,185¾
	Head-loads	48	27	...	...	...	...
	No.	5,119	37,258	23,000 Ass loads 136	251	6,380	11,950
Charcoal	Tons	...	...	Tons 2,150 Parahs 1,457 Hd. loads 18	2,295	...	...
Forest produce	Maunds	1,638	3,143	77,718 Hd. loads 148	...	...	...
	Lb.	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Cart-loads	..	9	...	52,901	...	...

The decrease under the head of timber removed on free pass and under firewood and railway fuel is merely nominal, the figures for the Ganjam District for last year having been entered upon mere surmise.

Financial results.

In the annexed statement the financial position of the department at the end of the year and its working during the year are contrasted with those of last year:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.			Balance.	Add or Deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Nett Result.
		Conservancy and Works.	Establishment.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78 ...	4,04,164	1,59,867	2,22,626	3,82,493	+ 21,671	— 41,290	— 19,619
1878-79 ...	3,83,878	1,24,337	2,19,452	3,43,789	+ 40,089	— 34,902	+ 5,187
	+ 20,286	— 35,530	— 3,174	— 38,704	+ 18,418	+ 6,388	... 24,806

Thus it appears that there was a balance in favor of this year's working as compared with 1877-78 of 18,418 rupees, and that the financial position of the department at the end of the year was better than it was at the end of last year by Rupees 24,806. The different

Detailed comparison of expenditure and revenue under certain heads.

items of revenue and expenditure which form the chief branches of forest work, and upon the supervision and control of which fixed establishments can be considered to have been utilised, with the proportion of the cost of such establishment chargeable to each head, are shown in the annexed statement:—

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. From departmental working exclusive of receipts from Plantations and Fuel Reserves.	1,49,144	1,20,788	Working charges	1,06,332	85,463
			Proportionate share of Establishment.	80,854	74,370
2. From Plantations and Fuel Reserves.	47,366	59,635	Working charges on Plantations and Reserves exclusive of fixed Establishment.	38,869	30,765
			Fixed Establishment	8,126	872
			Proportionate share of Establishment.	21,072	18,942
3. From working under the License and Voucher System.	1,87,123	1,79,605	Working charges	6,841	6,573
			Proportionate share of Establishment.	1,01,444	1,10,584
4. Miscellaneous	20,531	23,850	Working charges	7,825	1,536
			Proportionate share of Establishment.	11,130	14,684
Total ...	4,04,164	3,83,878	Total ...	3,82,493	3,43,789

Financial results by divisions, excluding certain classes of work.

The Forest Department is not always self-supporting. In certain years the total revenue realized under all heads leaves a fair surplus covering all the expenditure under Conservancy and Works, Establishments, and the depreciation of stock, while in others the result is a deficit. The main object of the department is not so much to gain a surplus as to conserve the forests and restore or improve denuded tracts, as well as to regulate the supply of timber, &c. to consumers. Money spent upon the conservancy and protection of State forests, plantations, and fuel reserves is not returned in the shape of revenue in the same year, or probably for many years to come; but on the other hand there is the indirect benefit rendered to the State in increasing the value of forest property and improving the productive powers of the tracts which but for conservancy would be annually deteriorating. As all the plantations and fuel reserves have not yet commenced to pay, if the charges and receipts derived therefrom be excluded from the total receipts and charges of the department for the past year, the nett financial results on the whole and for each division, taking into account the increase or decrease of stock, will be as shown below:—

Divisions.	Working charges exclusive of charges on account of Plantation and Fuel Reserves.	Establishment and Contingencies exclusive of proportionate and fixed charges on account of Plantation and Reserves.	Total Cost.	Receipts exclusive of those derived from Plantations and Fuel Reserves.	Difference.	Add or Deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Nett Results
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office ...	...	42,570	42,570	...	— 42,570	...	—42,570
Goomsur & Surada.	279	2,583	2,862	3,514	+ 652	— 426	+ 226
Bhadrachalam ...	...	1,623	1,623	27,074	+ 25,451	...	+25,451
Cuddapah	9,807	12,657	22,464	59,014	+ 36,550	+ 4,000	+32,550
Kurnool	246	10,926	11,172	9,106	— 2,066	...	— 2,066
North Arcot ...	8,846	7,858	16,704	18,225	+ 1,521	+ 240	+ 1,761
South Arcot ...	2,067	6,745	8,812	2,786	— 6,026	— 1,849	— 7,875
Trichinopoly ...	...	3,923	3,923	...	— 3,923	...	— 3,923
Madura	1,884	13,572	15,456	17,214	+ 1,758	— 10,814	— 9,056
Tinnevelly	12,979	13,054	26,033	20,939	— 5,094	+ 2,974	— 2,120
North Coimbatore.	8,389	15,645	24,034	34,807	+ 10,773	— 134	+10,639
South do.	13,132	13,949	27,081	38,204	+ 11,123	— 20,658	— 9,535
Nilgiris	18,491	16,136	34,627	24,049	— 10,578	— 5,546	—16,124
Salem	2,348	14,333	16,681	60,011	+ 43,330	+ 4,967	+48,297
South Canara ...	1,494	6,023	7,517	2,128	— 5,389	+ 2,771	— 8,160
Wynaad	4,191	11,964	16,155	2,090	— 14,065	+ 8,336	— 5,729
Nelambur	7,549	4,719	12,268	...	— 12,268	— 9,815	—22,083
Palghat	1,870	1,358	3,228	5,085	+ 1,857	+ 4,594	+ 6,451
Total ...	93,572	1,99,638	2,93,210	3,24,246	+ 31,036	— 34,902	— 3,866

TRADE.

Total value sea-borne.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, which will be noticed separately, was—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.
External trade	21,30,14,586	15,95,34,133
Internal trade	6,86,21,721	*2,96,64,817
Total ...	28,16,36,307	18,91,98,950
Decrease ...	...	9,24,37,357

The decrease of 9 crores in the value of trade, though alarming at first sight, is not a cause for regret. It is due merely to the cessation of the imports and movements of grain, in consequence of the improvement in the season and the condition of the country. Excluding from the accounts of both years the imports of grains from places outside the Presidency and the exports and imports thereof within the Presidency, and also the exports of treasure to other

* Exports, Rupees 1,38,10,440; imports, Rupees 1,34,61,053; treasure moved within the Presidency, Rupees 23,93,324.

Presidencies and the exports and imports thereof within the Presidency, which were large in 1877-78 in consequence of the large imports of grain, the figures stand as follows and show a decrease of only Rupees 12,94,116 :—

Years.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78	14,68,77,347	76,09,208	15,44,86,555
1878-79	14,69,17,101	62,75,338	15,31,92,439

Eighty-four per cent. of the value of the trade in 1878-79 was with ports outside the Presidency and 16 per cent. was with ports inside the Presidency. The corresponding ratios in 1877-78 were 78 and 22 respectively.

The external trade or that with places beyond the Presidency will be first noticed.

External trade.

Owing to the effects of the famine the imports of 1876-77 and 1877-78 were in excess of the exports, although the reverse is usually the case, but in 1878-79 the trade had so far attained its normal condition that the exports exceeded the imports, though not quite to the usual extent. The exports and imports of 1878-79 compare with those of the previous four years as shown below :—

Years.	Exports or Imports.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75	Exports	8,67,35,903	33,26,323	9,00,62,226
	Imports	5,21,82,508	87,10,178	6,08,92,686
	Total ...	13,89,18,411	1,20,36,501	15,09,54,912
1875-76	Exports	9,04,89,010	31,65,232	9,36,54,242
	Imports	5,99,31,620	88,65,079	6,87,96,699
	Total ...	15,04,20,630	1,20,30,311	16,24,50,941
1876-77	Exports	8,53,44,006	65,51,077	9,18,95,083
	Imports	9,47,86,401	81,88,615	10,29,75,016
	Total ...	18,01,30,407	1,47,39,692	19,48,70,099
1877-78	Exports	7,48,04,736	62,85,218	8,10,89,954
	Imports	12,73,36,497	45,88,135	13,19,24,632
	Total ...	20,21,41,233	1,08,73,353	21,30,14,586
1878-79	Exports	8,22,58,817	29,45,368	8,52,04,185
	Imports	7,05,34,204	37,95,744	7,43,29,948
	Total ...	15,27,93,021	67,41,112	15,95,34,133

Exports.

The exports have increased by Rupees 41,14,231, but if the abnormal increase of treasure in 1877-78 is left out of account, the real increase is Rupees 74,54,081. The chief commodities of export during the last two years are exhibited in the following statement :—

Articles.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.
Coffee	lb.	33,399,352	1,35,56,428	38,467,408	1,56,01,948
Hides and skins	No.	12,044,866	1,57,42,040	10,109,223	1,10,30,019
Cotton, raw	lb.	17,183,544	35,05,294	45,882,592	99,79,360
Rice	Cwt.	815,523	46,81,864	1,296,798	73,82,061
Paddy	,,	170,495	6,28,417	216,849	7,50,224
Grain, other kinds	,,	123,563	5,29,164	76,564	3,64,085
Indigo	lb.	1,905,792	39,28,762	2,939,601	59,48,898
Spices	,,	17,599,132	29,75,926	25,485,923	42,31,559
Oils	Gal.	2,431,315	31,25,941	2,721,646	38,00,527
Coir, yarn and rope	Cwt.	293,353	23,83,518	300,262	25,78,996
Seeds	,,	564,602	35,26,366	392,751	24,92,042
Cotton piece-goods	Yds.	5,519,413	27,76,285	5,104,850	24,89,407
	Pieces	3,061		14,673	
	No.	1,656,595		1,766,580	
Cocoanuts	,,	39,531,937	12,08,596	45,184,850	15,30,920
Sugar	Cwt.	408,532	27,44,939	230,265	13,85,679
Timber and wood	Val.	...	11,00,494	...	11,92,009
Animals, living	No.	115,256	8,76,825	124,181	11,58,183
Tobacco	lb.	6,471,051	11,16,835	5,223,829	11,38,860
All other articles	Val.	...	90,38,716	...	78,31,966
Total Merchandise		...	7,34,46,410	...	8,08,86,743
Re-exports		...	13,58,326	...	13,72,074
Total		...	7,48,04,736	...	8,22,58,817
Treasure		...	62,85,218	...	29,45,368
Grand Total		...	8,10,89,954	...	8,52,04,185

Coffee.

The figures for the last five years are as follow :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1874-75	36,653,008	1,36,13,647
1875-76	42,691,712	1,66,11,109
1876-77	36,165,920	1,43,32,608
1877-78	33,399,352	1,35,56,428
1878-79	38,467,408	1,56,01,948

The increase in the trade of 1878-79 compared with the previous year is due to a favorable season and abundant crop. The places to which the article is chiefly exported are the United Kingdom, France, and Bombay, as will be seen from the subjoined statement. Much of the coffee exported to Bombay is from Tuticorin and the ports of Malabar, and is for transhipment to foreign countries.

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	16,547,580	71,76,967	21,907,760	95,71,993
France	11,109,168	42,22,295	10,891,445	39,89,454
Turkey in Asia	634,620	2,27,447	786,688	2,78,007
Austria	478,240	2,06,973	628,656	2,36,736
Italy	248,976	89,730	338,688	1,26,467
Arabia	41,776	14,773	131,936	46,181
Persia	257,152	90,815	80,192	28,200
Victoria	319,312	1,35,531	8,064	2,880
Ceylon	449,344	1,78,500	224	140
Other countries	21,840	8,033	56,219	20,260
Total	30,108,008	1,23,51,064	34,829,872	1,43,00,318
Foreign ports in India	34,496	11,534	39,648	13,824

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Interprovincial Trade.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Bombay	3,080,896	11,31,940	3,374,896	12,11,913
Bengal	160,720	56,790	216,720	73,757
British Burmah	12,544	4,309	4,032	1,387
Scinde	2,688	791	2,240	749
Total ...	3,256,848	11,93,830	3,597,888	12,87,806
Grand Total ...	35,399,352	1,35,56,428	38,467,408	1,56,01,948

During the year under review one of the grievances long complained of by the coffee planters was removed by the introduction of "The Coffee Stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878."

Hides and skins.

The following are the exports for the last five years :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	NO.	RS.
1874-75	7,981,240	56,26,796
1875-76	9,909,816	1,08,15,853
1876-77	11,316,645	1,29,46,862
1877-78	12,044,866	1,57,42,040
1878-79	10,109,223	1,10,30,019

Owing to the abnormal mortality amongst cattle during the famine the exports of hides and skins increased considerably during 1876-77 and 1877-78, but in 1878-79 it is satisfactory to observe that there has been a falling off of 1,935,643 in number and Rupees 47,12,021 in value. The hides and skins exported are chiefly tanned :—

—	Number.	Value.
	NO.	RS.
Raw	439,765	3,82,944
Tanned	9,669,458	1,06,47,075

The several countries to which these articles were exported during the last two years are given in the following statement, from which it will be seen that the United Kingdom is the chief customer :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
United Kingdom	9,920,453	1,42,78,354	7,929,295	94,24,562
Austria	42,731	41,780	246,033	2,68,920
Straits Settlements	656,685	2,11,226	426,737	1,35,791
Italy	9,198	9,849	66,245	63,575
United States	144,461	83,243	61,135	45,672
Ceylon	54,928	26,638	42,323	16,352
Other countries	7,618	8,431	17,971	16,592
Total ...	10,836,074	1,46,59,521	8,789,739	99,71,364
Foreign Ports in India	13,640	14,259	1,060	1,054

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Interprovincial Trade.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
Bengal	1,030,189	9,50,467	1,131,304	9,34,147
British Burmah	109,385	40,067	175,944	1,08,239
Bombay	55,578	72,726	12,176	15,215
Total ...	1,195,152	10,63,260	1,318,424	10,57,601
Grand Total ...	12,044,866	1,57,42,049	10,109,223	1,10,30,019

Cotton, raw.

The exports of cotton, raw, were—

	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
In 1874-75	80,388,584	1,62,68,783
„ 1875-76	82,143,068	1,65,28,491
„ 1876-77	53,879,952	1,07,40,374
„ 1877-78	17,183,544	35,05,294
„ 1878-79	45,882,592	99,79,360

The exports in the year under review have nearly trebled though still considerably below the trade of the two years preceding the famine, a larger area having been brought under cultivation in 1877-78 and the yield being considerably more than in 1876-77. The countries to which the exports were sent are shown below :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	9,565,248	19,09,661	31,079,552	67,64,495
France	3,068,912	6,30,086	3,344,544	7,18,935
Italy	1,198,400	2,55,805	2,230,592	4,75,572
Austria	90,048	19,800	1,020,128	4,38,275
China	1,223,488	2,53,004	1,335,040	2,72,089
Holland	...	...	870,016	1,96,440
Ceylon	960,456	2,42,062	224	49
Total ...	16,106,552	32,80,388	40,780,096	88,65,855
Foreign Ports in India	392,672	75,210	553,504	1,13,380
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	310,464	71,433	3,556,336	8,09,701
Bengal	373,856	78,263	992,544	1,90,399
British Burmah	...	...	112	25
Total ...	684,320	1,49,696	4,548,992	10,00,125
Grand Total ...	17,183,544	35,05,294	45,882,592	99,79,360

The large decrease in the case of Ceylon is due to large shipments having been made direct to Europe from the port of Tuticorin instead of *viâ* Colombo as usual. An extensive trade in this article seems to have sprung up in the direction of Bombay. The ports of Tuticorin, Calicut, and Beypore are chiefly concerned in this trade,

and most of the cotton exported from the two last mentioned ports is the produce of Coimbatore. The whole of the quantity exported to foreign ports in India was taken by Pondicherry.

The following figures show the trade in rice and paddy:— Rice and paddy.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
1874-75	3,311,876	1,15,25,450
1875-76	2,738,793	95,85,762
1876-77	1,759,238	67,12,689
1877-78	986,018	53,10,281
1878-79	1,513,647	81,32,285

Owing to the improved character of the season and the consequent increase in the area under cultivation, the exports of rice and paddy have increased by 527,629 cwts. valued at Rupees 28,22,004, though they have of course not yet attained their normal standard. The countries to which these commodities were exported during the last two years are shown below, from which it will be seen that Ceylon has taken paddy and rice to the value of 69 lakhs, foreign ports in India to the extent of eight lakhs, Bombay to the extent of two lakhs, the remaining two lakhs being distributed among the other countries. The trade with the coasts of Arabia and Persia is confined to the district of South Canara, the vessels that bring dried and salted fish from those places taking rice on their return voyage. Of the exports of rice to foreign ports in India, Goa alone took cwts. 92,564 against cwts. 83,914 in the previous year, the increase being due to the failure of the crops there and to the increased demand on the occasion of the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, which attracted large numbers of people. The exports to Pondicherry on the other hand have ceased with the concession granted by the Government of India during the famine of exporting rice free of duty to the French Settlements. The decrease in the exports to Bombay, chiefly under other ports, is due to the abatement of the famine and a good harvest there.

Countries to which exported.	Paddy.				Rice.				Paddy and Rice.	
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	60,772	2,31,341	169,570	6,05,675	518,916	30,98,212	10,96,881	62,56,069	33,29,553	68,61,744
Arabia	...	...	...	...	7,890	40,776	14,265	82,456	40,776	82,456
Persia	...	...	...	...	3,010	16,131	5,595	33,238	16,131	33,238
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	212	1,162	8,001	30,066	1,162	30,066
Other countries ...	88	240	5	20	6,822	38,304	10,855	65,229	38,544	65,249
Total ...	60,860	2,31,581	169,575	6,05,695	536,850	31,94,585	1,135,597	64,67,058	34,26,166	70,72,753
Foreign Ports in India	92,833	3,45,218	46,550	1,42,444	129,020	6,80,221	114,929	6,46,141	10,25,439	7,88,585

Countries to which exported.	Paddy.				Rice.				Paddy and Rice.	
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Interprovincial Trade.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bombay	16,802	51,618	665	1,885	148,515	7,99,828	41,337	2,35,977	8,51,446	2,37,862
British Burmah ...	...	...	...	...	1,068	6,823	4,320	29,085	6,823	29,085
Bengal	...	...	59	200	56	307	615	3,800	307	4,000
Scinde	...	...	...	...	14	100	...	...	100	...
Total ...	16,802	51,618	724	2,085	149,653	8,07,058	46,272	2,68,862	8,58,676	2,70,947
Grand Total ...	170,495	6,28,417	216,849	7,50,224	815,523	46,81,864	1,296,798	73,82,061	53,10,281	81,32,285

Other grains. The description and values of the several grains falling under this head exported during the year 1878-79 are noted below. Compared with 1877-78 they show a large falling off amounting to cwts. 46,999 in quantity and Rupees 1,65,079 in value. The bad harvest in the United Kingdom having offered a good prospect of profit, a large quantity of wheat was exported thither in 1877-78, but owing probably to a better harvest in the year under report no wheat or pulse was exported. Hence the decrease, which would have been much greater had it not been for an unusual increase in the exports to Ceylon.

—	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
Gram	16,588	74,429
Wheat	2,690	17,408
Pulse	25,836	1,45,347
Other grains	31,450	1,26,901

The exports to the several countries during the last two years are given in the statement below:—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Ceylon	22,823	1,10,974	35,357	1,89,623
Mauritius	7,289	36,581	1,687	10,135
Bourbon	834	4,384	344	2,125
United Kingdom	42,911	1,48,008	9	48
Straits Settlements	287	1,450	1	7
Other countries	84	458	12	61
Total ...	74,228	3,01,855	37,410	2,01,999
Foreign ports in India	30,232	1,38,447	21,509	87,460
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	15,715	76,317	16,976	71,485
British Burmah	382	1,753	339	1,572
Bengal	2,846	9,988	329	1,559
Scinde	160	804	1	10
Total ...	19,103	88,862	17,645	74,626
Grand Total ...	123,563	5,29,164	76,564	3,64,085

Indigo is cultivated chiefly in the districts of Cuddapah, South Arcot, Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool, and the area cultivated in 1878-79 was acres 180,140 against acres 137,420 in 1877-78. The plant is manufactured into indigo in the districts where it is produced and conveyed to the port of Madras for shipment. Different systems of manufacturing this article obtain. In some places it is prepared from the green plant after the Bengal method; elsewhere the leaves are stripped from the plant and dried before subjecting them to the process of manufacture. The exports during the last five years were as follows:— Indigo.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1874-75	2,791,852	57,15,508
1875-76	2,554,832	47,31,631
1876-77	3,127,432	56,07,120
1877-78	1,905,792	39,28,762
1878-79	2,939,601	59,48,898

During the year under review the exports increased by lb. 1,033,809 in quantity and Rupees 20,20,136 in value. The countries to which the article is exported are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	785,232	14,72,181	1,846,880	36,73,476
Egypt	1,098,944	24,13,554	923,552	19,07,466
France	1,904	3,839	107,408	2,46,172
Turkey in Asia	1,680	3,868	26,208	51,170
Persia	4,256	9,088	16,128	31,816
Malta	...	...	4,256	9,298
United States	672	899	...	...
Other countries	...	...	49	68
Total ...	1,892,688	39,03,429	2,924,481	59,19,466
Foreign ports in India	896	1,700	672	1,434
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bengal	3,360	6,540	11,089	22,104
Bombay	8,848	17,093	3,360	5,894
Total ...	12,208	23,633	14,448	27,998
Grand Total ...	1,905,792	39,28,762	2,939,601	59,48,898

The United Kingdom alone took lb. 1,061,648 valued at Rupees 22,01,295 in excess of the exports in 1877-78, while France took a larger quantity than in any of the preceding years from 1874-75. The figures in the above statement do not represent the whole quantity probably exported to that country, as no less than 262,416 lb. were conveyed to Pondicherry by land, consisting mostly of dried leaves, which are manufactured into indigo at that place The exports to Egypt however show a large falling off of lb. 175,392 in quantity and of Rupees 5,06,088 in value.

Spices.

Owing to seasonable rain the yield of spices during the year in Malabar, where the bulk is produced, was large, and the exports of 1878-79 were greater than in 1877-78, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1874-75	27,773,200	34,47,696
1875-76	30,468,666	40,52,130
1876-77	26,621,069	37,12,514
1877-78	17,599,132	29,75,926
1878-79	25,485,923	42,31,559

The principal kinds of spices exported in 1878-79 are noted below :—

Spices.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
Pepper	8,085,659	12,97,117
Ginger	5,304,798	9,99,811
Betelnuts	5,403,086	7,58,828
Cardamoms	189,939	5,60,053
Cinnamon	184,283	12,559
Other sorts	6,318,158	6,06,191
Total ...	25,485,923	42,31,559

Betelnut was exported chiefly to Bombay, Bengal, Cutch, Mauritius, and Zanzibar ; cardamoms to Bombay, United Kingdom, Bengal, and Ceylon ; ginger to the United Kingdom, Bombay, and Arabia ; pepper to France, Bombay, Bengal, and Arabia ; and the other spices chiefly to Ceylon and Bombay. The total quantities of spices taken by the several countries during the last two years are detailed in the following statement :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	1,427,710	3,14,067	2,496,405	6,31,346
France	1,046,654	1,84,244	3,614,380	5,93,187
Ceylon	2,677,833	3,58,252	3,948,137	3,86,354
Arabia	147,521	23,508	461,053	70,574
Mauritius	139,086	17,027	309,496	34,161
Turkey in Asia	237,787	39,864	145,933	24,135
Straits Settlements	42,000	5,145	32,080	3,395
Other countries	159,943	32,142	743,573	1,42,825
Total ...	5,878,534	9,74,249	11,751,057	18,85,977
Foreign ports in India	602,855	68,545	1,393,925	1,52,175
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	10,346,904	17,90,783	11,047,947	19,28,783
Bengal	681,250	1,27,965	1,210,980	2,55,127
British Burmah	22,011	3,669	64,824	7,765
Scinde	67,578	10,709	17,190	1,752
Total ...	11,117,743	19,33,132	12,340,941	21,93,407
Grand Total ...	17,599,132	29,75,926	25,485,923	42,31,559

The exports of oils were as follows :— Oils.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.
1874-75	2,755,533 LB. 38,482	32,96,080
1875-76	3,126,232	34,42,041
1876-77	3,930,191	39,27,358
1877-78	2,431,315	31,25,941
1878-79	2,721,646	38,00,527

The bulk of the oil exported is cocoanut-oil, the quantity being 2,432,912 gallons out of a total of 2,721,646 gallons exported in 1878-79. Of the remainder about two-thirds is ground-nut oil, the rest being gingelly, castor, and essential oil. The subjoined statement shows the countries to which oils were exported during the last two years :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
United Kingdon	358,671	3,85,494	421,356	5,88,942
France	12,013	13,402	153,386	2,15,925
Austria	¾	5	122,028	1,67,743
Italy	...	...	14,360	21,037
Germany	83,550	90,339	...	...
Other countries	21,855	28,918	50,585	69,014
Total ...	476,089	5,18,158	761,715	10,62,661
Foreign ports in Inda	52,555	59,346	64,846	90,737
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	1,427,702	19,02,712	1,481,316	20,83,266
British Burmah	185,721	2,64,208	262,863	3,57,445
Bengal	287,843	3,79,560	149,818	2,05,106
Scinde	1,405	1,957	1,088	1,312
Total ...	1,902,671	25,48,437	1,895,085	26,47,129
Grand Total ...	2,431,315	31,25,941	2,721,646	38,00,527

The best cocoanut-oil is produced at Cochin and the neighbouring ports of the Malabar Coast and exported to European countries, where it is used in the manufacture of soap and candles, the oils exported to Bombay being used chiefly for lighting and cooking, &c. The exports of ground-nut oil by land to Pondicherry amounted to gallons 154,157 valued at Rupees 1,57,103, France being probably its destination.

The exports of this article were as shown below :— Coir, yarn, and rope.

Years.	Quantity	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
1874-75	265,205	20,04,854
1875-76	253,172	18,90,966
1876-77	290,816	25,92,012
1877-78	293,353	23,83,518
1878-79	300,262	25,78,996

The Indian coir, the outer covering of the cocoanut, being light and well suited for the rigging of ships and for cables, is in great demand in many countries, especially the United Kingdom. A large portion of the exports leaves the country manufactured in the shape of ropes and mats, &c. In the year under review there was a large increase in the cocoanut crop in Malabar, and there was therefore a corresponding increase in the exports of these materials. The port of Cochin is the principal seat of this trade. The direction of the trade in this article in 1877-78 and 1878-79 was as shown below :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	Rs.	CWT.	Rs.
United Kingdom	136,003	12,78,523	128,355	13,13,973
France	528	5,779	5,221	56,379
United States	1,658	16,582	4,309	52,383
Portugal	...	...	4,880	43,562
Arabia	1,143	7,517	5,003	27,285
Turkey in Asia	1,262	7,809	1,889	10,913
Ceylon	1,168	8,162	1,215	6,953
Victoria	1,292	10,660	440	2,321
Germany	1,005	8,670	...	...
Other countries	239	1,395	870	5,051
Total ...	144,298	13,45,097	152,182	15,18,820
Foreign ports in India	11,441	73,986	13,615	95,668
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	111,337	7,69,650	118,047	8,44,347
Bengal	18,038	1,49,633	12,674	99,337
British Burmah	6,511	35,308	3,658	20,365
Scinde	1,728	9,844	86	459
Total ...	137,614	9,64,435	134,465	9,64,508
Grand Total...	293,353	23,83,518	300,262	25,78,996

Seeds.

Of the total area under industrial crops raised in this country, 42 per cent. is under the cultivation of oil seeds, chiefly in the three Northern Districts. Gingelly is the principal crop raised for export. The exports of seeds during the last five years were as shown below :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	Rs.
1874-75	Not available.	53,87,173
1875-76	1,360,506	58,66,899
1876-77	904,791	49,06,113
1877-78	564,602	35,26,366
1878-79	392,731	24,92,042

During the year under review excessive and unseasonable rains injuriously affected the seed crops; hence the decrease in the exports of 171,871 cwts. valued at Rupees 10,34,324. The direction of the trade in seeds during the last two years is shown below :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
France	340,656	23,17,034	206,907	15,00,845
United Kingdom	127,428	5,97,592	73,425	3,56,356
Spain	12,525	86,982	13,914	1,03,297
Ceylon	11,788	50,201	21,570	83,574
Straits Settlements	656	4,818	2,564	17,170
Mauritius	770	5,616	1,430	10,319
Italy	10,061	79,016	1,830	8,125
Other countries	289	2,481	292	2,173
Total ...	504,173	31,43,740	321,932	20,81,859
Foreign ports in India	3,651	22,288	4,862	23,675
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bengal	47,937	2,96,878	57,890	3,38,749
Bombay	1,748	13,855	5,847	33,947
British Burmah	7,043	49,605	2,200	13,812
Total ...	56,778	3,60,338	65,937	3,86,508
Grand Total ...	564,602	35,26,366	392,731	24,92,042

Of the total quantity of 206,907 cwts. of seeds exported to France, 192,230 cwts. consisted of gingelly and 8,347 cwts. of rape. Almost the whole of the exports to the United Kingdom consisted of rape and niger seeds, whilst Spain took gingelly exclusively. The seeds exported to Bengal are chiefly castor. Gingelly oil is much used in the manufacture of soap and for burning in table lamps in European countries; but more seed is exported than oil, as the oil extracted in this country is frequently prepared from seeds not properly cleansed, and is therefore not suited for the purposes for which it is required.

The exports during the last five years are shown below :—

Cotton piece-goods.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	YDS.	RS.
1874-75	8,798,826	28,68,125
1875-76	7,540,114	27,72,173
1876-77	7,042,119	32,55,411
1877-78	5,519,413	27,76,285
1878-79	5,104,850	24,89,407

The principal articles exported under this head are colored piece-goods and red handkerchiefs. The value of the former amounted to Rupees 15,95,630 and of the latter to Rupees 6,66,817 in 1878-79. The process of dyeing is carried on more or less in all districts, but extensively in Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly. Colored piece-goods find extensive sale in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, British Burmah and Bombay, and handkerchiefs in the United Kingdom and Ceylon. The trade on the whole shows a decline in these classes of goods, the weaving industry not having quite recovered from

the effects of the late famine. The exports to the several countries during the last two years have been as shown below :—

Countries to which exported.	Denomination.	1877-78. Quantity.	1877-78. Value.	1878-79. Quantity.	1878-79. Value.
Foreign Countries.			RS.		RS.
Ceylon	Yards ...	3,254,217	11,32,528	2,776,099	9,35,249
	Number ...	563,712	2,08,350	664,484	2,00,290
United Kingdom	Yards ...	84,538	25,847	268,186	92,064
	Number ...	930,654	3,90,075	917,635	3,72,854
Straits Settlements ...	Yards ...	1,070,025	3,62,063	797,710	2,79,944
	Number ...	51,669	28,080	60,336	29,163
Mauritius	Yards ...	20,915	9,215	4,216	3,291
	Number ...	9,967	6,577	2,136	1,999
Sumatra	Yards ...	24,535	5,807	800	101
	Number ...	2,327	1,805	240	150
Aden	Yards ...	3,533	3,034	124	217
	Number ...	248	455	...	...
Other countries	Yards ...	10,599	4,899	5,825	3,064
	Number ...	1,680	2,371	9,260	7,780
Total ...	Yards ...	4,468,412	15,43,398	3,852,960	13,13,930
	Number ...	1,560,257	6,97,713	1,654,091	6,12,233
Foreign ports in India ...	Yards ...	70,926	14,835	2,09,922	32,980
	Number ...	1,612	2,008	...	...
Interprovincial Trade.					
British Burmah	Yards ...	555,258	2,54,123	624,605	2,66,735
	Pieces ...	1,640	4,085	14,593	42,312
	Number ...	79,054	34,889	77,995	35,786
Bombay	Yards ...	353,472	1,78,387	290,731	1,28,548
	Pieces ...	1,421	7,760	80	1,102
	Number ...	13,170	11,721	31,122	17,379
Bengal	Yards ...	71,345	26,069	126,292	36,599
	Number ...	2,502	1,302	3,372	1,419
Scinde	Yards ...	...	...	340	384
Total ...	Yards ...	980,075	4,58,579	1,041,968	4,32,266
	Pieces ...	3,061	11,845	14,673	43,414
	Number ...	94,726	47,912	112,489	54,584
Grand Total ...	Yards ...	5,519,413	27,76,285	5,104,850	24,89,407
	Pieces ...	3,061		14,673	
	Number ...	1,656,595		1,766,580	

Cocoanuts

The figures for the trade in this commodity are as follow :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	NO.	RS.
1874-75	59,794,983	13,20,296
1875-76	47,453,647	11,44,592
1876-77	56,015,708	13,62,865
1877-78	39,531,937	12,08,596
1878-79	45,184,830	15,30,920

Seasonable rains in Malabar led to a good crop of cocoanuts and a consequent increase in exports. The tree flourishes in the sandy soils along the coast, especially in the districts of Godavari, South Canara and Malabar, the exports being largest from the last-named district. A still larger trade is carried on in dried kernels which are not now distinguished in the Trade Returns separately, but included under the head "Fruits—other sorts." Bombay and Cutch take the bulk of the cocoanuts as will be seen from the following comparative statement of exports during the last two years :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Foreign countries	28,300	979	128,765	3,565
Foreign ports in India	1,999,450	64,520	2,869,276	1,07,019
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	36,896,610	11,28,062	40,574,444	13,80,348
British Burmah	310,777	7,172	1,297,125	32,071
Bengal	186,900	4,380	230,245	5,335
Scinde	109,900	3,483	84,975	2,582
Total ...	37,504,187	11,43,097	42,186,789	14,20,336
Grand Total ...	39,531,937	12,08,596	45,184,830	15,30,920

The figures for the last five years are—

Sugar and other saccharine matter.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	Rs.
1874-75	459,617	25,01,415
1875-76	397,764	19,40,827
1876-77	489,742	24,51,329
1877-78	408,532	27,44,939
1878-79	230,265	13,85,679

The decrease in the exports occurs chiefly in Godávari and Vizagapatam, and is due to bad crops in 1877-78 consequent on the dryness of the season and to a decline in European prices. There were also two cyclones in the year under review which did much injury to the cane gardens in the north. Very little is done in this Presidency towards refining the sugar and jaggery, much of it being disposed of in its rough condition.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	Rs.
Sugar, refined	802	15,120
Do. unrefined	216,604	12,42,283
Total ...	217,406	12,57,403

A small quantity of jaggery is refined in the sugar factory at Aska, but this is chiefly carried coastwise. Almost the whole of the exports to foreign countries consists of jaggery. The direction of the trade in this article during the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	360,350	24,44,502	206,593	11,84,755
Ceylon	13,777	90,681	10,101	60,827
Persia	951	14,268	377	8,808
Arabia	339	3,357	35	349
Other countries	132	1,957	300	2,664
Total ...	375,549	25,54,765	217,406	12,57,403
Foreign ports in India	27,308	1,29,148	5,706	35,230
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	5,226	55,027	4,991	65,398
Bengal	364	5,304	566	10,473
Scinde	62	437	278	8,600
British Burmah	23	258	1,318	8,575
Total ...	5,675	61,026	7,153	93,046
Grand Total ...	408,532	27,44,939	230,265	13,85,679

Timber and wood.

The figures for the last five years are as follow:—

	RS.
1874-75	10,65,906
1875-76	10,45,109
1876-77	11,30,088
1877-78	11,00,494
1878-79	11,92,009

Of 12 lakhs of rupees, the value of timber and wood exported, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs is the value of teak, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs that of sandalwood, and 5 lakhs that of all other sorts. Teak is exported only from Malabar, where there are rich plantations extending over an area of 3,400 acres, established by Government about forty years ago. Sandalwood is obtained largely from South Canara and to a small extent from Malabar, and is mostly the produce of Mysore. Timber (other sorts) is also exported chiefly from Malabar. The countries to which the exports are made are shown below:—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Foreign Countries.	RS.	RS.
Turkey in Asia	40,795	65,982
Arabia	38,777	51,018
Ceylon	20,641	8,853
Other countries	12,777	32,468
Total ...	1,12,990	1,58,321
Indian ports not British	1,93,236	2,59,679
Interprovincial Trade.		
Bombay	6,80,312	6,93,601
Bengal	43,453	53,097
Scinde	70,425	26,185
British Burmah	78	1,126
Total ...	7,94,268	7,74,009
Grand Total ...	11,00,494	11,92,009

Bombay takes almost the whole of the sandalwood and teak goes to Bombay, Cutch, Arabia and Turkey in Asia.

The figures are as follow :— Animals, living.

Years.	Number.	Value.
	NO.	RS.
1874-75	Not available.	7,01,095
1875-76	102,785	7,92,747
1876-77	122,009	10,44,374
1877-78	115,256	8,76,825
1878-79	124,181	11,68,183

Almost the whole of the exports are to Ceylon, and are drawn chiefly from Tinnevelly and Madura; they consist of sheep, cows, bullocks, turkeys and ducks. Horses to the number of 224, valued at Rupees 8,320, were also exported to Ceylon.

The trade during the last five years was as follows :— Tobacco.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1874-75	4,530,232	7,78,906
1875-76	4,530,905	7,32,343
1876-77	5,792,808	10,17,296
1877-78	6,411,051	11,16,835
1878-79	5,223,829	11,38,860

Very little tobacco is now sent to the English market. The largest exports are from the district of Godávari, where excellent tobacco is grown in the islands of the Godávari, and the destination is shown below :—

Countries to which exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Mauritius	288,070	46,806	146,037	39,875
Straits Settlements	204,507	24,483	281,262	39,768
Ceylon	59,131	19,862	105,604	25,501
Bourbon	39,960	7,313	43,840	15,447
United Kingdom	68,431	50,598	15,180	10,493
Other Countries	13,692	5,644	14,000	5,177
Total ...	673,791	154,706	603,923	1,36,261
Foreign ports in India	62,288	9,109	167,233	34,712
Interprovincial Trade.				
British Burmah	4,961,555	7,19,233	3,845,264	7,89,064
Bengal	520,398	1,68,644	434,684	1,32,357
Bombay	192,772	64,988	169,035	45,173
Scinde	247	155	3,690	1,293
Total ...	5,674,972	9,53,020	4,452,673	9,67,887
Grand Total ...	6,411,051	11,16,835	5,223,829	11,38,860

Nearly three-fourths of the produce is taken by the Burmese in the unmanufactured state, and almost the whole of the supply to Mauritius, Bourbon and the Straits Settlements also consists of the raw

produce. Excellent cheroots are made at the port of Cocanada and sent in large quantities to Bengal and Bombay and to a small extent to the United Kingdom.

Of the other articles included under the head "All other articles," those requiring notice are tea, myrabolams, Peruvian bark and oil cakes.

Tea. Tea is exported almost wholly to the United Kingdom. The figures of the past five years are shown below:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1874-75	93,918	1,14,383
1875-76	120,924	1,46,272
1876-77	147,132	1,66,988
1877-78	183,178	1,93,083
1878-79	204,630	2,11,753

The prospects of tea culture in this Presidency are promising and the area under cultivation is yearly increasing.

	ACRES.
Fasli 1283	1,770
„ 1284	2,029
1875-76	2,392
1876-77	3,142
1877-78	3,269

Myrabolams. The exports for the last four years are given below:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
1875-76	125,412	3,85,468
1876-77	190,465	6,10,139
1877-78	261,532	10,35,704
1878-79	354,764	13,82,790

Almost the whole quantity is exported to the United Kingdom, and chiefly from the three northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari.

Peruvian bark. This is an article of rising importance, being the produce of the Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris: the exports were chiefly to the United Kingdom. The value of exports during the last four years is given below:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1875-76	Not available.	2,23,746
1876-77	560	585
1877-78	286,944	3,96,353
1878-79	170,969	2,33,039

The trade in this article is confined to Ceylon, where it is used for manure. The exports in the last four years were as shown below :— Oil-cake.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	Rs.
1875-76	106,082	2,68,053
1876-77	194,548	6,70,971
1877-78	181,978	8,27,070
1878-79	174,842	7,53,516

The re-exports of foreign goods were as follows during the last five years :— Re-exports.

	Rs.
1874-75	27,49,641
1875-76	16,56,455
1876-77	15,19,069
1877-78	13,58,326
1878-79	13,72,674

The principal countries to which re-exports were made in 1878-79 are the United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Pondicherry and Bengal, the articles re-exported being chiefly cotton goods, apparel and horses.

	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,24,122
Ceylon	1,68,521
Straits Settlements	2,47,360
Pondicherry	3,41,271
Bengal	2,00,248

Just before the commencement of the official year 1878-79 the articles noted below were exempted from import duty by the notification of the Government of India dated 18th March 1878, and in September 1878 the duty on still wines, other than those specially named in the tariff, was reduced from Rupees 1-8-0 to one rupee per imperial gallon. The effect of these changes will be noticed further on. External trade. Imports.

Brushes, all sorts.
Building and engineering materials.
Cabinetware and furniture.
Candles.
Canes and rattans, articles made of cane or rattan and basket-work.
Carriages and component parts thereof.
Chemical products and preparations.
Coir and articles made of coir.
Cordage and rope made of any vegetable fibre.
Cotton, raw.

Cotton, grey piece goods, viz. :—

T cloths under 18 reed, Jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector, whose decision shall be final, to be of the dimensions, weights, counts, and qualities now generally known under those descriptions and to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s.

Cotton twist—
Mule No. 32 and lower numbers.
Water No. 20 and lower numbers.
Flax and articles made of flax.
Fruits and vegetables.
Hemp and articles made of hemp.
Hides and skins.
Instruments and apparatus, except musical.
Leather and articles made of leather, including boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery.
Mats.
Military and other uniforms and accoutrements.
Naval stores.
Oils.
Oil and floor cloth.
Paper, viz., wall paper.
Piece goods made of jute.
Pipes and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco.
Pitch, tar, and dammer.
Railway materials.
Seeds.
Soap.
Toilet requisites.

External trade. Imports.

Towards the close of the official year, *i.e.*, 15th March 1879, cotton grey goods of all denominations made of yarn not higher than 30s were declared free and the tariff valuations on several articles were revised. The effect of these changes will be noticed in the review of the trade for 1879-80. The imports during the year under review have fallen by Rupees 5,75,94,684, of which Rupees 5,06,78,432 were derived from imports of grain from Bengal and British Burmah. The quantities and values of the principal articles imported are shown below:—

Articles.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Grain ... Rice	Cwt.	9,218,738	5,54,21,447	2,494,958	1,37,09,053
Grain ... Paddy	,,	2,228,214	78,18,454	1,868,609	59,39,069
Grain ... Other grains ...	,,	2,377,995	1,31,16,191	770,744	42,08,012
Cotton ... Piece goods ...	Yds.	72,422,094	1,14,14,349	68,532,764	1,05,23,407
Cotton ... Piece goods ...	No.	206,247		189,161	
Cotton ... Twist and yarn ...	lb.	14,240,204	98,52,583	14,133,540	95,21,614
Metals	Cwt.	408,956	44,93,469	249,412	31,35,682
Liquors ... Spirits	Gals.	118,357	11,73,608	95,905	10,00,435
Liquors ... Wines	,,	92,888	6,72,479	109,981	7,86,096
Liquors ... Ale, beer, and porter	,,	227,484	4,93,675	197,176	4,26,352
Timber and wood	Val.	...	14,93,575	...	16,66,146
Railway materials	,,	...	19,61,663	...	16,56,027
Apparel	,,	...	15,41,366	...	16,08,726
All other articles	,,	...	1,78,83,638	...	1,62,42,635
Total Merchandise ...		...	12,73,36,497	...	7,05,34,204
Treasure ...		...	45,88,135	...	37,95,744
Grand Total ...		...	13,19,24,632	...	7,43,29,948

—Grain and pulse.

The total quantity of food-grains imported into the Presidency in 1878-79 shows a decrease of 63 per cent. as compared with 1877-78,

and an increase of nearly threefold as compared with 1875-76. The decrease as compared with 1877-78 is due to the more favorable character of the season during the year under report, and the increase as compared with 1875-76 was apparently to supplement the depletion of food-stocks caused by the famine. The countries from which the grains were imported are shown in the following statement:—

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.						
	Paddy.		Rice.		Other Grains.		Total Value of all Grains.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	8,296	34,475	108,010	6,39,462	27,129	1,39,530	8,13,467
Other countries	12,592	39,030	840	4,806	1,878	9,562	53,398
Total ...	20,888	73,505	108,850	6,44,268	29,007	1,49,092	8,66,865
Foreign ports in India ...	7,878	35,017	5,381	34,178	96,368	4,92,197	5,61,392
Interprovincial Trade.							
Bengal	184,590	7,01,927	8,563,151	5,13,53,611	1,547,082	85,14,405	6,05,69,943
British Burmah	1,885,798	65,71,731	504,998	31,79,709	286,801	16,95,952	1,14,47,392
Bombay	105,011	3,61,970	29,014	1,69,206	392,237	21,18,324	26,49,500
Scinde	24,049	74,304	7,344	40,475	26,500	1,46,221	2,61,000
Total ...	2,199,448	77,09,932	9,104,507	5,47,43,001	2,252,620	124,74,902	7,49,27,835
Grand Total ...	2,228,214	78,18,454	9,218,738	5,54,21,447	2,377,995	131,16,191	7,63,56,092

Countries from which imported.	1878-79.						
	Paddy.		Rice.		Other Grains.		Total Value of all Grains.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	752	3,532	17,830	1,10,947	8,857	53,300	1,67,779
Other countries	310	1,231	1,398	7,645	1,983	11,605	20,481
Total ...	1,062	4,763	19,228	1,18,592	10,840	64,905	1,88,260
Foreign ports in India ...	12,459	49,444	370	2,243	630	4,217	55,904
Interprovincial Trade.							
Bengal	75,850	2,19,928	1,974,313	1,08,92,821	445,878	23,98,839	1,35,11,588
British Burmah	1,403,210	45,50,731	453,728	24,22,733	159,745	8,53,851	78,27,315
Bombay	379,028	11,64,203	47,319	2,72,664	151,719	9,36,497	23,73,364
Scinde	...	...	...	...	1,932	9,703	9,703
Total ...	1,855,088	59,34,862	2,475,360	1,35,88,218	759,274	41,98,890	2,37,21,970
Grand Total ...	1,868,609	59,89,069	2,494,958	1,37,09,053	770,744	42,68,012	2,39,66,134

The quantities and values of the several kinds of grains included under the head "other grains" are shown below:—

—	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
Gram	377,542	20,37,357
Wheat	106,130	6,30,516
Pulse	240,586	13,69,208
Other sorts	46,486	2,30,931
Total ...	770,744	42,68,012

—Cotton piece-goods.

The figures for the last five years are shown below :—

Years.	Denomination.	Quantity.	Value.
1874-75	Yards	78,988,740	Rs.
	Pieces	7,634	1,35,60,894
	Number	132,144	
1875-76	Yards	88,503,787	1,43,20,756
	Number	116,917	
1876-77	Yards	87,317,101	1,43,45,021
	Number	149,061	
1877-78	Yards	72,422,094	1,14,14,349
	Number	206,247	
1878-79	Yards	68,532,764	1,05,23,407
	Number	189,161	

The several classes of goods included under this head and imported in 1878-79 are shown below; of these grey piece goods form the largest portion. They are much used by the native population in preference to the products of the country looms, which, though more lasting, are not so neat or cheap. Some of the piece-goods are also dyed here and re-exported to neighbouring countries, such as the Straits Settlements.

	Rs.
Grey	62,23,088
White	14,51,066
Colored	28,20,867
Handkerchiefs	26,618
Other sorts	1,768
Total	1,05,23,407

The large decrease of 9 lakhs of rupees in the value of imports in 1878-79 is almost wholly in the imports from Bengal and Bombay, and is stated to be due to excess of stocks in hand.

The countries from which piece-goods were imported during the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

Countries from which imported.	Denomination.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.			Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	Yards	44,233,700	65,27,134	44,593,292	64,82,975
	Number	172,116	18,972	145,658	14,645
Ceylon	Yards	11,212,286	17,88,465	11,042,934	16,46,715
	Number	3,689	1,696	15,150	3,496
France	Yards	164,625	59,141	123,010	23,370
	Number	3,972	993	7,999	1,947
United States	Yards	60,000	11,250	48,420	8,970
	Number	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Yards	37,009	7,548	72,555	13,973
	Number	193	86	253	52
Other countries	Yards	36,726	12,454	77,934	24,805
	Number	36	17	24	7
Total	Yards	55,744,346	84,05,992	55,958,145	82,00,808
	Number	180,006	21,764	160,084	20,147
Foreign ports in India	Yards	264,063	48,179	31,200	6,025
	Number	2,320	870	304	38

Countries from which imported.	Denomination.	1877-78. Quantity.	1877-78. Value.	1878-79. Quantity.	1878-79. Value.
Interprovincial Trade.			RS.		RS.
Bombay	Yards	12,462,431	22,27,028	10,720,317	19,18,761
	Number ...	18,949	5,373	13,571	4,496
Bengal	Yards	3,859,167	6,84,568	1,754,801	3,56,203
	Number ...	2,572	807	712	1,060
British Burmah	Yards	92,087	19,013	63,301	14,902
	Number ...	2,400	750	5,490	877
Total ...	Yards	16,413,685	29,30,614	12,543,419	22,89,956
	Number ...	23,921	6,930	19,773	6,433
Grand Total ...	Yards	72,422,094	1,14,14,340	68,532,764	1,05,23,407
	Number ...	206,247		189,161	

The imports during the last five years are shown below :— —Cotton twist.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1874-75	14,150,868	1,08,86,821
1875-76	16,018,797	1,23,88,399
1876-77	16,476,463	1,13,40,439
1877-78	14,240,204	98,52,583
1878-79	14,133,540	95,21,614

Great preference is shown by manufacturers of this country for the machine-made twist as being both finer and cheaper than the country yarn. The decrease in the imports during the year appears to be due to the same cause which affected the imports of piece-goods. The following statement shows the countries from which the imports are received. It will be seen that while the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen, those from Bombay have risen, though not proportionately. This is probably owing to the competition of the cotton mills established in Bombay.

Countries from which imported.	1877-78. Quantity.	1877-78. Value.	1878-79. Quantity.	1878-79. Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	8,640,660	67,77,050	8,481,790	65,60,786
Ceylon	70,375	48,782	121,076	82,553
Other countries	...	...	16,603	19,163
Total ...	8,711,035	68,25,832	8,619,469	66,62,502
Foreign ports in India	1,800	900	...	...
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	5,198,400	26,59,456	5,240,473	25,36,922
Bengal	315,237	3,60,519	272,594	3,21,253
British Burmah	13,732	5,876	1,004	937
Total ...	5,527,369	30,25,851	5,514,071	28,59,112
Grand Total ...	14,240,204	98,52,583	14,133,540	95,21,614

—Metals. The imports of this article were as follows :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
1874-75	Not known.	35,89,154
1875-76	433,594	40,97,332
1876-77	364,824	43,28,798
1877-78	408,956	44,93,469
1878-79	249,412	31,35,682

The decrease under this head is very large, and is stated to be owing to the general cause that the country has not yet quite recovered from the effects of the past famine. The countries furnishing this commodity are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	293,872	24,36,314	148,522	15,81,751
Straits Settlements	3,335	1,58,580	2,760	82,464
Ceylon	5,609	44,081	6,285	50,564
Australia	½	65	...	...
Other countries	360	6,235	583	9,161
Total ...	303,176	26,45,275	158,150	17,23,940
Foreign ports in India	1,754	19,251	1,004	12,714
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	67,959	12,07,510	65,014	10,36,239
Bengal	32,414	6,02,893	23,745	3,53,515
British Burmah	3,653	18,540	1,499	9,274
Total ...	104,026	18,28,943	90,258	13,99,028
Grand Total ...	408,956	44,93,469	249,412	31,35,682

The principal kinds of metals imported from the United Kingdom are copper and iron, the quantities and values of which respectively are noted below. Under copper, "mixed or yellow metal for sheathing" and sheets form the bulk, and under iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, sheets, hoops, and nails. The imports from the Straits Settlements, which consist chiefly of tin blocks, show a heavy decline, having fallen to a half of the imports in 1877-78. The imports from Ceylon consist of small quantities of various metals. Bengal and Bombay export a large quantity of foreign metals, chiefly brass, copper, and ironware to this Presidency. Bengal supplies the Northern Districts, and Bombay the West Coast.

—	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.
Copper	16,714	6,92,962
Iron	120,242½	6,86,325

—Liquors. The three main divisions under this head are—

(1) Ale, beer and porter.

(2) Spirits.

(3) Wines.

This head exhibits a decrease of gallons 30,308 compared with 1877-78, but the imports in the latter year were abnormally high, owing to the limited imports in the previous year. Compared with 1875-76 there is a small increase. The countries which supply this article are shown below :— Ale, beer and porter.

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
United Kingdom	221,053	4,74,337	192,666	4,14,251
Ceylon	704	1,901	79	218
Other countries	13	33	52	156
Total ...	221,770	4,76,271	192,797	4,14,625
Foreign ports in India	66	191	112	196
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	2,797	8,370	2,496	5,876
Bengal	2,851	8,843	1,771	5,655
Total ...	5,648	17,213	4,267	11,531
Grand Total ...	227,484	4,93,675	197,176	4,26,352

Under this head there is a decrease of gallons 22,452 compared with 1877-78, but compared with 1875-76, for the reason assigned in the case of ale, beer and porter, the decrease is only 16,763 gallons. The decrease is probably owing to the increase under wines, which will be noticed next. Almost the entire quantity is exported by the United Kingdom and France, as will be seen from the following statement:— —Spirits.

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
United Kingdom	100,535	9,89,661	77,362	7,87,596
France	11,797	1,29,526	13,866	1,68,582
Ceylon	374	4,265	412	4,289
Holland	532	3,591	...	...
Other countries	8	56	279	869
Total ...	113,246	11,27,099	91,919	9,61,336
Foreign ports in India	1,850	14,363	1,052	9,148
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	2,920	27,635	2,397	24,880
Bengal	341	4,511	351	3,677
British Burmah	...	...	186	1,394
Total ...	3,261	32,146	2,934	29,951
Grand Total ...	118,357	11,73,608	95,905	10,00,435

The imports under this head have increased by 17,093 gallons, evidently owing to the reduction of the import duty from Rupees $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 on "all other sorts of still wines" under the notification of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1878, No. 116. The countries which exported wines are shown below :— —Wines.

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
United Kingdom	67,477	5,44,888	83,820	6,51,986
France	13,360	66,919	13,708	67,173
Spain	339	2,758	1,074	6,402
Ceylon	353	2,061	316	1,692
Other countries	523	2,900	1,002	5,957
Total ...	82,102	6,19,526	99,920	7,33,210
Foreign ports in India	8,706	34,708	7,830	33,739
Interprovincial Trade.				
Bombay	1,685	13,783	1,753	14,019
Bengal	317	3,712	478	5,128
British Burmah	78	750	...	...
Total ...	2,080	18,245	2,231	19,147
Grand Total ...	92,888	6,72,479	109,981	7,86,096

The total imports under liquors during the last five years were as follows :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.
1874-75	429,864	20,45,718
1875-76	410,506	23,62,724
1876-77	371,832	19,52,128
1877-78	438,729	23,39,762
1878-79	406,062	22,12,883

—Timber and wood.

The imports during the last five years were as follows :—

	RS.
1874-75	15,79,554
1875-76	15,17,622
1876-77	17,21,911
1877-78	14,93,575
1878-79	16,66,146

The supply of timber and wood shows an increase of Rupees 1,72,571 as compared with the year 1877-78. The countries from which this article is received are shown below :—

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Foreign Countries.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	1,60,150	1,80,608
United Kingdom	18,904	2,323
Other countries	4,804	23,465
Total ...	1,83,858	2,06,396
Foreign ports in India	73,653	85,737
Interprovincial Trade.		
British Burmah	10,53,873	12,29,885
Bombay	1,63,259	1,26,754
Bengal	10,072	14,004
Scinde	3,860	3,370
Total ...	12,36,064	13,74,013
Grand Total ...	14,93,575	16,66,146

The imports from British Burmah amounting to Rupees 12,29,885 consist chiefly of teak, while those from Ceylon comprise timber other than teak and manufactures of wood. Of the foreign ports in India, Travancore alone sent timber, other than teak, to the value of Rupees 75,826. The supply from Bombay consists chiefly of manufactured wood.

—Railway materials.

The imports of these articles were as shown below :—

	Rs.
1874-75	32,73,336
1875-76	45,95,289
1876-77	20,75,164
1877-78	19,61,663
1878-79	16,56,927

The falling off under this head is due to the completion of the extension of the South Indian Railway, which was in course of actual prosecution during 1874-75, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

—Apparel.

The trade in this article, which is imported almost wholly for the use of European residents, was as follows :—

	Rs.
1874-75	14,48,625
1875-76	18,10,154
1876-77	16,32,621
1877-78	15,41,366
1878-79	16,08,726

France, the United Kingdom and Bombay share between them the whole supply of this article. The observation made in last year's report, that while the imports from France increase, those from the United Kingdom show a progressive decrease, is still further exemplified this year. The value of the imports from France has increased by Rupees 60,148, while that of the imports from the United Kingdom has fallen off by Rupees 27,931. Of the imports from Bombay, as much as Rupees 1,38,977 was the value of apparel of foreign manufacture. Madras imports its supply almost exclusively from France and the United Kingdom, while the ports of Malabar take their supplies from Bombay. The following statement shows the value of apparel obtained from the several countries during the last two years :—

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Countries from which imported.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Foreign Countries.	Rs.	Rs.	*Interprovincial Trade.*	Rs.	Rs.
France	7,34,965	7,95,113	Bombay	1,53,109	1,67,289
United Kingdom ...	5,91,453	5,63,522	Bengal	42,067	57,862
Ceylon	3,551	3,891	British Burmah ...	2,520	9,237
Other countries ...	4,076	6,559	Scinde	325	50
Total ...	13,34,045	13,69,085	Total ...	1,98,021	2,34,438
Foreign ports in India ...	9,300	5,203	Grand Total ...	15,41,366	16,08,726

The subjoined statement shows the principal commodities entered under "all other articles" and the countries from which they are imported :—

Countries from which imported.	Articles.	Extent of Trade in 1877-78.	Extent of Trade in 1878-79.
		Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom.	Coal	9,38,574	8,78,862
	Hardware and cutlery ...	3,72,593	3,91,991
	Machinery	5,07,281	3,77,062
	Paper	3,96,280	2,92,422
	Provisions	4,91,446	4,40,598
	Wool manufactures	2,24,586	2,20,437
Ceylon	Spices, betel-nuts	6,53,526	5,56,507
Sumatra ...	Do.	5,27,737	3,26,698
Bengal	Seeds	9,20,964	10,35,463
	Silk, raw	14,67,437	15,80,841
	Sugar	3,73,934	2,67,569
	Tea	1,06,216	89,069
Bombay	Oils	7,75,945	3,43,994
	Sugar	3,10,830	3,48,997
	Salt	2,95,112	4,76,028
	Seeds	12,42,404	7,31,290
Kurrachee ...	Horses	2,45,000	1,70,500
	Total ...	95,47,665	85,29,378
	All other articles ...	83,35,973	77,13,307
	Grand Total ...	1,78,83,638	1,62,42,685

As regards the effect of the exemptions referred to on pp. 167 and 168 *supra*, it is observed that the imports of the following articles, upon which duty has been remitted, have improved. It is, however, impossible to estimate how far the increase is due to exemption from duty and how far it is owing to other causes :—

Articles.	1877-78, Value.	1878-79, Value.	Percentage of the Increase over the Imports of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Building and engineering materials ...	14,445	31,467	118
Candles	53,992	63,794	18
Canes and rattans	10,682	30,992	190
Carriages	26,620	31,582	19
Coir and articles made of coir	31,606	32,280	2
Cordage	24,095	24,256	6
Cotton piece-goods, grey	1,50,498	1,83,854	22
Cotton twist and yarn	5,38,522	6,58,703	25
Flax and articles made of flax	74,459	1,50,037	101
Hides and skins	83,259	93,671	12
Mats	4,128	5,948	43
Oil and floor cloth	5,030	6,320	25
Pitch, tar and dammer	28,010	33,519	19
Soap	26,405	31,050	17

The articles noted below show a decrease notwithstanding the remission of duty thereon. The decrease is the largest in the case of railway materials, oils, and fruits and vegetables.

Articles.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentage of the Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	
Cabinetware, &c. ...	42,859	16,959	60
Chemicals, &c. ...	49,112	32,745	33
Cotton, raw	2,806	1,071	62
Fruits and vegetables.	2,49,131	2,20,850	11
Hemp, &c.	2,230	1,102	50
Instruments	33,602	29,493	13
Leather, &c.	78,860	60,319	23
Military uniforms, &c.	14,869	5,284	64
Oils	1,93,900	95,172	51
Railway materials ...	19,61,663	16,55,837	15
Seeds	1,95,645	1,88,231	3

Information is not available in regard to the trade in the articles mentioned below, on which also duty has been remitted. The trade however must be trifling.

Brushes, all sorts.	Pipes and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco.
Naval stores.	
Wall paper.	
Piece-goods made of jute.	Toilet requisites.

The movements of treasure from and to places beyond the Presidency in 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 37,95,744 and Rupees 29,45,368, respectively, and compare with those of the previous year as follows:— Treasure.

Imports.

Countries from which imported.	Gold.		Silver.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Foreign Countries.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom	2,05,427	1,28,769	220	850
France	22,158	10,444	1,00,000	...
Egypt	19,53,735	11,37,392	12,630	41,289
Mauritius	...	...	20,000	10,000
Arabia, other Arabian States	759	...	...	...
Ceylon	57,500	51,167	12,57,205	19,81,522
Persia	...	...	13,500	...
Straits Settlements	2,340	...	135	2,601
Turkey in Asia	...	12,375	13,000	12,000
Other countries in Asia	...	...	5,500	...
Victoria	...	2,820	...	...
Total of Foreign Countries ...	22,41,919	13,42,967	14,22,190	20,48,262
Foreign ports in India	...	...	19,750	30,900
Interprovincial Trade.				
Calcutta	72,645	25,000	1,11,386	26,100
Bombay	46,560	25,050	6,70,485	2,95,465
Rangoon	...	...	3,200	2,000
Total ...	1,19,205	50,050	7,85,071	3,23,565
Grand Total ...	23,61,124	13,93,017	22,27,011	24,02,727

Exports.

Countries to which exported.	Gold.		Silver.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Foreign Countries.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom	3,98,373	2,22,031	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	10,000
Arabia, other Arabian States	...	...	...	6,000
Ceylon	600	...	25,95,000	21,53,063
Straits Settlements	...	...	1,100	...
Total of Foreign Countries ...	3,98,973	2,22,031	25,96,100	21,69,063
Foreign ports in India	...	...	26,000	88,500
Interprovincial Trade.				
Calcutta	1,10,492	...	21,10,171	3,45,073
Bombay	...	...	1,15,982	13,451
Rangoon	...	...	9,27,500	1,07,250
Total ...	1,10,492	...	31,53,653	4,65,774
Grand Total ...	5,09,465	2,22,031	57,75,753	27,23,337

The total exports and imports of gold and silver during the last five years are shown below:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1874-75	33,26,323	87,10,178
1875-76	31,65,232	88,65,079
1876-77	65,51,077	81,88,615
1877-78	62,85,218	45,88,135
1878-79	29,45,368	37,95,744

The decrease in the imports is chiefly on the imports of gold from Egypt, and is apparently due to the smaller exports of indigo to that country during the year; and the exports have fallen owing to the cessation of large remittances to Bengal and British Burmah on account of imports of food-grains from those places.

Total merchandise.

The subjoined statement shows the principal countries with which there was intercourse in the year 1878-79, and the extent of trade with each:—

Countries.	1878-79.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom ... ... Imports ...	2,34,52,500	1,29,619	2,35,82,119
Exports ...	3,65,73,686	2,22,031	3,67,95,717
Total ...	6,00,26,186	3,51,650	6,03,77,836
France ... ... Imports ...	11,85,220	10,444	11,95,664
Exports ...	74,25,150	...	74,25,150
Total ...	86,10,370	10,444	86,20,814
Austria ... ... Imports ...	37,657	...	37,657
Exports ...	11,15,211	...	11,15,211
Total ...	11,52,868	...	11,52,868

Countries.		1878-79.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Italy	Imports ...	1,59,396	...	1,59,396
	Exports ...	7,12,708	...	7,12,708
	Total ...	8,72,104	...	8,72,104
Holland	Imports ...	...	...	...
	Exports ...	1,96,440	...	1,96,440
	Total ...	1,96,440	...	1,96,440
Germany	Imports ...	95	...	95
	Exports ...	29,963	...	29,963
	Total ...	30,058	...	30,058
Other countries in Europe	Imports ...	10,611	...	10,611
	Exports ...	1,61,687	...	1,61,687
	Total ...	1,72,298	...	1,72,298
Egypt	Imports ...	1,358	11,78,681	11,80,039
	Exports ...	19,09,008	...	19,09,008
	Total ...	19,10,366	11,78,681	30,89,047
Mauritius	Imports ...	10,888	10,000	20,888
	Exports ...	1,78,736	10,000	1,88,736
	Total ...	1,89,624	20,000	2,09,624
Bourbon	Imports ...	14	...	14
	Exports ...	28,151	...	28,151
	Total ...	28,165	...	28,165
Other countries in Africa	Imports ...	4,374	...	4,374
	Exports ...	54,593	...	54,593
	Total ...	58,967	...	58,967
United States	Imports ...	1,56,776	...	1,56,776
	Exports ...	1,54,971	...	1,54,971
	Total ...	3,11,747	...	3,11,747
Other countries in America	Imports ...	1	...	1
	Exports ...	75,000	...	75,000
	Total ...	75,001	...	75,001
Ceylon	Imports ...	35,17,713	20,32,689	55,50,402
	Exports ...	1,18,75,593	21,53,063	1,40,26,656
	Total ...	1,53,91,306	41,85,752	1,95,77,058
Straits Settlements	Imports ...	5,00,294	2,601	5,02,895
	Exports ...	10,10,764	...	10,10,764
	Total ...	15,11,058	2,601	15,13,659
Turkey in Asia	Imports ...	1,14,349	24,375	1,38,724
	Exports ...	4,58,025	...	4,58,025
	Total ...	5,72,374	24,375	5,96,749
Sumatra	Imports ...	3,67,173	...	3,67,173
	Exports ...	9,490	...	9,490
	Total ...	3,76,663	...	3,76,663
China	Imports ...	32,049	...	32,049
	Exports ...	3,09,343	...	3,09,343
	Total ...	3,41,392	...	3,41,392
Arabia	Imports ...	56,812	...	56,812
	Exports ...	3,08,456	6,000	3,14,456
	Total ...	3,65,268	6,000	3,71,268
Persia	Imports ...	26,653	...	26,653
	Exports ...	1,25,358	...	1,25,358
	Total ...	1,52,011	...	1,52,011

Countries.		1878-79.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aden	Imports	250	...	250
	Exports	46,367	...	46,367
	Total	46,617	...	46,617
Other countries in Asia	Imports	10,350	...	10,350
	Exports	30,154	...	30,154
	Total	40,504	...	40,504
Victoria	Imports	1,78,575	2,820	1,81,395
	Exports	13,184	...	13,184
	Total	1,91,759	2,820	1,94,579
New South Wales	Imports	88,763	...	88,763
	Exports	3,421	...	3,421
	Total	92,184	...	92,184
Other countries in Australia	Imports	8,661	...	8,661
	Exports	345	...	345
	Total	9,006	...	9,006
Total of Foreign Countries	Imports	2,99,20,532	33,91,229	3,33,11,761
	Exports	6,28,03,804	23,91,094	6,51,94,898
	Total	9,27,24,336	57,82,323	9,85,06,659
Bombay	Imports	1,18,16,404	3,20,515	1,21,36,919
	Exports	1,16,81,070	13,451	1,16,94,521
	Total	2,34,97,474	3,33,966	2,38,31,440
Bengal	Imports	1,87,25,344	51,100	1,87,76,444
	Exports	30,88,751	3,45,073	34,33,824
	Total	2,18,14,095	3,96,173	2,22,10,268
British Burmah	Imports	93,28,239	2,000	93,30,239
	Exports	21,66,517	1,07,250	22,73,767
	Total	1,14,94,756	1,09,250	1,16,04,006
Scinde	Imports	1,89,124	...	1,89,124
	Exports	46,604	...	46,604
	Total	2,35,728	...	2,35,728
Total of British Ports in other Presidencies.	Imports	4,00,59,111	3,73,615	4,04,32,726
	Exports	1,69,82,942	4,65,774	1,74,48,716
	Total	5,70,42,053	8,39,389	5,78,81,442
Cutch	Imports	27,036	1,100	28,136
	Exports	7,25,146	...	7,25,146
	Total	7,52,182	1,100	7,53,282
Pondicherry	Imports	99,909	17,300	1,17,209
	Exports	5,93,220	26,000	6,19,220
	Total	6,93,129	43,300	7,36,429
Travancore	Imports	2,04,820	12,500	2,17,320
	Exports	3,27,874	52,500	3,80,374
	Total	5,32,694	65,000	5,97,694
Other Indian Ports not British	Imports	2,22,796	...	2,22,796
	Exports	8,25,831	10,000	8,35,831
	Total	10,48,627	10,000	10,58,627
Total of Indian Ports not British	Imports	5,54,561	30,900	5,85,461
	Exports	24,72,071	88,500	25,60,571
	Total	30,26,632	1,19,400	31,46,032
Grand Total	Imports	7,05,34,204	37,95,744	7,43,29,948
	Exports	8,22,58,817	29,45,368	8,52,04,185
	Total	15,27,93,021	67,41,112	15,95,34,133

Of the total external trade 38 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. with Bombay, 14 per cent. with Bengal, 2 per cent. with Ceylon, 8 per cent. with British Burmah, 5 per cent. with France, and 8 per cent. with other countries. Taking the imports and exports together, treasure included, the trade with the United Kingdom, Austria, Holland, Italy, Mauritius, Bourbon, United States, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia, and New South Wales has increased, while that with France, Germany, Egypt, Persia, Sumatra, Victoria, Bengal, Bombay, Scinde, and British Burmah has fallen. As regards commodities, the trade in the exports of coffee, indigo, cotton—raw, oils, spices, coir, tea, myrabolams, rice and paddy, cocoanuts, tobacco, timber and wood, and animals—living, exhibit an increase, while the exports of cotton piece-goods, hides, grains—other than rice and paddy, seeds, and sugar show a decrease. In imports there is a decrease in every article, excepting apparel, timber and wood, wines and silk.

Internal trade.

The transactions with British ports within the Presidency during the year 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 1,38,10,440 under exports, and Rupees 1,34,61,053 under imports, both exclusive of treasure. The following statements compare the quantities and values of the principal articles of export and import under this head :—

Exports.

Articles.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Paddy ... ... Cwt.	1,499,812	54,97,221	402,507	12,57,865
Rice ... ... „	1,292,505	68,35,008	445,531	23,05,583
Gram ... ... „	178,187	782,097	46,937	1,87,658
Wheat ... ... „	11,952	58,550	4,962	27,115
Pulse ... ... „	324,788	13,04,179	120,208	5,36,502
Other sorts ... ... „	400,833	17,25,446	49,772	2,05,822
Cotton—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yards.	8,234,537	17,85,545	7,215,609	15,80,370
{ No.	45,756	45,688	78,987	59,437
Twist and Yarn ... ... lb.	1,773,277	11,36,866	1,568,221	9,50,297
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	161,014	9,96,055	108,225	6,42,838
Oils ... ... Gals.	630,894	8,47,206	413,034	5,67,414
Spices ... ... lb.	4,722,548	6,01,516	4,394,508	5,57,310
Metals ... ... Cwt.	47,977	5,45,508	18,730	2,60,286
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	5,09,764	...	3,38,879
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	52,562	3,39,921	81,625	5,15,454
Liquors—				
Spirits ... ... Gals.	76,710	3,21,671	70,267	3,42,043
Tobacco ... ... lb.	2,360,692	3,21,509	2,361,077	2,85,771
Jute, and manufactures of ... ... Val.	...	3,07,421	...	95,061
Hides and skins ... ... { Cwt.	7,021	3,05,229	{ 11,950	4,28,599
{ No.	277,737		{ 443,153	
Dyeing and coloring materials ... Cwt.	22,147	2,47,719	13,084	1,35,569
Coffee ... ... „	5,419	2,14,946	19,113	7,48,392
Timber and manufactures of ... Val.	...	2,00,845	...	2,06,041
Fruits and vegetables ... ... „	...	1,87,761	...	2,28,540
Wool—				
Manufactures of ... ... „	...	98,653	...	65,309
Corals, real ... ... lb.	7,118	95,900	5,291	73,660
Coir and rope ... ... Cwt.	10,559	65,960	9,653	68,749
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	10,96,985	...	11,39,876
Total ...	...	2,64,75,169	...	1,38,10,440

Imports.

Articles.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.
Grain and Pulse—					
Paddy	Cwt.	1,505,744	64,36,565	401,067	13,39,104
Rice	,,	1,447,913	86,65,469	408,828	22,32,064
Gram	,,	177,935	9,60,600	56,941	2,50,656
Wheat	,,	12,745	77,783	6,029	37,476
Pulse	,,	239,899	12,27,351	114,428	5,79,799
Other sorts	,,	513,067	27,01,299	47,987	2,21,635
Cotton—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yards.	7,610,956	16,82,376	6,000,296	13,93,449
	No.	41,817	30,584	127,149	78,186
Twist and yarn	lb.	1,910,740	12,38,068	1,398,073	9,10,122
Seeds	Cwt.	157,396	11,39,141	100,043	6,84,299
Oils	Gals.	583,734	8,73,238	366,011	5,21,129
Spices	lb.	4,406,236	6,25,248	4,177,499	5,75,350
Provisions	Val.	...	6,08,557	...	3,61,341
Metals	Cwt.	42,114	5,43,103	19,002	2,46,638
Sugar	,,	59,293	4,07,751	78,429	5,39,355
Jute, and manufactures of ...	Val.	...	3,79,046	...	1,10,807
Tobacco	lb.	2,838,389	3,61,715	2,360,505	3,03,794
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	3,20,667	...	3,49,896
Hides and skins	Cwt.	7,193	3,17,388	8,514	3,47,518
	or No.	242,085		351,138	
Timber, and manufactures of ...	Val.	...	2,49,313	...	2,31,334
Dyeing and coloring materials ...	Cwt.	14,123	2,47,459	14,401	1,31,618
Coffee	,,	5,411	2,29,196	19,548	8,27,019
Liquors—					
Spirits	Gals.	37,593	1,81,211	30,526	1,71,776
Salt	Tons.	316	16,660	848	52,892
Coir and rope	Cwt.	14,239	98,609	14,958	95,519
Wool—					
Manufactures of	Val.	...	98,439	...	56,326
All other articles	,,	...	11,71,789	...	8,11,951
	Total ...	...	3,08,88,605	...	1,34,61,053

It will be observed that there is a decline in the value of the articles of internal commerce compared with 1877-78; in the case of grains this is due to the cessation of famine and the improved character of the season, which accounts for 154 lakhs out of a decrease of 174 lakhs; as regards other commodities the decline has resulted from that cause and from the impoverishment of the people.

The value of the treasure moved within the Presidency amounted to Rupees 11,09,658 under imports and to Rupees 12,83,666 under exports, the particulars of gold and silver being as follows:—

—	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports	3,48,172	7,61,486	11,09,658
Exports	3,51,130	9,32,536	12,83,666

The following table distinguishes the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure for each district under the several divisions of trade:—

Districts.		Trade with Foreign Countries.		Trade with Foreign Ports in India.		Trade with British Ports in other Presidencies.		Trade between Ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Percentage of Imports and Exports of each District to the Total Trade.
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras ...	Imports ...	2,40,27,332	13,77,737	81,012	...	1,10,70,056	6,000	20,86,616	11,000	3,72,65,016	13,94,737	36·0
	Exports ...	2,18,51,901	20,08,594	4,57,359	20,000	17,50,801	60,500	28,13,284	5,65,730	2,68,73,345	26,54,824	
Ganjam ...	Imports ...	28,801	10,030	1,193	...	7,37,014	20,300	2,41,415	51,700	10,08,423	82,030	1·9
	Exports ...	10,99,802	...	7,048	...	4,06,981	5,000	10,21,261	...	25,35,092	5,000	
Vizagapatam ...	Imports ...	1,20,936	...	7,219	...	16,63,472	26,000	8,97,694	1,61,150	26,89,321	1,87,150	3·7
	Exports ...	26,97,843	...	33,781	...	4,92,417	93,000	6,64,380	69,760	38,35,421	1,62,700	
Godavari ...	Imports ...	2,69,348	3,000	54,917	500	11,14,288	12,000	9,22,809	4,04,622	23,61,362	4,20,122	4·2
	Exports ...	21,83,226	...	67,136	...	15,41,360	30,546	11,78,660	2,00,000	49,70,382	2,30,546	
Kistna ...	Imports ...	13,401	...	425	7,000	4,84,285	...	8,68,062	3,68,800	13,66,173	3,75,800	1·9
	Exports ...	2,22,295	...	51,822	...	5,66,221	47,300	9,16,705	43,500	17,57,043	90,800	
Nellore ...	Imports ...	1,191	...	620	...	47,548	...	91,169	7,000	1,40,528	7,000	·1
	Exports ...	2,234	...	5,531	...	11,917	6,100	24,865	30,700	44,547	36,800	
South Arcot ...	Imports ...	1,40,214	79,222	7,464	...	1,22,585	...	2,23,537	...	4,93,800	79,222	·5
	Exports ...	3,21,722	1,500	1,788	...	584	9,000	77,535	15,000	4,01,629	25,500	
Tanjore ...	Imports ...	20,70,784	10,45,740	22,444	9,800	55,04,451	...	10,99,552	64,380	86,97,231	11,19,920	10·2
	Exports ...	78,04,346	...	89,712	26,000	2,19,661	1,92,627	7,89,314	2,75,200	89,03,033	4,93,827	
Madura ...	Imports ...	1,74,407	...	55,983	...	9,02,956	...	6,79,567	5,000	18,12,913	5,000	1·6
	Exports ...	7,55,208	...	1,382	10,000	601	7,250	3,69,197	52,780	11,26,388	70,030	
Tinnevelly ...	Imports ...	18,58,869	8,57,950	91,222	...	32,17,252	1,00,000	4,13,677	5,000	55,81,020	9,62,950	8·6
	Exports ...	78,95,923	3,75,000	88,469	...	9,79,165	...	3,13,829	...	92,77,386	3,75,000	
South Canara ...	Imports ...	2,03,501	8,000	73,407	...	20,35,377	1,07,124	17,58,662	16,656	40,70,947	1,31,780	6·4
	Exports ...	25,78,735	6,000	8,11,897	...	16,47,213	10,301	27,88,468	17,956	78,26,313	34,257	
Malabar ...	Imports ...	10,11,748	9,550	1,58,655	13,600	1,31,827	1,02,191	41,78,293	14,350	1,85,08,523	1,39,691	24·9
	Exports ...	1,53,90,569	...	8,56,146	32,500	93,66,021	4,150	28,55,942	13,100	2,84,68,678	49,750	
Total ...	Imports ...	2,99,20,532	33,91,229	5,54,561	30,900	4,00,59,111	3,73,615	1,34,61,053	11,09,658	8,39,95,257	49,05,402	100
	Exports ...	6,28,03,804	23,91,094	24,72,071	88,500	1,69,82,942	4,65,774	1,38,10,440	12,83,666	9,60,69,257	42,29,034	

Customs revenue.

The gross customs revenue of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rupees 24,10,465, and exclusive of these (Rupees 32,499) to Rupees 23,77,966. The amounts, gross and nett, realized on imports and exports during the last five years are as shown below :—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Gross.	Nett.	Gross.	Nett.	Gross.	Nett.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75	17,21,233	16,69,690	12,32,260	12,29,534	29,53,493	28,99,224
1875-76	19,04,369	18,71,399	9,75,128	9,67,479	28,79,497	28,38,878
1876-77	19,24,422	18,94,162	5,38,494	5,36,576	24,62,916	24,30,738
1877-78	18,64,112	17,82,498	2,53,895	2,51,266	21,18,007	20,33,764
1878-79	19,46,922	19,18,319	4,63,543	4,59,647	24,10,465	23,77,966

The revenue has increased both under imports and exports. The increase under imports is due to larger collections on salt than in any preceding year, and that under exports to larger exports of paddy and rice, the trade in which in the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 was diverted to the coast owing to the high prices ruling during the famine. The several articles on which import and export duties were collected are detailed in the following statement :—

Articles.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Exports.	RS.	RS.
Rice not in the husk	1,63,160	3,04,810
Indigo	69,816	1,07,835
Rice in the husk (paddy)	21,418	50,898
Lac	1	...
Total ...	2,53,395	4,63,543
Imports.		
Salt	2,36,554	5,12,649
Cotton piece-goods	4,02,368	3,88,597
Spirits	4,63,826	3,72,856
Cotton, twist and yarn	2,26,676	2,14,305
Wines and liqueurs	1,24,337	1,23,428
Apparel	65,903	68,152
Metals	74,591	62,684
Spices	31,086	26,805
Provisions	26,286	25,678
Hardware and cutlery	18,740	20,342
Liquors—ale, beer, and porter	13,822	12,099
Wool, manufactures of, piece-goods	10,643	10,485
Drugs and medicines	10,663	10,078
Railway materials	24,843	9,412
Corals, real	9,286	7,521
Arms, &c.	10,201	7,309
Glass, &c.	5,876	6,576
Paints and colors and painter's materials	3,780	6,048
Stationery	7,035	5,986
Earthenware and porcelain	3,909	4,015
Tobacco	4,760	3,560
Toys and requisites for games	3,570	3,032
Instruments and apparatus	3,547	2,510
Gums	1,045	2,152
Flax, manufactures of	3,496	1,491
Tea	1,150	905
Liquors, other sorts	944	892
Oils	8,159	665
Leather, manufactures of	3,511	5
Fruits and vegetables	11,800	2
Candles	2,202	1
Cabinetware	2,114	1
Seeds, gingelly	8,752	...
All other articles	42,127	31,681
Total ...	18,64,112	19,40,922

Deducting the duty on salt, which is credited to "*Salt*" in the finance accounts, the collections on account of customs stand thus :—

	Rs.
1877-78	16,27,558
1878-79	14,34,273
Decrease ...	1,93,285

This decrease is due both to the limited imports of spirits, twist and yarn, and metals, already noticed, and to the exemption of several articles from duty by the notification of the Government of India, dated 18th March 1878, No. 43, which came into full operation in the year under review.

The amount of customs revenue contributed by the several districts is shown in the following statement :—

Districts.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,04,835	73,676	12,55,289	1,16,437
Ganjam	1,275	336	1,399	3,817
Vizagapatam	8,295	5,974	5,156	5
Godavari	10,656	758	10,119	31
Kistna	1,106	75	842	1,795
Nellore	...	...	783	...
South Arcot	1,659	1,106	1,716	20,199
Tanjore	71,655	1,27,716	45,679	2,73,834
Madura	7,127	2,218	3,424	2,492
Tinnevelly	65,866	5,673	62,082	842
South Canara	1,57,452	34,626	3,01,427	41,964
Malabar	1,34,186	1,737	2,59,006	2,127
Total ...	18,64,112	2,53,895	19,46,922	4,63,543

Government stores.—Imports.

The imports of Government stores and treasure in 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 47,80,480 against Rupees 66,97,001 in 1877-78, thus showing a decrease of Rupees 19,16,521. The decrease appears in the imports of stores from foreign countries, which have fallen off by Rupees 20,95,397 as will be seen from the following figures :—

Countries from which imported.	Stores.		Treasure.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign countries	43,86,781	22,91,384	...	...
British ports in other Presidencies	4,24,224	4,08,393	27,000	...
Indian ports not British	821	50	...	...
British ports within the Presidency ...	9,39,935	9,75,653	9,18,240	11,05,000
Total ...	57,51,761	36,75,480	9,45,240	11,05,000

Under foreign the principal countries concerned are the United Kingdom and Ceylon, each of which supplied stores to the extent of Rupees 18,02,729 and Rupees 4,88,563 respectively in 1878-79. The supply from the United Kingdom consists of arms, drugs and medicines, leather manufactures, ale, beer, and porter, woollen piece-goods, paper, and telegraph materials, that from Ceylon being almost

exclusively arrack. The quantities and values of these articles imported in 1877-78 and 1878-79 are shown in the following statement:—

Articles.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.
Arms, &c.	Val.	...	12,19,680	...	1,88,176
Drugs, &c.	Val.	...	2,71,490	...	1,11,101
Leather manufactures	Val.	...	1,55,045	...	1,05,549
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	629,421	4,78,711	378,584	2,84,985
Spirits (arrack)	,,	137,797	6,89,023	97,648	4,88,235
Wool, piece-goods	Yds.	331,641	6,34,282	203,269	3,00,657
Paper	Val.	...	54,273	...	92,053
Telegraph, &c.	Val.	...	16,808	...	59,344
Other articles	Val.	...	8,67,469	...	6,61,284
Total ...		...	43,86,781	...	22,91,384

Of the transactions with British ports within the Presidency the following are the chief articles supplied:—

Articles.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.
Liquors—spirits	Gals.	44,733	1,09,824	38,637	2,03,172
Salt	Tons.	5,486	2,99,493	3,722	2,73,182
Books	Cwt.	483	64,122	627	1,68,831
Military and other uniforms	Val.	...	56,840	...	46,885
Metals	Cwt.	1,157	1,07,293	1,634	42,685
Other articles	...	...	3,02,363	...	2,40,898
Total ...		...	9,39,935	...	9,75,653

The imports from other Presidencies consist chiefly of arms.

—Exports. The exports of Government stores and treasure during the last two years are detailed below:—

Countries to which exported.	Stores.		Treasure.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Foreign countries	4,651	1,14,356	...	...
British ports in other Presidencies	5,06,360	3,71,573	1,00,52,743	95,66,419
Indian ports not British	1,628	3,993	...	...
British ports within the Presidency	9,49,213	6,08,129	11,56,050	13,27,000
Total ...	14,61,852	10,98,051	1,12,08,793	1,08,93,419

The exports to foreign countries have considerably increased during 1878-79, large shipments of Peruvian bark, to the value of Rupees 1,06,000, having been made to the United Kingdom. Of the exports to other Presidencies, the supply to British Burmah forms the bulk. The principal articles exported were copper coin, military and other uniforms, boots and shoes, and rum, their respective values being 1,51,000, 36,845, 12,787, and 11,860 rupees. The principal exports to British ports within the Presidency are given below:—

—	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Books ... ... Cwt.	387	1,26,058
Salt ... ... Tons.	1,230	89,098
Metals ... ... Cwt.	1,483	72,552
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	51,188
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	37,721
Drugs, &c. ... ... ,,	...	37,267

The exports of treasure to the other Presidencies consisted of large remittances to Bengal and British Burmah.

Land trade.

No registers have hitherto been maintained to show the traffic by land, except in regard to the dutiable articles passing across the French frontier, but during the year under review the Government of India have expressed their desire to have a complete record of the trade between British territory in Madras and the adjoining territory, whether belonging to Native States or a foreign European power. The registration of the trade with Native States cannot be carried out without an additional establishment costing about 34,000 rupees a year, and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile returns of the traffic between the British territory in Madras and the French possessions, which is recorded by the existing establishments, and the trade with Travancore, particulars of which are furnished by that State, are obtained and submitted monthly to the Government of India. The subjoined statement shows the value of the trade registered.

French Settlements.

Articles.	Exports.			Imports.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living .. .. No.	25,672	63,354	...	4,428	9,821	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,252	47,334	...	12	468	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... ,,	8,152	1,76,404	...	691	9,450	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	272,108	1,39,458	...	227,341	1,15,679	419
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	1,799,925	3,63,828	...	71,897	13,987	699
White ... ... ,,	98,021	21,376	...	160,629	32,165	1,608
Colored ... ... ,,	1,116,226	3,17,908	...	300,556	83,374	4,169
Handkerchiefs ... ... No.	19,029	16,123	...	5,737	5,504	275
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	22,640	5,169	...	2,256	742	36
Dyeing Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,342	92,830	5,294	23	1,203	63
Other sorts ... ... ,,	17,562	63,360	...	1,920	8,328	414
Fireworks ... ... Val.	...	210	...	...	64,249	3,198
Fruits and vegetables ... ... ,,	...	77,124	...	...	60,528	...
Grain and pulse—						
Gram ... ... Cwt.	4,143	16,358	...	275	1,427	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	290,034	10,85,479	4,063	14,337	63,099	...
Rice ... ... ,,	64,715	3,81,537	45,165	31,799	1,66,396	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	327	2,729	...	92	758	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	5,405	29,159	...	3,557	20,756	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	24,156	85,149	...	546	2,614	...
Gums and resins ... ... ,,	162	4,136	...	1,016	33,360	1,650
Hides and skins ... ... No.	43,414	30,441	...	13,870	12,983	...
Liquors ... ... Gals.	33,759	7,110	...	12,117	62,902	26,456
Metals ... ... Cwt.	3,164	22,800	...	11,264	2,31,085	9,404

Articles.	Exports.			Imports.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Oils ... ...Gals.	312,671	3,69,329	...	75,825	1,14,829	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	62,508	...	...	42,595	1,441
Seeds ... ...Cwt.	72,935	3,23,222	...	6,902	52,047	...
Spices ... ... lb.	846,581	1,06,764	...	23,01,370	1,47,509	7,378
Sugar and other saccharine matter ... ...Cwt.	6,606	52,959	...	5,064	44,654	2,234
Tobacco ... ... lb.	366,187	48,256	...	7,717	750	38
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	37,491	...	...	52,475	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	1,02,474	6	...	1,77,238	4,408
Total ...	...	41,57,079	54,528	...	16,32,975	63,890
Treasure ...	...	15,93,064	...	...	11,74,218	...
Grand Total ...	...	57,50,143	...	...	28,07,193	...
Government stores— Salt ... ...Tons.	757	55,349	...	...	...	...

Travancore.

Articles.	Exports from Travancore.			Articles.	Imports into Travancore.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arecanuts ... Candies.	2,239	2,74,345	13,717	Cloths ... ... No.	280,252	5,49,655	...
Oils ... ... Cwt.	10,767	1,32,847	6,642	Thread ... ... Cwt.	911	87,324	...
Tamarind ... ... ,,	38,385	1,02,820	5,141	Animals, living ... No.	6,454	73,264	...
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	2,547,286	76,382	3,814	Chillies ... ... Cwt.	4,561	41,435	...
Jaggery & molasses. Cwt.	21,507	76,249	3,812	Seeds ... ... ,,	14,014	41,394	...
Fish ... ... ,,	19,454	70,485	3,514	Grain and pulse ... ,,	7,336	36,555	...
Grain and pulse ... ,,	22,002	47,315	2,356	Jaggery ... ... ,,	8,338	34,492	...
Timber ... ... Val.	...	41,148	4,115	Cotton ... ... ,,	4,597	26,326	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	2,119	40,974	1,924	Garlic and onions... ,,	8,901	23,726	...
Ginger ... ... ,,	3,300	37,881	1,894	Snuff bottles ... No.	9,561	20,315	1,627
Hides ... ... No.	18,579	22,457	1,123	Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,601	15,544	...
Coir, yarn and rope. Cwt.	1,715	15,660	783	Gingelly oil ... ,,	662	11,400	...
Pepper ... Candies.	898	Not given	4,235	Cigars ... ... lb.	2,482	8,695	695
Other articles ... Val.	...	19,775	505	Other articles ... Val.	...	19,245	...
Total ...	...	9,58,338	53,575	Total ...	...	9,89,370	2,322

It must be mentioned that the trade with Travancore above recorded is not quite complete. It only shows the trade between Tinnevelly and Travancore, but there appears to be but little passing by other routes.

Shipping, foreign trade.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared from and to foreign countries at the ports of this Presidency during the last five years were as follow:—

Years.	Number.	Tons.	Average tonnage.
1874-75	7,396	1,218,402	165
1875-76	6,866	1,208,745	176
1876-77	7,244	1,248,965	172⅔
1877-78	6,710	1,113,501	166
1878-79	6,356	1,120,529	176¼

Compared with 1877-78 the figures of 1878-79 show a decrease of 354 in the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, but an

increase of tons 7,028 in their tonnage. This is owing to the number of vessels that entered and cleared in ballast being considerably less in 1878-79 than in 1877-78.

The number and tonnage of vessels cleared and entered with cargoes are given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874-75	1,605	332,561	2,893	545,594
1875-76	1,467	348,277	2,638	538,823
1876-77	1,406	340,139	2,628	548,749
1877-78	1,313	352,703	2,144	456,392
1878-79	1,371	342,022	2,373	483,413

The foregoing table includes sailing vessels as well as steamers undistinguished. The following statement shows the employment of steam power :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874-75	102	152,920	88	127,794
1875-76	119	169,591	116	168,932
1876-77	103	158,341	129	183,347
1877-78	111	172,036	106	160,602
1878-79	90	147,900	117	175,861

The number and tonnage of the steamers which passed through the Suez Canal are shown below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1877-78	84	146,366	65	117,380
1878-79	66	124,003	83	143,163

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels that entered and left the ports in Madras for foreign countries without cargoes are given below :—

Years.	Steamers.				Sailing Vessels.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874-75	16	18,270	1	1,771	2,147	240,845	734	79,361
1875-76	18	12,859	7	3,684	2,010	221,089	726	84,013
1876-77	37	15,344	19	12,518	2,121	227,991	1,033	104,224
1877-78	14	4,191	16	13,075	2,065	177,142	1,158	110,001
1878-79	22	10,578	8	4,920	1,736	173,170	846	106,426

The nationalities of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the last two years are shown below :—

Nationality.	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	217	325,607	325	258,308	218	320,986	298	247,913
British Indian	3	768	2,797	335,002	...	...	2,906	368,184
Foreign	27	23,529	94	41,717	19	18,273	111	39,522
Native craft	...	...	3,247	128,570	...	...	2,804	125,651
Total ...	247	349,904	6,463	763,597	237	339,259	6,119	781,270

The details of the vessels included under the head foreign in the above statement are given in the subjoined statement:—

Particulars of Foreign Vessels.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American	5	6,404	3	4,125	5	4,286	1	1,033
Arabian	17	1,808	25	2,521	9	886	25	4,411
French	22	16,257	27	19,167	51	28,423	40	19,992
German	1	731	...	...	1	731	...	...
Italian	2	1,647	1	955	...	...	3	2,071
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	1	250	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	915
Portuguese	2	477	...	...	...	...	1	430
Swedish	...	...	...	...	2	1,203	...	...
Turkish	2	1,436	1	589	1	647	2	1,586
Total ...	51	28,820	57	27,357	70	36,426	73	30,438

The following statement shows the movements of shipping during the last two years:—

Countries.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British Possessions.				
Ceylon	6,074	522,144	5,721	534,443
United Kingdom	345	436,892	310	404,598
Straits Settlements	50	25,392	50	27,024
Australia	12	12,557	27	26,708
Mauritius	26	15,796	35	24,179
Natal	11	8,814	15	11,578
Aden	1	75	5	3,580
Cape of Good Hope	5	3,638	3	1,574
Foreign Countries.				
France	88	55,206	64	47,397
Arabia	20	5,944	32	9,936
Java	3	2,726	7	6,387
United States	4	4,692	5	5,170
Turkey in Asia	17	1,838	16	2,570
Reunion (Bourbon)	2	1,015	5	2,117
Italy	1	1,161	2	2,028
South America	3	3,566	2	1,804
Spain	2	1,230	3	1,614
Maldives	18	1,559	17	927
Eastern Coast of Africa	2	96	9	877
Persia	2	233	9	806
Holland	...	...	1	449
Portugal	...	...	1	430
Mekran and Sonmiani	4	220	3	159
Austria	1	930	...	...
Germany	1	709	...	...
Other countries in Asia	18	7,068	14	4,174
Total ...	6,710	1,113,501	6,356	1,120,529

The share borne by each district in the movement of shipping from and to foreign countries during the last two years is particularized below :—

Districts.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Madras	200	233,331	172	199,326	178	181,324	174	188,001
Ganjam	6	3,398	...	...	47	37,023	22	18,754
Vizagapatam ...	7	5,104	2	1,312	52	42,428	50	46,877
Godavari	15	7,955	19	15,453	57	34,943	39	25,893
Kistna	2	251	2	177	7	1,688	8	2,161
Nellore	...	...	...	...	6	1,974	3	350
South Arcot ...	62	6,541	87	9,599	50	7,254	96	8,337
Tanjore	932	61,472	1,000	94,317	889	61,091	1,016	95,896
Madura	1,311	115,292	1,171	120,063	1,196	103,148	1,122	103,925
Tinnevelly ...	745	67,933	596	60,177	724	64,505	590	63,500
South Canara ...	24	2,716	24	3,945	18	7,518	27	5,609
Malabar	88	30,040	56	23,401	94	31,572	80	35,456
Total ...	3,392	534,033	3,129	525,770	3,318	579,468	3,227	594,759

Coasting trade

The total number and tonnage of vessels employed in the trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are compared below with the preceding four years :—

Years.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874-75	1,595	1,926,613	9,005	557,601
1875-76	2,015	2,549,795	8,893	547,440
1876-77	2,228	2,618,163	10,134	734,427
1877-78	2,754	3,006,013	9,628	751,865
1878-79	2,554	2,875,200	8,939	649,721

The necessity for large imports of food-grains having ceased owing to an improvement in the character of the season here, both the number and tonnage of the vessels have declined.

The following statement distinguishes the entries and clearances of vessels with cargoes during the last five years :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874-75	4,177	1,053,578	4,682	1,256,108
1875-76	4,207	1,338,531	4,760	1,579,693
1876-77	4,931	1,526,268	5,437	1,546,193
1877-78	4,735	1,682,898	5,323	1,613,036
1878-79	4,491	1,572,338	5,089	1,718,315

The vessels that entered and cleared in ballast are shown below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874-75	1,160	88,369	581	86,159
1875-76	1,190	75,948	751	103,063
1876-77	1,207	87,220	787	242,909
1877-78	1,362	78,009	962	383,935
1878-79	1,119	72,017	794	162,251

The nationalities of the vessels are distinguished below :—

Nationalities.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	2,928	3,079,561	2,603	2,869,228
British Indian	520	193,239	598	213,292
Foreign	977	142,275	954	108,856
Native crafts	7,957	342,803	7,338	333,545
Total ...	12,382	3,757,878	11,493	3,524,921

The share borne by each district in the coasting trade is given in the subjoined statement :—

Districts.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
Madras	1,060	1,086,016	737	754,987
Ganjam	407	379,876	450	456,127
Vizagapatam ...	345	274,022	371	316,604
Godavari	505	347,235	547	382,882
Kistna	258	176,012	237	172,270
Nellore	63	15,198	23	3,473
South Arcot	50	10,112	68	8,585
Tanjore	703	448,492	712	440,322
Madura	143	29,638	118	24,697
Tinnevelly	431	332,546	326	282,502
South Canara ...	3,869	168,764	3,123	165,540
Malabar	4,548	489,967	4,781	516,932
Total ...	12,382	3,757,878	11,493	3,524,921

The intercourse with each of the other Presidencies and foreign ports in India is shown below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Bengal	2,127	1,786,442	1,500	1,374,110
Bombay	6,952	1,112,727	6,049	1,170,341
British Burmah	866	591,326	1,158	708,963
Scinde	129	9,919	43	3,731
Total British ports in other Presidencies ...	10,074	3,500,414	8,750	3,257,145
Foreign ports in India	2,308	257,464	2,743	267,776
Grand Total ...	12,382	3,757,878	11,493	3,524,921

The number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the traffic with British ports within the Presidency were as hereunder :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1877-78	9,715	1,637,267	5,156	235,558	9,464	1,249,067	5,309	258,477
1878-79	8,559	1,411,225	5,276	228,551	7,936	1,100,414	5,322	217,411

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL.

The results of the official year 1878-79 may be summarised as follows. The Imperial grants amounted to Rupees 38,07,849, of which Rupees 35,92,076 were provided from Ordinary Revenue and Rupees 2,15,773 from Loan funds. The grant from Ordinary Revenue was sub-divided against Irrigation, for which Rupees 29,13,449 were provided, and Rupees 17,42,162 spent; Military Services, for which Rupees 5,56,448 were provided and Rupees 5,49,489 spent; and Other Services, for which Rupees 1,22,179 were provided and Rupees 1,00,532 spent. The grant from Loan funds, or for Capital Productive Public Works, amounted to Rupees 2,15,773; it was, as usual, solely expended upon those large irrigation works which, in the opinion of Government, give a reasonable promise of a return at least equal to the interest of the money laid out upon them, and upon which an expenditure of Rupees 1,92,784 against the total grant was incurred. The Provincial grant amounted to Rupees 12,38,861, compared with an outlay of Rupees 17,39,464, the aggregate amount of the grants-in-aid to Local Funds being Rupees 82,980. The amount placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department from Local and Special Funds, less the grants-in-aid just mentioned, stood at the end of the year at Rupees 37,89,554, against which has to be set an expenditure of Rupees 21,28,323.

In the following statement outlay is compared with the final grants for the year 1878-79:—

	Final Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
IRRIGATION.		
Imperial Productive	2,15,773	1,92,784
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.		
Capital	4,11,944	98,087
Revenue	7,26,294	7,17,510
Ordinary Agricultural	17,75,211	9,26,565
Total Irrigation ...	31,29,222	19,34,946
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.		
Military	5,56,448	5,49,489
Other Services	1,22,179	1,00,532
Total Imperial Ordinary ...	6,78,627	6,50,021
Provincial Ordinary	12,38,861	17,39,464
Local and Special	37,89,554	21,28,323
Grand Total for the Presidency ...	88,36,264	64,52,754

The following is a comparative statement of grants and outlay for 1877-78 and 1878-79 arranged by funds and classes :—

Heads of Service.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.				
Military.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss.	7,64,397	6,92,170	5,56,448	5,49,489
Fluctuations and Suspense Balances	25,000	11,258	...	...
Expenditure in England	7,300	66,237	...	...
Total Military ...	7,32,097	6,14,675	5,56,448	5,49,489
Other Services.				
Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss.	85,000	50,492	1,19,697	92,285
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	...	31,800	...	8,247
Total ...	85,000	18,392	1,22,179	1,00,532
Less Expenditure in England	...	...	...	17,804
Total Other Services ...	85,000	18,392	1,22,179	82,728
Total Military and Other Services ...	8,17,097	6,33,067	...	...
Net Grant and Net Outlay in India for Military and Other Services.	8,17,097	6,33,067	6,78,627	6,32,217
IRRIGATION.				
Imperial Productive.				
Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Fluctuations in Suspense Balances.	3,68,874	3,26,892	2,15,811	2,42,822
Less Receipts on Capital Account	...	733	38	50,038
Net ...	3,68,874	3,26,159	2,15,773	1,92,784
Less Reduction of Grant to meet expenditure in England.	628	14	...	...
Total Imperial Productive ...	3,68,246	3,26,145	2,15,773	1,92,784
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.				
Capital.				
Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss, Fluctuations in Suspense Balances, State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works.	1,49,703	1,19,546	4,11,959	99,102
Less Receipts on Capital Account	...	7,740	15	15
Net ...	1,49,703	1,11,806	4,11,944	98,087
Total Imperial Ordinary ...	1,49,703	1,11,806	4,11,944	98,087
Total Imperial Productive and Imperial Ordinary.	5,17,949	4,37,951	6,27,717	2,90,871
Revenue.				
Extensions and Improvements, Maintenance and Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss.	7,43,706	5,82,083	7,26,294	7,17,510
Total Revenue ...	7,43,706	5,82,083	7,26,294	7,17,510
Ordinary Agricultural.				
Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss, Fluctuations in Suspense Balances.	20,67,934	9,74,659	17,75,211	9,26,565
Less Expenditure in England	9,000	9,836	...	...
Total Ordinary Agricultural ...	20,58,934	9,64,823	17,75,211	9,26,565
Total Imperial Ordinary ...	37,69,440	22,91,779	35,92,076	23,74,379
Total Imperial Productive and Imperial Ordinary.	41,37,686	26,17,924	38,07,849	25,67,163

Heads of Service.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
PROVINCIAL ORDINARY.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original Works	6,66,451	5,70,735	3,63,227	4,59,317
Repairs	2,73,715	2,53,144	2,37,013	1,70,942
Establishment	5,70,148	12,78,066	5,52,765	11,75,110
Tools and Plant	81,571	99,876	54,247	40,036
Profit and Loss	...	2,676	...	4,183
Total ...	15,91,885	22,04,497	12,07,252	17,09,516
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	23,684	1,71,129	31,609	30,062
Total ...	16,15,569	23,75,626	12,38,861	17,39,454
Less Expenditure in England	9,600	...	...	...
Total Provincial Ordinary ...	16,05,969	23,75,626	12,38,861	17,39,454
LOCAL AND SPECIAL.				
Original Works	11,06,212	5,76,854	9,82,262	4,40,785
Repairs	16,95,886	6,63,841	20,48,168	12,45,855
Establishment	5,56,311	2,92,912	7,10,159	4,02,348
Tools and Plant	31,753	35,905	48,965	39,340
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	33,90,162	15,69,512	37,89,554	21,28,323
Grand Total Imperial, Irrigation, Provincial and Local.	91,33,817	65,63,062	90,52,087	64,34,940

In the following statement the expenditure on public works in 1878-79 from Imperial Funds is compared with the allotment for that year :—

Districts.	Allotment.			Expenditure, 1878-79.		
	Imperial.	Irrigation	Total.	Imperial.	Irrigation	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	64,334	...	64,334	62,280	...	62,280
Bellary	27,551	24,705	52,256	27,001	12,098	39,099
Buckingham Canal	950	64	1,014	8,562	...	8,562
Cuddapah	229	44,816	45,045	45	40,541	40,586
Chingleput	69,130	54,285	1,23,415	62,485	31,994	94,479
Coimbatore	843	2,06,019	2,06,862	851	12,921	13,772
Ganjam	2,819	26,351	29,170	1,695	25,544	27,149
Godavari	1,913	2,97,689	2,99,602	1,495	2,90,395	2,91,890
Kurnool	325	27,173	27,498	96	20,932	21,028
Kistna	332	1,82,293	1,82,625	525	1,68,860	1,69,385
Madura	3,528	86,814	90,342	915	74,648	75,563
Malabar	25,155	1,746	26,901	25,866	2,038	27,904
Nellore	7,154	88,871	96,025	7,405	62,441	69,846
Nilgiri	31,114	...	31,114	30,033	...	30,033
North Arcot	4,910	3,65,051	3,69,961	2,397	15,888	18,285
Presidency (including Consulting Architect).	1,50,122	277	1,50,399	1,43,067	271	1,43,338
Salem	4,423	2,96,197	3,00,620	3,947	6,126	10,073
South Arcot	4,485	93,992	98,477	4,254	75,538	79,792
South Canara	972	...	972	716	...	716
Tanjore	8,811	1,25,355	1,34,166	9,440	1,39,297	1,48,737
Tinnevelly	3,034	1,79,625	1,82,659	1,921	1,80,137	1,82,058
Trichinopoly	20,384	85,837	1,06,221	18,252	81,769	1,00,021
Vizagapatam	2,904	6,724	9,628	3,161	5,184	8,345
Total Grants and Expenditure by Public Works Department.	4,35,422	21,93,884	26,29,306	4,17,219	12,46,622	16,63,841
Total Outlay by Civil Officers ...	...	...	...	97	8,923	9,020
Total Grants and Expenditure...	4,35,422	21,93,884	26,29,306	4,17,316	12,55,545	16,72,861
Total Private Contribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,35,422	21,93,884	26,29,306	4,17,316	12,55,545	16,72,861

The following statement shows the expenditure on public works from Provincial Funds as compared with the allotment for the year :—

—	Allotments for 1878-79, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	842	842
Bellary	9,732	8,387
Buckingham Canal	69,984	94,071
Cuddapah	6,378	5,102
Chingleput	43,081	19,217
Coimbatore	13,951	19,036
Ganjam	17,388	12,299
Godavari	21,968	22,903
Kurnool	9,097	8,674
Kistna	1,859	1,530
Madura	16,850	15,612
Malabar	16,952	13,487
Nellore	8,046	6,304
Nilgiri	1,16,821	1,17,471
North Arcot	10,083	6,440
Presidency	1,84,313	1,68,539
Salem	10,414	7,828
South Arcot	9,022	8,749
South Canara	5,027	2,323
Tanjore	6,835	6,475
Tinnevelly	6,238	4,561
Trichinopoly	5,352	4,239
Vizagapatam	9,467	4,757
Grant-in-aid to Local	...	...
Total ...	6,00,240	5,58,896
Expenditure by Civil Officers	...	21,363
Refund from Provincial to Imperial Productive.	50,000	50,000
Total Private Contributions	...	...
Grand Total ...	6,50,240	6,30,259

The following statement shows Local and Special Fund expenditure during the year :—

—	By P. W. Department.	By Civil Officers.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings	95,297	19,646	1,14,943
Irrigation	...	...	...
Communications	2,83,078	14,518	2,97,596
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	16,216	12,030	28,246
Total Original Works ...	3,94,591	46,194	4,40,785
Repairs.			
Civil Buildings	11,403	12,867	24,270
Irrigation	...	...	...
Communications	11,18,954	44,632	11,63,586
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	41,098	16,901	57,999
Total Repairs ...	11,71,455	74,400	12,45,855
Establishment	3,91,434	10,909	4,02,343
Tools and Plant	39,139	201	39,340
Grand Total ...	19,96,619	1,31,704	21,28,323

To turn now to general measures.

The re-organization of the department, which had been long in contemplation, was given effect to. The principal changes introduced

were the division of the Presidency for purposes of supervision into five circles, each presided over by a Superintending Engineer, and the reduction in the number of executive divisions from 76 to 39, each to be held by an officer of the engineer grade.

Fair progress was made with the compilation of a revised Public Works Code for the guidance of the department, but the work is still far from completion.

The year 1878-79 was exceptional. The special arrangements in regard to famine works noticed in the Administration Report for 1877-78 were continued in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem and Bellary. As the season improved relief operations were gradually discontinued until orders were issued for finally closing them at the end of December 1878. With the cessation of work the famine establishments were also discontinued, the officers and subordinates whose services were obtained from other provinces being retransferred and the temporary establishments locally entertained dispensed with. Owing to the unusual drain on the public resources in consequence of the large outlay caused by the famine, the Government of India in November 1878 invited the co-operation of this Government in devising such measures as might be found possible for the reduction of the ordinary expenditure of the country within the narrowest possible limits. It thus became necessary to restrict the outlay on ordinary public works to expenditure to which the Government were absolutely committed, or which could not be avoided without loss to Government directly or indirectly, or without causing damage to other works. With this view orders were issued to stop all expenditure pending the issue of a revised budget based on a fixed limit to suit existing circumstances. This revised budget was unavoidably delayed until the 25th March, or a few days before the close of the year. The consequence was that several payments for which provision had been made in the budgets had to be deferred until the next official year. All these circumstances combined to render the ordinary outlay of the year less than it would otherwise have been. During the pause thus occasioned in the execution of works, instructions were given for the employment of the staff on the completion of investigations of projects which had been partly carried out, and in the preparation of plans and estimates generally.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Imperial, Military.

Under the head Imperial, Military, the following works carried out during the year alone call for notice. In the Presidency the purchase of the site for the proposed Native Infantry lines at Poodoopet was completed, and the sum of Rupees 24,830 paid on account to the Collector of Madras. This site was subsequently abandoned on sanitary grounds and another site for the purpose chosen at Pallavaram. The improvements to the Gunpowder Factory, commenced in August 1877, were continued during the year, the earthwork being executed by famine labor. The work is three-fourths completed, but has now been stopped. The construction of the Napier, Light-house, and Clive's batteries was commenced on emergency. The earthwork was carried out by famine labor, while the concrete was done chiefly by the Sappers. The works were satisfactorily completed with the exception of two platforms at Clive's battery, which will be carried out during 1879-80.

Imperial, Other services.

Under Imperial, Other services the following works may be noticed:—In South Arcot the work of excavating the Puliankal drainage-channel and building a bridge over it in connection with the salt platforms at Merkanum, which was in progress last year, was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rupees 4,033, as also the repairs of the Thanbaukum causeway at a cost of Rupees 3,254. In Tanjore the work of cleaning the shallow portion of the Vedarniem canal, from Kuduniar to the Velangani reach, was continued and completed during the year. The canal was, on the whole, kept in good order for traffic.

Imperial, Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Under Imperial, Miscellaneous Public Improvements the Madras Harbour Works fall to be noticed. Between 1st April 1878 and 31st March 1879 the amount of work done was as follows:—Very little block-setting was done in April and May 1878 as the concrete blocks were hardly sufficiently old for placing in the superstructure. During the remainder of the year the work made fair progress. From Umbathoor, on the Madras Railway, and from the neighborhood, 122,188 tons of laterite were sent to Madras in the year. From the Harbour Works quarries at the 12th and 15th miles of the South Indian Railway 95,641 tons of stone were sent to Madras for the works, the total quantity received during the year from all sources being 217,829 tons. In the rubble base of the north pier 100,914 tons of material were deposited by the screw hopper barges and by other means. On the rubble base 1,400 concrete blocks were successfully set, advancing the work by a length of 832 lineal feet, and bringing the end of the pier into 6 fathoms water. At the south pier there were 68,723 tons of stone deposited in the rubble base, and 1,020 concrete blocks set in

the superstructure, advancing the work by 692 lineal feet. At the south pier a new block-making platform was made along the beach, and two new cranes erected over it for moving and for making the blocks. There were 2,573 concrete blocks made during the year at the north and south pier platforms. The works were interrupted greatly by bad weather in November and December 1878, by the breaking down of the Titan cranes in January and March 1879, and by great delay in the receipt of stores indented for from England, notably diving dresses and truck wheels of special manufacture. The amount expended on the works during 1878-79 was Rupees 9,34,121 and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1879 Rupees 26,12,822. From 12th January to 7th March Mr. Parkes, the Engineer-in-Chief, was present in Madras, and expressed himself hopeful that the work would be finished in about two years, or by the end of March 1881. He suggested a modification of the form of the entrance, and submitted detailed reports showing the progress of work against the estimate up to date. The Harbour Works are now classed as Provincial Productive under the orders of the Government of India.

Provincial, Civil Buildings.

Under Provincial, Civil Buildings, the following works call for notice. *Nellore.*—The taluk cutcherries at Sulurpett and Venkatagiri were completed and the buildings handed over to the Revenue Department. *Cuddapah.*—The main building of the taluk cutcherry and subsidiary jail at Madhanapalle was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department in May 1878. *Presidency.*—The work of converting the old workshops at Chepauk into offices for the Public Works Department, which was commenced in 1876-77, was continued during the year. The whole of the work as provided for in the revised estimate of Rupees 1,26,200 sanctioned in G.O., No. 546-W., dated 21st February 1879, has been completed with the exception of fitting up doors and windows and painting of woodwork in the south-west wing. The offices now located in the new building are those of the Examiners, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Consulting Architect, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, and the Executive Engineers, Presidency and Buckingham Canal. Of the works under the immediate supervision of the Consulting Architect, the new lying-in hospital at Madras was in progress during the year. The whole of the five blocks and connecting corridors are above ground. One block is floored over and two others are ready for the flooring when the work is resumed. *Coimbatore.*—The bungalow for the Sub-Collector at Erode, commenced in 1877-78, was completed during the year at a cost slightly in excess of the estimate. *Nilgiri.*—Expenditure to the extent of Rupees 63,228 was incurred during the year in connection with the new Government House at Norwood, Ootacamund. *Madura.*—A special officer (Major Vibart, R.E.) was deputed by

Government to take charge of the Madura palace works, and during the time he held charge, from 9th February to 27th June 1878, a large quantity of work was executed. The iron ties were altered. The under-pinning of the Judge's court was founded and brought to ground level, and the large chamber west of the dome was restored.

Provincial, Communications.

Under the head of Provincial, Communications, in the *Ganjam District*, expenditure to the extent of Rupees 3,995 was incurred on the canal from the Chilka lake to the port of Ganjam. The work is still incomplete. *Nellore and Chingleput.*—The Buckingham Canal work, forming a division by itself, is in charge of a special Executive Engineer, who is under the orders of the Superintending Engineer of the circle. Under the orders of the Government of India the work has been classed as a Productive Public Work and is treated accordingly in the Public Works Accounts, the entire expenditure being charged to the head "Provincial." A general estimate for the whole project, to include past and prospective expenditure, is now under preparation. When complete the canal will extend on the north to the limits of the Kistna District, and on the south to Point Calimere in the Tanjore District. During the year the work was carried out in sections as follows:—(1) Extension of Buckingham Canal from Vellar or Porto-Novo to Paravanoor. This section was undertaken in the South Arcot District as a relief work. In this section, which is 6½ miles long, the Executive Engineer, Cuddalore Division, reports that 28 furlongs have been excavated to within 4·3 of mean sea level, and that 3 furlongs of the west bank have been sloped down to within 2 feet of mean sea level. The approximate estimate amounts to Rupees 85,855, the expenditure against the above estimate in 1877-78 Rupees 5,555, and in 1878-79 Rupees 13,005, total expenditure Rupees 18,560. (2) Extension of Buckingham Canal from the Palar to Merkanam. An estimate amounting to Rupees 1,79,600 for this portion of the canal has been sanctioned and the work commenced on the 28th July 1878 and stopped on the 2nd January 1879. The length of this portion of the canal is 20⅝ miles; 3,200 running feet have been excavated to an average depth of 8 feet, 7,337 running feet to an average depth of 6 feet, and 2,376 running feet to an average depth of 3 feet. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 33,050. (3) Deepening the southern canal from Palar to Adyar. An estimate amounting to Rupees 84,980 for deepening this portion of the canal has been sanctioned. The work was commenced on the 27th August 1877 and stopped on the 2nd January 1879. Thirty-five miles of the canal were deepened to 4½ feet below mean sea level and widened to 20 feet at bottom. This portion of the canal is now in good order. About 5 miles, including the Palar river, remains to be done. The expenditure up to end of 1877-78

amounted to Rupees 31,320 and the expenditure in 1878-79 to Rupees 39,021, total expenditure Rupees 70,341. (4) Junction Canal from Adyar to Cooum river. The estimate for this section has not been sanctioned by Government; it amounts to Rupees 7,48,920. The expenditure up to 1877-78 was Rupees 6,12,156 and in 1878-79 Rupees 47,324, total expenditure Rupees 6,59,480. (5) Deepening northern canal from Madras basin to Pulicat. An estimate for this work has not been sanctioned by Government. It amounts to Rupees 65,500. The expenditure incurred up to 1877-78 amounts to Rupees 35,084 and in 1878-79 to Rupees 3,037, total expenditure Rupees 38,121. (6) New canal from Pulicat to Cusba. Excavation has been completed and the canal opened for navigation. An estimate, amounting to Rupees 3,20,000, for this portion of the canal is ready and will be incorporated with the estimates for other portions of the canal under recent orders. The expenditure up to 1877-78 was Rupees 1,48,172 and in 1878-79 Rupees 37,884, total expenditure Rupees 1,86,056. (7) Improving old canal from Cusba to Kistnapatam. This section of the canal was silted up very much and was for some time in the dry season of 1877 impassable. The worst places were cleared in 1877-78, and the canal re-opened to traffic. The work was continued in 1878-79 and great improvement made throughout the whole length of about 47 miles. The estimates for this section are nearly ready. Expenditure up to end of 1877-78 was Rupees 7,208, and in 1878-79 Rupees 63,520, total expenditure Rupees 70,728. (8) Extension of canal from Kistnapatam to the Pennar. An estimate amounting to Rupees 2,74,000 for this section has been sanctioned by Government. The work was commenced in 1875-76 and continued as a relief work during the past two years. It was opened to navigation in May 1877. There is a small quantity of work still to be done; a revised estimate is being prepared. The expenditure up to 1877-78 was Rupees 3,03,413 and in 1878-79 Rupees 60,126, total Rupees 3,63,539. (9) Extension of canal from Pennar to Kistna frontier. This work was ordered to be undertaken as a relief work in 1876. The whole length of this portion of the canal is 82 miles 5 furlongs and 68 yards. The work was commenced in December 1876 and was opened for navigation in January 1878. All the masonry works and a small quantity of earthwork and turfing remain to be done. The estimate, amounting to Rupees 17,90,000, was submitted on the 20th July 1878. The expenditure to the end of 1877-78 was Rupees 14,97,000 and in 1878-79 Rupees 2,89,098, total expenditure Rupees 17,86,118. The traffic on the canal for the year ending 31st December 1878 amounted to 268,902 tons, the ton mileage to 9,162,295 tons. Passengers carried 140,011 tons. Fees collected Rupees 52,282. *Coimbatore.*—It was intended that the road from Mettapolliem to Kullar should carry a line of railway, in addition

to the ordinary wheel traffic, and the necessary work was being carried out from famine funds; but after the stoppage of famine works it was decided to treat the line as a road only, and the work is being continued as a Provincial undertaking.

In the preceding summary of the chief works classed under Communications no mention has been made of the roads constructed from famine funds. They will receive notice in a separate Administration Report which will shortly issue.

Provincial, Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Under the head of Provincial, Miscellaneous Public Improvements no works call for notice.

Special, Civil buildings.

Under the head of Special, Civil Buildings it is alone necessary to notice that in Nellore the school-house at Ongole was almost completed. In the Presidency a chemical laboratory was added to the Government School of Agriculture at the Saidapet Farm and the work satisfactorily completed by contract. In Tinnevelly the progress up to date on the new jail at Palamcottah is as follows—(1) the main building is about half completed; (2) four male wards are raised to embankment level; (3) workshop shed completed except pointing; (4) boys' ward and store-house finished.

Special, Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Under Special, Miscellaneous Public Improvements the lighthouse at Vakalapudi in the Godavari District has been completed and has been in use for some months.

Workshops.

In the Dowlaishvaram workshop the total expenditure during the year 1878-79 was Rupees 97,043, of which (1) Rupees 57,835 was for new works, and (2) Rupees 19,688 was for repairs; (3) the value of work done for private parties amounted to Rupees 3,780, and (4) the expenditure on workshop stores and sundries amounted to Rupees 16,640. The charge for establishment was Rupees 14,463, being 17 per cent. on the value of work turned out, not including stores and purchases. The recoveries by bills during the year amounted to Rupees 49,100. The operations of the Bezwada workshops during the year were chiefly making punts, ballacuts, boats, and lock gates, also executing usual repairs to floating plant.

Presidency Public Works Stores and Workshops

Up to 31st March 1878 all stores were held and maintained under three separate heads of service, viz., "Imperial, Roads and Buildings," "Irrigation" and "Provincial;" but they were ordered to be classed as "Provincial" from the 1st of April 1878. This order has been carried out and has worked well. All stores being issued on payment, the complete system of storekeeping has also been much simplified under instructions from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts. The year opened with stock in hand to the value of 2,88,749 and the receipts from all services amounted to Rupees

Rupees 14,262-8-8, making a total of Rupees 3,03,011-8-8. The issues amounted to Rupees 55,097-5-3, leaving a balance of stock in store on the 31st March 1879 amounting in value to Rupees 2,47,914-3-5 or Rupees 40,835 less than the opening balance. The amount received from the treasury for carrying on the operations of the shops for the year 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 1,71,000, and the value of stores, &c., received from Public, &c., Departments to Rupees 59,953, making a total of Rupees 2,30,953, to cover which payments and adjustments to the extent of Rupees 2,61,953 were made, being Rupees 31,000 more than the advance received. The works carried out by the shops were as usual numerous and various. Under the new organization of the Public Works Department the Public Works Stores and Workshops have been placed under the immediate orders of the Chief Engineer. By this arrangement the work of the Store Department has been greatly facilitated and much time and correspondence saved.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION.

(*a.*) *General.*

The following notice relates to the official year 1878-79.

Sources from which funds are obtained for irrigation works and the classification of works.

The funds annually assigned by the Government for irrigation works are either a part of the loans contracted by the Government of India, or of the ordinary revenue of the country; the former being called Imperial Productive and the latter Imperial Ordinary Funds. The following revised classification of outlay, prescribed by the Government of India has been adopted in supersession of the system of classification previously in force:—I, Capital Productive Public Works (formerly called "Capital Extraordinary"); II, Ordinary Public Works (formerly called "Capital Ordinary"); III, Ordinary Productive Public Works (formerly called "Revenue"); IV, Capital Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but which are not classed as Productive. (These were formerly included under "Capital Ordinary"); V, Revenue Works of the same class; VI, Agricultural and Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept. (These were formerly called "Ordinary Agricultural"). Outlay under the first head is wholly provided for from Imperial Productive or Loan Funds, while that under all other heads is met from Ordinary Funds.

The following systems were classed under head No. I or Capital Productive Public Works during the year: Godavari Delta System, Kistna Delta System, Penner Anicut System, Pelandorai Anicut System, Cauvery Delta System, Srivaikuntham Anicut System.

Under head No. II or Ordinary Public Works are comprised works in connection with the systems classed as Productive Public Works

sanctioned on Capital account and charged against the surplus revenue of the country.

Under head No. III or Ordinary Productive Public Works are included—1st, Extensions and improvements to existing works, at a cost not exceeding Rupees 2,500 each, in connection with the six systems classed as Productive Public Works; 2nd, Maintenance and repairs of those systems.

Under head IV or Capital Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but which are not classed as Productive, are comprised works connected with the Chembrambaukum Tank System and the Palar Anicut System.

Under head No. V or Revenue Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but which are not classed as Productive, are included—1st, Revenue extensions and improvements, and 2nd, Maintenance and repairs, in connection with the systems included in the preceding head. For all of the eight systems named above under heads No. I and IV quasi-commercial accounts of Capital and Revenue are maintained in order to ascertain what percentage of revenue they yield on their capital outlay.

Under head No. VI are comprised all works other than the eight systems for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The reason of their exclusion from this system of accounts is not necessarily that they are unremunerative, but that no such exact conclusion can, from their circumstances, be arrived at as to make it desirable to prepare for them the elaborate accounts prescribed for the exhibition of the financial results of the systems of irrigation works on which large sums have been expended. It is however intended to maintain for these works a simpler system of accounts, viz., a continuous record of expenditure under Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Suspense Account, for all individual irrigation works on which outlay of any importance has been or may in the future be made; and by groups, under the same heads, for all other works yielding direct revenue which are naturally comprised under the following descriptions, viz.: A, Irrigation works supplied by rivers and streams; B, Groups of rain-fed tanks; C, Isolated tanks; D, Miscellaneous irrigation works, including spring channels, ponds, wells, &c.

(*b.*) *Outlay.*

Departmental heads. Establishment. Tools and Plant.

In addition to the expenditure on Original Works and Repairs for which the Irrigation Department is responsible, and which it is considered desirable for administrative reasons to classify separately, there is outlay in other directions. These other heads of account are for the establishment employed on duties of supervision and direction and for tools and plant used in carrying on the works. The Irrigation

Branch is charged with a fixed percentage (25 per cent. on grant or outlay, whichever is the greater) for general establishment. From 1st April 1878 the Irrigation Branch has been similarly charged with a fixed percentage at 2½ per cent. (on the grant or outlay, whichever may be greater) for general plant provided from Provincial Funds. This arrangement would be unobjectionable under normal conditions of expenditure; but when, as is now often the case, grants are not available for expenditure, or orders suddenly curtailing expenditure are issued, the establishment and other charges become excessive.

The following is a statement of outlay as compared with final grants during the year 1878-79 :— Statement of Grants and Outlay.

Irrigation Outlay.

	Original Grant.	Revised Grant before the Restrictive Orders.	Final Grant under the Restrictive Orders.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Capital Productive Works—				
Works	4,46,606	4,41,393	1,61,882	1,07,858
Establishment, &c.	1,03,394	1,08,607	3,891	84,926
Total ...	5,50,000	5,50,000	1,65,673	1,92,784
II. Ordinary Public Works—				
Works	25,603	30,749	7,366	58,733
Establishment, &c.	35,039	28,837	10,449	30,113
Total ...	60,642	59,586	17,815	88,846
III. Ordinary Productive Public Works—				
Extensions and improvements, maintenance and repairs.	4,30,510	4,30,510	4,47,225	4,35,940
Establishment, &c.	2,92,385	2,87,281	2,68,333	2,72,893
Total ...	7,22,895	7,17,791	7,15,558	7,08,833
IV. Capital Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but not classed as Productive—				
Works	74,349	4,349	2,79,978	5,061
Establishment, &c.	71,197	1,306	1,08,251	1,889
State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works.	9,743	8,743	5,900	5,860
Total ...	15,289	14,398	3,94,129	12,810
V. Revenue Works—				
Extensions and improvements, maintenance and repairs.	49,800	49,800	5,579	8,396
Establishment, &c.	17,214	18,357	5,157	6,760
Total ...	67,014	67,157	10,736	15,156
IV. Agricultural and Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept—				
Original Works and Repairs	13,28,006	13,28,006	12,91,854	8,92,970
Establishment, &c.	4,26,154	4,32,062	4,83,357	3,97,475
Refund to Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.	...	1,86,000	...	...
Total ...	17,54,160	19,46,068	17,75,211	12,90,445
Grand Total ...	31,70,000	33,56,000	30,79,222	23,08,874

N.B.—The final grants include normal value of work done from Famine Funds as well as the expenditure from Public Works Budget Grants up to 31st December 1878. But the outlay includes only the latter and so much of the former as had been adjusted by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts on 30th July 1879, the latest date on which figures were available.

The system in force in the previous year, under which the ordinary operations of the Public Works Department were more or less subordinated to the special arrangements made to meet the requirements of the famine, was continued during the year under review; and, as the famine began to abate, the distinction between Budget and Famine Works, which had been abolished in the previous year, was again revived from 1st April 1878, at first in the following districts, viz.: Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and afterwards in the remaining districts, as they passed out of the famine category.

All relief works were stopped towards the end of December 1878. Simultaneously with their cessation it was deemed requisite owing to financial exigencies to arrest the expenditure on all budget works except those considered emergent, and a grant of Rupees 3½ lakhs, exclusive of establishment, was assigned for expenditure on them during the last three months of the year. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation was at the same time directed to have the budget estimates recast to include the actual expenditure up to 31st December 1878, the normal value of work done from Famine Funds, and the grants for the last three months of 3½ lakhs above mentioned. The original budget grants were thus reduced to correspond with the actual budget expenditure up to 31st December 1878 *plus* the grants for the last three months, and the revised budget for the year was prepared accordingly. No comparison can under these circumstances be fairly instituted between grants and outlay, especially as the latter, as shown in the foregoing table, does not include all the expenditure from Famine Funds, though the former comprises the expenditure incurred from budget grants as well as the normal value of work done from Famine Funds.

The details of outlay under each head will be found in Statement No. II printed in the Special Appendix to this volume.

Several accidents occurred during the year, the most serious being the destruction of the head sluice of the Main Canal, Godavari Delta. No lives were lost, but a decrease of revenue amounting to Rupees 11,000 resulted. Within 15 days of the accident the supply to the canal was again under control.

(*c.*) *Receipts.*

Revenue in 1877-78.

The revenue dependent on the works existing throughout the Presidency which collect, store, and distribute water for irrigation is very considerable. The revenue from irrigated land amounted in 1877-78, the latest year for which the accounts are compiled, to Rupees 2,07,08,603. Although no change has been made in the administrative system, the following method of calculating the revenue due to irrigation has been prescribed by the Government of India during the

year under review :—(*a*) Where the land tax and water rate are distinct, as in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas, the water rate *minus* any remissions of land tax and water rate should be taken as revenue due to irrigation. (*b*) In settled districts, in which land tax and water tax are consolidated, the difference between dry and wet assessments should be taken as irrigation revenue. (*c*) In unsettled districts, where land tax and water rate are consolidated, the process used in assessing tirwajasty should be adopted. (*d*) A fixed rate of Rupees 4 an acre may be taken as regards the Cauvery Delta for the present. (*e*) In calculating the profits due to irrigation works the land tax of such lands as would not have been brought under cultivation but for the existence of the works may be omitted from consideration. These suggestions having been referred for the opinion of the Board of Revenue and the Director of Revenue Settlement, the former replied that the tax on the lands under the Cauvery may be fixed at $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees per acre, and the difference between this and the consolidated assessment may be taken for irrigation revenue. In other respects the Board agree with the Government of India. The revenue accounts of the Kistna and Godavari Deltas have been prepared and laid before Government.

Financial statement.

For five out of the eight systems approximate accounts were prepared in 1876, and the following abstract shows the results :—

Latest Year included in this Account.	Name of System of Irrigation.	Capital Outlay		Revenue Receipts		Working Expenses	
		During the Year.	To end of the Year.	During the Year.	To end of the Year.	During the Year.	To end of the Year.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75 ...	Godavari Delta.	4,41,940	69,10,549	16,23,310	2,29,66,885	1,54,751	54,98,671
1874-75 ...	Kistna do. ...	1,56,374	44,93,902	8,90,598	92,16,261	1,94,905	23,50,046
1873-74 ...	Cauvery do. ...	49,844	13,39,641	11,60,713	2,61,75,721	11,204	47,12,266
1872-73 ...	Palar Anicut ...	538	10,83,714	21,022	11,47,651	10,124	41,149
1874-75 ...	Srivaikuntham Anicut.	65,708	10,60,597	38,779	62,928	*	*
	Total ...	7,14,404	148,88,403	37,34,422	5,95,69,446	3,70,984	1,26,02,132

Latest Year included in this Account.	Name of System of Irrigation.	Net Revenue		Charges for Interest		Difference between Net Revenue and Charges for Interest		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		During the Year.	To end of the Year.	During the Year.	To end of the Year.	During the Year.	To end of the Year.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1874-75 ...	Godavari Delta.	14,68,559	1,74,68,216	3,10,974	46,98,602	11,57,585	1,27,69,614	21·25
1874-75 ...	Kistna do. ...	6,95,693	68,66,215	2,02,226	26,46,665	4,93,467	42,19,553	15·48
1873-74 ...	Cauvery do. ...	11,49,509	2,14,63,455	60,284	11,84,754	10,89,225	2,02,78,701	85·81
1872-73 ...	Palar Anicut ...	10,898	11,06,502	48,767	6,26,885	37,869	4,79,617	1·01
1874-75 ...	Srivaikuntham Anicut.	38,779	62,928	47,727	1,94,236	8,948	1,31,308	3·65
	Total ...	33,63,438	4,69,67,316	6,69,978	93,51,142	26,93,460	3,76,16,174	22·59

Later revenue information for some of the systems has been furnished by the Revenue Department, but the accounts have not yet been submitted by the Account Department.

Charges and revenue of the Irrigation system.

The following statement compares approximately the outlay during the year with the revenue of the previous year for each of the eight systems for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :—

Names of Systems.	Charges, 1878-79.					Area irrigated in 1877-78.	Revenue dependent on Irrigation, 1877-78.
	Extensions and Improvements.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	ACRES.	RS.
Godavari Delta System	5,321	1,47,023	1,00,104	18,963	2,71,411	592,548	25,79,965
Kistna do.	2,022	1,09,745	63,756	10,779	1,86,272	259,409	11,06,812
Penner Anicut System	1,138	24,971	12,549	805	39,463	55,306	2,45,083
Pelandorai Anicut System	...	24,200	9,009	746	33,955	*	*
Cauvery Delta System	7,657	65,097	32,821	2,182	1,05,757	794,722	34,21,299
Srivaikuntham Anicut System ...	4,937	45,859	19,613	1,566	71,975	34,255	1,62,199
Chembrambakam Tank	439	3,724	2,150	128	6,441	14,371	62,073
Palar Anicut System	1,158	3,075	4,351	131	8,715	29,599	1,63,432
Total ...	22,672	4,21,664	2,44,353	35,300	7,23,989	1,780,210	77,34,863

Names of Systems.	Receipts, 1877-78.			Difference between Columns 6 and 11.	Capital Outlay to end of 1878-79.	Percentage of Repairs on Revenue.
	Increased Revenue due to the System.	Receipts collected by Public Works Department.	Total.			
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Godavari Delta System	17,73,080	61,115	18,34,195	15,62,784	81,22,087	5·70
Kistna do.	8,57,888	21,306	8,79,194	6,92,922	49,07,857	9·91
Penner Anicut System	1,38,806	37	1,38,843	99,380	14,12,460	10·19
Pelandorai Anicut System	*	...	...	...	2,71,889	...
Cauvery Delta System	6,98,257	3,031	7,01,288	5,95,531	13,75,824	1·84
Srivaikuntham Anicut System ...	44,873	1,147	46,020	— 25,955	11,83,053	28·27
Chembrambakam Tank	28,524	86	28,610	22,169	5,62,607	6·00
Palar Anicut System	93,872	7	93,879	85,164	12,69,956	1·88
Total ...	36,35,300	86,729	37,22,029	30,31,995	1,91,05,733	5·45

The total net receipts of the seven systems exclusive of the Srivaikuntham Anicut System are 16 per cent. on the total capital laid out upon them.

Charges and revenue of irrigation works other than the eight systems.

The following statement compares the outlay during the year with the revenue of the previous year, by districts, for all works other than the eight systems :—

* Information not available.

$$\text{Column 14} = \frac{\text{Column 3} \times 100}{\text{Column 8.}}$$

Districts.	Charges for 1878-79.					Number of Works.		Area irrigated, 1877-78.	Receipts, 1877-78.			Percentage of Repairs on Revenue.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Tanks (approximate number).	Weir across rivers and streams (approximate number).		Wet Assessment.	Receipts collected in Public Works Department.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	1,123	24,421	11,595	843	37,982	2,479	3	301,113	4,99,235	18	4,99,253	8·49
Vizagapatam	622	4,561	3,392	171	8,746	2,083	13	160,757	2,89,046	5	2,89,051	2·56
Godavari	6,865	31,676	20,085	1,599	60,225	3,126	5	119,878	1,06,889	315	1,07,204	29·63
Kistna	2,017	8,289	7,786	580	18,672	657	1	28,676	1,10,747	148	1,10,895	7·48
Nellore	5,617	29,984	14,034	1,231	50,866	756	7	181,717	7,71,159	16	7,71,175	3·88
Cuddapah	14,968	25,572	15,144	1,337	57,021	5,201	...	216,327	8,61,917	205	8,62,122	2·96
Kurnool	4,335	16,547	7,815	691	29,438	309	49	49,623	2,21,339	104	2,21,443	7·47
Bellary	3,623	10,462	6,005	465	20,555	850	25	186,704	8,14,290	...	8,14,290	1·28
Presidency	11,410	—11,139	100	729	1,100	8	...	...	...	111	111	...
Chingleput	7,914	26,949	16,084	1,227	52,174	3,167	7	401,884	11,60,826	—10,522	11,50,304	2·32
North Arcot	3,721	17,428	8,631	638	30,418	3,056	4	231,345	10,45,543	197	10,45,740	1·66
South Arcot	5,845	47,801	24,282	1,822	79,750	3,495	184	361,513	17,12,308	1,207	17,13,515	2·79
Salem	2,812	24,798	10,206	911	38,727	1,510	217	111,836	5,05,942	1,156	5,07,098	4·90
Coimbatore	1,03,714	1,12,567	80,035	7,135	3,03,451	181	68	107,290	6,28,172	1,669	6,29,841	17·92
Tanjore	—24	60,233	24,616	2,139	86,964	843	...	152,270	3,43,719	3,113	3,46,832	17·52
Trichinopoly	1,463	80,740	33,537	2,712	1,18,452	1,676	95	207,817	7,98,495	4,437	8,02,932	10·11
Madura	2,859	80,020	32,674	2,734	1,18,287	11,586	373	170,762	6,18,397	...	6,18,397	12·94
Tinnevelly	9,868	1,11,221	49,481	4,105	1,74,675	2,322	78	182,744	13,15,547	838	13,16,385	8·45
Malabar	...	2,038	837	67	2,942	No return.		385,963	11,60,711	...	11,60,711	0·71
Total ...	1,88,802	7,04,168	3,66,339	31,136	12,90,445	43,305	1,129	3,558,219	1,29,64,182	3,017	1,29,67,199	5·43

Navigation receipts and traffic by Canal.

Of receipts realised at present in the Public Works Department the only portions meriting notice are those attributable to the navigation of canals in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas. Licenses to ply on these canals are issued to boat-owners, the present rates being Rupees 2 and 1 in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas respectively per ton per annum for cargo boats, and from 3 to 6 annas for every square foot of deck space for passenger boats.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of collections from this source during the year, as also some of the main facts connected with the traffic on this important system of canals :—

		Godavari District.	
(1) Number of passenger boats licensed, 1878.		112	
(2) Number of cargo boats licensed, 1878.		954	
(3) Register tonnage cargo boats, 1878.		20,558	
(4) Rafts passed through head lock, 1878.		3,905	
(5) Number of boat trips, 1878...		15,552	—Number of lockages divided by number of locks, so that trips made to and fro on level reaches without passing through a lock are not taken into account.
(6) Tonnage, 1878		327,471	—The sum of the number of tons of laden boats registered at each lock divided by number of locks on the canal.
(7) Ton mileage, 1878		6,870,196	—Register of tonnage of all laden boats passing through locks multiplied in each case by number of miles in reach above or below lock, according to direction in which the boat passed.
(8) Value of cargoes, 1878 ...	Rs.	283,53,124	—Arbitrary valuation.
(9) Navigation receipts, 1878 ...	,,	53,386	
		Kistna District.	
(1) Number of passenger boats licensed, 1878.		Information not received.	
(2) Number of cargo boats licensed, 1878.		Do.	
(3) Register tonnage of cargo boats, 1878.		Do.	
(4) Rafts passed through head lock, 1878.		...	
(5) Number of boat trips, 1878..		2,876	
(6) Tonnage, 1878		35,473	
(7) Ton mileage, 1878		1,727,938	
(8) Value of cargoes, 1878 ...	Rs.	42,86,405	
(9) Navigation receipts, 1878 ...	,,	...	

The charge for cargo boat licenses in the Godavari District was raised from 1st January 1878 from 1 rupee to 2 rupees a ton, and it is in contemplation to raise it in the Kistna when the navigation has been improved. At present the charges for navigation, maintenance, and establishment are in excess of the receipts from traffic.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

(*a.*) *General.*

Railway Conference.

For the official year 1878-79, the Conference of Railway delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th February, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India, and held six meetings. The Agent of the Madras Railway was the only delegate from this Presidency. The primary object of the Conference was to lay down rules for the interchange of rolling-stock between all connected railways. Twenty-two rules were framed and passed; and a resolution was recorded to the effect that these rules, with the approval of the several Boards of Directors, should come into force on the 1st September 1879. The following questions also were discussed:—(1) the want of a revised set of rules and regulations for all Indian railways; (2) the establishment of provident funds for railway employés; (3) the subject of technical and industrial education for the children of railway employés; (4) the draft Railway Bill then under the consideration of the Select Committee.

Adaptation of railway bridges to military purposes.

A report having been called for by the Government of India as to the facilities offered by the large bridges in this Presidency for the crossing of troops and guns, a statement was prepared and submitted to Government. From the information thus embodied, it appears that only six large railway bridges could with advantage be thrown open to the public. Detailed estimates of the cost of adapting these bridges and of working the traffic are under preparation.

Standard of weight in use on railways in this Presidency.

The Government of India having in 1875 directed that the Indian maund of 40 seers, of 80 tolas weight to each seer, equivalent to 82⅔ lb. approximately, should be the prescribed weight for all railway transactions, recently requested information as to the practice in this Presidency. On inquiry it was found that on the Madras Railway the maund is equivalent to 82 lb. and the seer to 2 lb.; while on the South Indian Railway the ton is calculated at 27 standard maunds. The Government of Madras recently ruled that all weighing-machines should be altered so as to be in accordance with the standard fixed by the Government of India.

Carriage of troops, &c.

The Railway Companies in this Presidency have agreed to charge for special troop trains 5 annas per vehicle per mile for a minimum number of twenty vehicles.

(*b.*) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open mileage is now recorded at 814¾ miles of single, and 42½ of double line; a recomputation of the open mileage having resulted in the figure 857 being adopted for the statistical returns, instead of 858 as hitherto.

Capital expenditure.

The capital expenditure up to the 31st March 1879 was Rupees 10,93,64,593 (£10,025,088), being at the rate of Rupees 1,27,613 (£11,698) per mile. The value of stores in stock on the 31st March 1879, including stores in transit (Rupees 66,853), was Rupees 52,20,045. The total capital expenditure, including stores, was up to the same date Rupees 11,45,84,638 (£10,503,592). The capital expenditure during the year was Rupees 5,59,555; but, owing to a credit on account of the sale of rolling-stock to State Railways (Rupees 6,17,599), to a refund of the cost of the earthwork done by famine labor for doubling the line from Umbathoor to Arkonam (Rupees 78,111), and to some minor receipts (Rupees 189), the nett result for the year exhibits a credit to capital of Rupees 1,36,344. The expenditure for the year includes a debit of Rupees 1,43,201 on account of the cost of doubling the line from Perambur to Umbathoor, originally charged to revenue for the purposes of the harbour traffic, but now transferred to capital.

Dividend.

The nett profits of the official year were Rupees 15,95,336, giving a dividend at the rate of 1·4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company up to the 31st December 1878 amounted to £8,674,206, and the nett profits for the same period to £3,856,193; leaving a balance of £4,818,013 to be met from the revenues of the country in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The nett cost of land for this Company is estimated at 18 lakhs of rupees.

Condition of way and works.

The permanent-way has been fully maintained. No flood accident occurred during the year. Two additional masonry works have been built, the iron work of certain others has been strengthened and stiffened, the completion of the Cheyar bridge has progressed satisfactorily, and the substitution of pots for timber sleepers on the West Coast, and of the new pattern for the existing permanent-way on bridges, has been steadily pushed forward. Additions have been made to staff quarters and to the station accommodation for Europeans; but additional outlay is needed for the accommodation of the subordinate staff at up-country stations. The Government sanction to this expenditure is withheld, pending the consent of the Company to pay rent for the building sites.

The education of the children of employés.

A new school is under construction at Jollarpet, and proposals have gone forward for similar buildings at Cuddapah and Gooty, in order to further the elementary education of the younger children of railway employés.

Electrical intercommunication on trains.

In the month of November 1878 the application of Winter's system of electrical intercommunication on trains, in lieu of introducing the cord and bell system, was sanctioned, conditionally on its being applied

to all mail trains by the 1st January following. The following table illustrates the working of the system :—

—	January 1879.	February.	March and April.	For the four months.
Total mileage of mail and day passenger trains, deducting trains to which unfitted engines have been attached.	46,794	49,074	107,871	203,739
Mileage of mail and day passenger trains with complete communication.	45,083	48,362	106,777	200,222
Percentage of interruption	3·66	1·46	1·02	1·73

The causes of failure now remaining are—(1) the liability to breakage of the glass battery cells: this cause of failure will disappear when the new batteries arrive from England; (2) carelessness of porters in fixing the bridging ropes to unfitted vehicles; (3) breakage of the temporary coupling between engine and tender: this cause will disappear on completion of the permanent couplings.

Block system.

During the year under review the main line from Guntakul to the north and the Bellary branch have been continuously worked on this system. During the half-year ending December 1878 there were eight interruptions to block working. During the year two extra wires were erected on existing posts between Royapuram and the Central Station, and telephonic communication was established between the offices of the Agent and the Traffic Manager; but the arrangement has not proved a success.

Accidents.

The following table gives the numbers of accidents that have happened to trains during the last and the three preceding years :—

—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
1. Collision	6	9	18	4
2. Derailment	8	27	61	58
3. Fire	34	57	98	32
4. Running over cattle	41	38	76	45
5. Other causes	7	21	21	26
Total ...	96	152	274	165

All the collisions occurred at stations; chiefly during shunting. Two of them were serious. One derailment was caused by the fracture of an axle, and the others were chiefly due to carelessness in working points or in shunting. The decrease in the number of fires in trains is marked.

The numbers of persons killed and injured were as follow :—

—	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.								
From causes beyond their own control	...	...	11	13	3	10	...	1
From their own misconduct or want of caution	...	1	1	5	...	3	...	3
Total ...	...	1	12	18	3	13	...	4
Servants of the Company or of Contractors.								
From causes beyond their own control	...	2	1	...	3	3	...	...
From their own misconduct or want of caution	5	12	12	14	22	21	16	19
Total ...	5	14	13	14	25	24	16	19
Other Persons.								
Crossing at level crossings	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Trespassers, including suicide	2	...	5	1	31	11	10	2
Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Total ...	3	1	6	2	33	11	10	4
Grand Total ...	8	16	31	34	61	48	26	27

Train service.

But two interruptions occurred, and two alterations were made, in the train service during the year. 14·76 per cent. of all trains run were more or less late.

Rates and fares.

The following changes in rates and fares were introduced:—Cattle, carriages and palanquins were charged 3 annas per wagon load per mile in lieu of the former rates. The 2 pies fare was re-introduced on the 1st November 1878 on the sections where it had been discontinued since 1st August 1877; the mileage under this fare being thus restored from 207 to 654.

Trial stations.

During the year one trial station has been opened at Orampad.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results of the last five calendar years are compared in the following table:—

—	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	59,06,501	38,19,532	20,86,969	64·67	132·0
1875	64,29,753	45,18,602	19,11,151	70·29	143·7
1876	71,13,773	45,79,778	25,33,995	64·38	158·2
1877	100,35,295	59,47,402	40,87,893	59·26	224·3
1878	66,30,174	50,42,193	15,87,981	76·05	148·4

The earnings under coaching and goods were:—

—	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Per open Mile per Week.	Amount.	Per open Mile per Week.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	24,69,483	55·20	32,18,298	71·94	56,87,781
1875	24,65,993	55·12	37,58,441	84·01	62,24,434
1876	25,80,492	57·72	42,97,130	95·79	68,86,622
1877	26,99,426	60·33	70,87,341	158·42	97,86,767
1878	27,82,517	52·27	35,69,536	79·88	63,52,053

The train mileage and earnings per mile were:—

Years.	Mean Mileage worked.	Traffic Train Mileage.	Average number of Trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per Traffic Train Mile.		
				Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	858	1,925,473	3·074	3·067	1·983	1·084
1875	858	2,127,759	3·397	3·022	2·124	0·898
1876	858	2,333,450	3·715	3·048	1·963	1·085
1877	858	3,551,039	5·670	2·826	1·675	1·151
1878	857	2,165,546	3·446	3·076	2·339	0·737

The earnings under coaching show a slight improvement, to which the abnormal revenue from the movement of troops contributed. The receipts per train mile are about the same as during the pre-famine period; but the expenses per traffic train mile are greater, and the profits less, than in any previous year.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class and the corresponding receipts were as follow:— Coaching traffic.

Year.	Passengers.					Receipts.				
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth or Cooly Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth or Cooly Class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	14,747	52,258	2,111,892	569,806	2,748,703	1,25,783	1,14,843	16,21,021	2,32,017	20,93,664
1875	12,998	44,711	1,808,627	857,965	2,699,301	1,31,781	1,15,036	14,04,716	3,42,536	19,94,069
1876	12,486	39,747	1,735,411	973,872	2,761,516	1,53,216	1,27,980	14,58,189	4,22,545	21,61,930
1877	13,090	37,224	1,707,836	810,046	2,568,196	1,58,513	1,27,018	15,18,083	3,62,441	21,66,055
1878	13,737	41,275	2,144,997	440,612	2,640,621	1,62,532	1,37,991	17,05,894	1,82,473	21,88,890

The percentages of numbers and receipts were:—

Years.	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
1874	0·54	1·90	76·83	20·73	6·01	5·48	77·43	11·08
1875	0·48	1·66	66·82	31·04	6·61	5·77	70·44	17·18
1876	0·45	1·44	62·84	35·27	7·09	5·92	67·44	19·55
1877	0·51	1·45	66·50	31·54	7·32	5·86	70·09	16·73
1878	0·52	1·56	81·23	16·69	7·43	6·30	77·93	8·34

The other items of coaching traffic are compared in the following table :—

—	Troops and Police, including Military baggage and Horses.	Passengers' Luggage.	Carriage, Horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special Trains.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874	90,039	37,905	73,465	94,240	77,945
1875	1,74,550	41,256	85,164	1,05,891	61,883
1876	1,34,684	45,328	84,400	1,23,974	35,994
1877	1,84,670	88,358	87,420	1,24,836	45,321
1878	2,95,755	80,244	86,892	1,15,415	11,727

Goods traffic.

The receipts from each class of goods were :—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special	10,67,637	10,79,213	16,85,200	50,60,397	15,16,277
First Class	10,04,696	13,76,376	13,27,109	9,51,017	8,99,950
Second „	4,63,752	5,51,525	5,51,608	5,84,931	5,41,246
Third „	3,01,996	3,54,989	3,51,938	1,97,422	2,65,683
Fourth „	1,60,518	1,82,346	1,33,502	98,527	99,458
Fifth „	80,549	78,965	88,000	34,291	54,198
Total ...	30,79,148	36,22,514	41,37,357	69,16,585	33,73,812

The tonnage of goods in each class :—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Special	165,928	169,011	376,096	796,160	340,804
First Class	125,578	156,731	148,956	120,141	116,274
Second „	42,129	48,312	49,052	50,281	47,524
Third „	21,468	24,455	24,621	13,233	17,791
Fourth „	7,477	7,904	5,745	3,832	4,153
Fifth „	3,789	4,554	4,901	981	1,986
Total ...	366,369	410,967	609,371	984,628	528,532

The average receipts per ton per mile from each class :—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	PIES.	PIES.	PIES.	PIES.	PIES.
Special	7·88	7·55	7·72	7·65	7·52
First Class	10·53	10·24	10·00	9·47	9·53
Second „	13·17	13·17	12·43	12·35	12·50
Third „	16·80	16·75	16·49	17·00	16·39
Fourth „	21·94	21·78	21·56	21·79	21·36
Fifth „	30·67	30·87	30·29	33·45	25·94
Total ...	10·47	10·31	9·75	8·38	9·31

The work done in coaching and goods transport is shown in the following table :—

Years.	Passengers.			Goods.		
	Unit Mileage.	Passenger Miles per mean mile worked.	Average Mileage.	Ton Mileage.	Goods Ton Miles per mean mile worked.	Average Mileage.
1874	136,995,042	150,668	49·4	58,162,282	67,788	156·0
1875	135,894,734	158,385	49·7	68,626,132	79,984	165·2
1876	143,195,738	166,895	51·2	83,026,930	96,768	135·6
1877	142,549,608	166,142	53·4	159,902,322	186,366	161·4
1878	144,555,383	168,676	53·2	71,261,199	83,152	134·3

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follow with previous years :— Working expenses.

Years.	Expenses.					
	Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean Miles maintained from Revenue Funds.	Per Mean Mile maintained.	Amount.	Per Traffic Train Mile.	Per Engine Mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1874	12,23,188	832	1,470	12,94,559	10·757	8·172
1875	16,58,359	842	1,969	14,63,157	11·002	8·397
1876	13,74,101	858	1,602	16,22,563	11·126	8·389
1877	12,09,548	858	1,410	21,56,704	9·718	7·426
1878	12,64,737	857	1,476	16,77,206	12·449	8·633

Of the cost of the up-keep of the line during the year under review Rupees 3,65,769 may fairly be considered extraordinary expenditure. The ordinary expenditure works out to Rupees 1,044 per mile of open line. The locomotive expenses include several heavy items, legacies of the famine, which aggregate Rupees 30,925.

The expenditure in other departments is shown in the following table :—

Years.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and Wagon.		Traffic.		General Charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 Vehicle Miles.	Amount.	Per Traffic Train Mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
1874	2,54,316	9·007	5,91,917	4·919	3,91,691	63,861
1875	3,17,015	9·764	6,22,457	4·681	4,35,100	22,514
1876	3,93,135	11·086	6,65,182	4·561	4,50,192	74,605
1877	7,00,983	14·161	8,17,358	3·683	4,31,797	6,31,012
1878	6,29,227	18·765	8,34,932	6·198	4,54,453	1,81,619

The working expenses will, it is confidently expected, show a decrease in future years ; one result of the expenditure forced upon the Company by the famine has been to greatly increase the efficiency and capacity for work of the line, but the proportion borne by the working expenses to the earnings can never compare with that on the Northern Railways until the districts served by the line provide work for it more nearly approaching its carrying capacity than is the case at present.

(*c.*)—*South Indian Railway.*

At the end of last official year 605½ miles were open for traffic. Open mileage. During the year under review the section between Porto-Novo and Chilambaram was open to the public (on the 1st October 1878), adding 6¾ miles to the open line. The open mileage on the 31st March 1879 was therefore 612¼, leaving 4¾ miles to complete through communication between Madras and Tuticorin. For the opening of this remaining portion the 1st July 1879 has been fixed. The Arconum-

Conjeveram Section on the 3½ feet gauge was converted to the metre gauge during July 1878. Preparations were made for converting the remaining section of the 5½ feet gauge between Trichinopoly and Erode to the metre gauge. The branch 16½ miles in length from Villapuram to connect with the Pondicherry Railway at the east bank of the river Gingi was commenced.

Capital expenditure.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to the 31st March 1879 was Rupees 3,89,22,846 (£3,730,106), being at the rate of Rupees 63,547 (£6,090) per mile. The value of stores in stock on the 31st March 1879 was Rupees 36,71,899. The total capital expenditure, including line under construction and stores, was, up to the same date, Rupees 4,29,98,992 (£4,120,737). The capital expenditure during the year 1878-79 was Rupees 11,02,065. There was no abnormal expenditure.

Dividend.

The nett profits of the official year were Rupees 8,33,333, being at the rate of 1·9 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest, from the formation of the Company up to the 31st December 1878, amounted to £2,005,971; and the nett profits for the same period to £777,496; leaving a balance of £1,228,475 to be met from the revenues of the country, in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The cost of land for this Company is now estimated at 20¼ lakhs of rupees.

Condition of way and works.

During the year under review 11½ miles only were under construction. On the line between Porto-Novo and Chilambaram, opened for public traffic on the 1st October 1878, are situated two large bridges; the Vellar bridge, consisting of four openings of 150 feet each; and a single 100 feet opening over the old course of the same river. In addition to these the large bridges on other portions of the open line over the Palar, Ponnar, and Paravanar were passed for full speed traffic after having been satisfactorily tested. The minor additional waterways and protective works, the necessity for which was established by the floods of 1877, have been for the most part provided during the year. The estimates for these works amounted to Rupees 3,05,344 for the southern extension, and Rupees 76,031 for the northern. The works finished give a total additional waterway of 466 feet. About 500 lineal feet have yet to be completed; three sidings leading to quarries have been already laid in at the 54th, the 261st, and the 393rd miles; and it is believed that a fourth siding is about to be opened in the 129th mile. These sidings will expedite the supply of material for bridge floors and ballast, and will probably help to develope a stone trade. The points and crossings have been much improved during the year. The development of traffic has called for material additions to the station accommodations provided in the first instance, and estimates amounting to Rupees 3,28,695 have been sanctioned under this head.

The water-supply at certain stations is still defective. Water-supply.

During the year the following additional rolling-stock has been placed upon the line :— Rolling-stock.

Locomotives	20
Composite carriages	3
First-class do.	2
Second-class do.	2
Third-class do.	15
Passenger brake-vans	5
Horse box	1
Goods brake-van	1
Covered goods wagons	88
Timber truck	1
High sided open trucks	11

Of the broad-gauge stock 11 coaching and 50 goods vehicles were sold to State Railways.

During the year under review the conversion of the gauge from 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 3⅜ inches on the Arkonam-Conjeveram section (18 miles) was carried out. The work was commenced on the morning of the 12th and completed by the evening of the 14th of July 1878. Conversions and extensions.

During the year 1878 the number of accidents, exclusive of "fires" and "cattle run over" was 166 as follows :— Accidents.

Collisions	6
Derailments	68
Gates run through	7
Injuries to servants	31
Do. to others	4
Defects in rolling-stock	19
Breaches in the line	4
Failure of couplings	5
Obstructions on line	5
Deaths of passengers	7
Miscellaneous	10
Total ...	166

The general results for the last five calendar years may be thus compared :— Financial results.

—	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Nett Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1874	9,69,746	5,89,678	3,80,068	60·81	100·1
1875	10,78,481	5,19,400	5,59,081	48·16	94·8
1876	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	53·27	89·8
1877	32,33,246	16,45,026	15,88,220	50·88	106·9
1878	32,33,140	21,55,033	10,78,107	66·65	101·2

The nett profits for the calendar year 1878 are at the rate of 2·5 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure.

The earnings under coaching and goods were as follow :—

Years.	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Per open Mile per Week.	Amount.	Per open Mile per Week.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	5,89,217	55·67	4,04,238	41·74	9,43,455
1875	5,65,864	49·72	4,63,239	40·71	10,29,103
1876	11,83,325	53·38	7,18,132	32·39	19,01,457
1877	15,96,193	52·78	15,14,783	50·09	31,10,976
1878	19,06,087	60·22	12,26,495	38·75	31,32,582

The train mileage and earnings per mile compare as follow :—

Year.	Mean Mileage worked.	Traffic Train Mileage.	Average Number of Trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per Traffic Train Mile.		
				Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Profits.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	185¾	315,460	2·326	3·074	1·869	1·205
1875	218¼	345,054	2·166	3·125	1·505	1·620
1876	424	596,540	1·922	3·337	1·778	1·559
1877	580	1,136,374	2·684	2·846	1·448	1·398
1878	607	1,174,309	2·650	2·753	1·836	0·917

The numbers of passengers carried in each class (exclusive of troops and police) and the corresponding receipts were as follow :—

Years.	Passengers.				Receipts.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	2,706	15,088	1,493,870	1,511,664	7,561	14,159	4,86,092	5,07,812
1875	3,564	23,744	1,520,956	1,548,264	9,381	16,482	4,93,584	5,19,447
1876	8,483	67,820	2,732,806	2,809,109	18,936	37,277	10,62,932	11,19,165
1877	11,738	130,161	3,868,491	4,010,390	23,007	68,145	14,06,991	14,98,143
1878	15,191	125,994	4,855,592	4,996,777	29,116	70,409	17,05,974	18,05,949

The percentages of numbers and receipts thus work out :—

Years.	Numbers.			Receipts.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1874	0·18	1·00	98·82	1·49	2·79	95·72
1875	0·23	1·53	98·24	1·81	3·17	95·02
1876	0·30	2·41	97·29	1·69	3·33	94·98
1877	0·29	3·24	96·47	1·54	4·55	93·91
1878	0·30	2·52	97·18	1·61	3·90	94·49

The other items of coaching traffic thus compare :—

Years.	Troops and Police, including Military Baggage and Horses.	Passengers' Luggage.	Carriages, Horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special Trains.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874	3,346	4,035	5,056	13,470	5,425
1875	10,321	4,918	7,901	17,229	5,942
1876	8,294	8,571	11,461	31,065	4,508
1877	24,123	15,043	13,238	38,813	6,397
1878	20,593	22,205	16,386	36,245	4,543

The receipts from each class of goods were—

——	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special	93,924	1,05,259	3,75,490	13,27,162	10,52,160
First Class	2,50,820	2,90,525	2,91,453	1,28,561	1,04,729
Second Class	860	112	...	...	...
Third Class	804	31	...	...	...
Fourth Class	6,188	15,812	15,948	17,964	21,877
Fifth Class	2,604	766	2,829	5,663	9,977
Total ...	3,55,200	4,12,505	6,85,720	14,79,350	11,88,743

The tonnage of goods in each class was as follows:—

——	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Special	38,924	32,140	116,456	335,755	350,340
First Class	67,724	74,689	64,103	37,857	15,689
Second Class	238	164	...	...	...
Third Class	140	16	...	...	...
Fourth Class	574	1,373	1,649	1,502	2,565
Fifth Class	214	77	106	126	738
Total ...	107,814	108,359	182,134	375,240	369,332

The average receipts per ton per mile in each class were—

——	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	PIES.	PIES.	PIES.	PIES.	PIES.
Special	7·772	8·029	8·162	8·083	8·515
First Class	12·049	11·656	11·749	11·869	11·793
Second Class	14·934	17·583	...	...	...
Third Class	18·434	19·200	...	...	...
Fourth Class	24·803	23·765	22·439	23·920	23·609
Fifth Class	39·309	47·953	52·571	53·618	52·193
Total ...	10·661	10·652	9·581	8·410	8·900

The work done by the railway in transporting passengers and goods is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Passengers.			Goods.		
	Unit Mileage.	Passenger Miles per mean mile worked.	Average Mileage.	Ton Mileage.	Goods Ton Miles per mean mile worked.	Average Mileage.
1874	48,641,040	261,863	32·09	7,694,127	41,422	62·96
1875	48,577,188	222,576	31·18	8,767,189	40,171	72·31
1876	102,698,914	242,214	36·40	14,540,964	34,295	75·45
1877	153,687,506	264,978	37·89	34,636,940	69,719	89·49
1878	178,210,255	293,592	35·43	26,708,420	44,001	69·34

The expenditure under maintenance and on account of locomotive charges for the past five years is compared in the following table:—

Years.	Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.			Locomotive Expenses.	
	Amount.	Mean Miles maintained from Revenue Funds.	Cost per Mean Mile maintained from Revenue Funds.	Amount.	Per Traffic Train Mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.
1874	1,21,539	185	656·97	2,59,830	13·178
1875	80,332	185	434·23	2,25,402	10·452
1876	74,204	185	401·10	4,94,817	13·272
1877	1,79,287	217	826·21	7,53,062	10·612
1878	4,81,912	424	1,136·59	8,59,980	11·717

Abnormal expenditure amounting to Rupees 30,740 has been included under maintenance in the period under review, against which is to be set a recovery of Rupees 13,348 on account of stores returned to stock.

The increase in the locomotive charges appears to be due to increased train mileage and to heavy repairs to engines. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Years.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.		Traffic Expenses.		General Charges.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 Vehicle Miles.	Amount.	Per Traffic Train Mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1874	56,292	10·892	89,123	4·520	56,193	6,701
1875	29,516	4·972	1,08,700	5·040	71,800	3,650
1876	1,91,798	17·168	1,68,004	4·506	193,506	38,193
1877	1,31,154	6·285	2,75,617	3·881	1,59,686	1,46,220
1878	1,21,307	5·540	2,85,744	3·893	2,46,214	1,59,876

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates.

The total of the estimates sanctioned on account of the above Company at the beginning of the official year 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 1,28,38,216-10-7, of which the sum of Rupees 3,84,548 was on revenue account and the remainder for construction. There were sanctioned in 1878-79 estimates for—

	RS.
Navigation	35,020
Revenue account	59,460
Total ...	94,480

Navigation works and works carried out during the year.

The estimates sanctioned originally and during 1878-79 for navigation amounted to Rupees 4,30,534. These works were only commenced during the year under review. The expenditure to end of 1878-79 was Rupees 2,36,975. The starting of the navigation is likely to be

delayed for want of funds to meet the working expenses of the first year. The chief works carried out during the year from capital were the alterations of eleven calingulahs, the construction of a new calingulah at Pudur, enlargement of main canal, 6th section, distribution works, 6th section, and the works of navigation. The canal was closed on the 18th April and re-opened on the 10th May 1878. The miscellaneous collections up to 31st March 1878 amounted to Rupees 10,621-4-2 and those of the year to Rupees 1,628-5-10.

Expenditure in India.

The total cash expenditure and credits in India on all accounts during the year 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 5,83,961-8-9 and Rupees 7,45,404-6-4 respectively. The total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,69,05,675-13-2, including Home expenditure brought to account. The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 3,64,876-4-6. The sums drawn from the Government in India by the Company on capital account amounted to Rupees 92,29,840-10-8 to the close of 1878-79. No drafts were drawn during the year under review.

Areas irrigated and adjusted demand.

The areas supplied with water, and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts from the 30th June 1878 to the 30th June 1879 are shown below :—

	Kurnool.		Cuddapah.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Sugar, betel, cocoanuts, saffron, plantains, and other fruit trees.	29·28	344 0 2	27·80	333 9 7
Rice fields sown	748·17	4,317 11 7	0·96	5 12 2
Rice on bedded and bunded fields ...	5,929·19	28,284 3 2	5,448·19	27,097 9 1
Garden raggy, onions, chillies, sweet-potatoes, tobacco, maize, garden korra, indigo, and brinjals.	644·37	2,546 10 2	1,217·45	4,692 1 4
Cholum, field raggy, field korra, field tobacco, field chillies, cotton, gram, and oil-seeds.	57·92	113 13 8	34·97	65 10 0
Series of crops	...	...	10·1	60 0 11
First-class crop irrigated partly by the canal.	39·24	192 1 0	9·54	42 14 11
Second-class crop irrigated partly by the canal.	1·46	1 7 4	13·24	13 3 10
Irrigation after 1st January	815·18	1,890 15 10	3,253·16	6,623 3 4
Water supplied to store under special arrangements sanctioned in G.O., No. 3,009, dated 28th September 1877.	87·7	217 4 4	...	...
Kurnool town supply	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
Penalty	...	148 0 0	...	336 0 0
Total ...	8,351·88	42,056 3 3	10,010·32	39,270 1 2

Expenditure on maintenance compared with area of irrigation and revenue.

The charge for irrigation in Kurnool was on the average Rupees 4·54, in Cuddapah Rupees 3·88 per acre. The total expenditure on establishment and maintenance, &c., or that debited to revenue was Rupees 90,059-3-7. The cost per acre therefore was Rupees 4·90. The total revenue was Rupees 81,326-4-5 and the revenue charges were therefore 110·7 per cent. of revenue.

Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply.

The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

——	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total collection on account of irrigation and Kurnool town water-supply up to 31st March 1878.	2,97,191 7 11	1,36,069 13 6
Collection on the above account for the year 1878-79.	1,67,083 7 2	56,168 14 4
Total ...	4,64,274 15 1	1,92,238 11 10

Comparison of cultivation and revenue.

The area of cultivation, which includes a small extent of land handed over to the Company, and the total revenue of 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79 respectively, are shown below :—

Years.	Area.	Revenue.
	ACRES.	RS.
1876-77	90,372	2,47,434
1877-78	50,918	1,49,130
1878-79	18,362	81,326

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year and the total extent transferred up to date, together with the amount of compensation paid, were as follows :—

Land transferred during the year.		Total transferred up to date.		Total compensation paid.	
	ACRES.		ACRES.		RS. A. P.
Under Class A ...	11·86	Under Class A ...	14,639·67	Compensation ...	97,538 1 0
Do. B ...	2·96	Do. B ...	3,573·76	Deduct amount realized by sale of trees, &c.	2,956 11 5
Do. C ...	...	Do. C ...	175·90		
Do. D ...	·72	Do. D ...	73·48		
	15·54	Total ...	*18,462·81	Net amount paid ...	94,581 5 7

Money compensation was only granted for 7,621·85 acres, while for the remaining area taken up other lands were granted in exchange.

IMPERIAL POST.

The following statement shows the number of Post Offices, &c., in existence in 1877-78 and the number opened in 1878-79 in the Madras Postal Circle :—

——	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Letter Box Postmen.	Total.
In existence on 31st March 1878	668	519	201	108	1,496
Opened or entertained during 1878-79 ...	43	216	118	3	380
Discontinued during 1878-79	11	21	8	7	47
In existence on the 31st March 1879	700	714	311	104	1,829

* Out of these 297·36 acres were retransferred to Government.

The following statement shows the mileage of the mail lines in existence in 1877-78 and the mileage of those opened during 1878-79 in the Madras Postal Circle :—

—	Railway Line.	Mail Cart Line.	Runner Line.	Boat Line.	Total.
In existence on 31st March 1878	* 1,566	...	* 6,490-1	* 15	* 8,071¼
Opened during 1878-79	6¾	34	327	...	367¾
Closed during 1878-79	...	...	277	...	277
In existence on the 31st March 1879 ...	1,572¾	34	6,540⅛	15	8,161¾

The following statement shows the estimated total number of letters, newspapers, parcels and packets received for delivery in the Post Offices in the Madras Circle during the official years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

—	No. given out for delivery, 1877-78.	No. given out for delivery, 1878-79.	Increase in the number of Covers given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number of Covers given out for delivery.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Letters paid	15,860,962	16,098,914	237,952	...	1·5	...
Do. unpaid	3,406,858	3,132,558	...	274,300	...	8·05
Do. service privileged.	3,978	3,874	...	104	...	2·61
Do. registered ...	517,348	527,826	10,478	...	2·02	...
Papers	2,077,348	1,935,258	...	142,090	...	6·83
Packets	372,944	324,792	...	48,152	...	12·91
Parcels	115,024	114,920	...	104	...	·09
Total ...	22,354,462	22,138,142	248,430	464,750	...	...
Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	216,320	or	·96

The following statement shows the number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office during the official years 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the Madras Postal Circle :—

Total number of Complaints shown to have been well-grounded.		Total number of Complaints shown to have been groundless.		Total number of Complaints in which the inquiry proved unsuccessful.		Total number pending.		Grand Total.	
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
419	383	505	461	552	655	212	158	1,688	1,657

DISTRICT POST.

The District Post throughout the Presidency, except in the hilly parts of Vizagapatam, continued under the management of the Imperial Postal Department, with very satisfactory results. The District Post now forms a very important auxiliary to the Imperial Post; District Post Offices are first established in villages in which the postal receipts

* These distances differ from those given in the last year's statement, and this is due to certain corrections since ascertained to be necessary.

are likely to cover expenses, and if the experiment proves successful, the offices are taken over by the Imperial Postal Department, and the funds thus set free are devoted to a further extension of postal communication. The system of village receiving-houses has been introduced into many districts, and most extensively in Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, South Canara, and Malabar, and letters are now distributed in the rural tracts much more expeditiously and regularly than was the case in former years. Statement A appended shows the expenditure incurred in each district on account of the District Post as compared with the previous year, and Statement B the work done by its agency :—

A.

Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	3,666	3,600	Trichinopoly	4,764	3,886
Vizagapatam	11,532	10,519	Madura	10,426	8,393
Godavari	8,145	7,324	Tinnevelly	5,653	4,434
Kistna	10,001	8,636	Coimbatore	4,413	3,831
Nellore	9,086	8,049	Salem	5,221	4,616
Cuddapah	1,258	4,742	South Canara	3,866	3,060
Bellary	9,754	8,784	Malabar	5,751	4,809
Kurnool	3,128	3,855	Postmaster-General's Office.	1,908	2,864
Chingleput	3,731	3,190			
North Arcot	8,825	7,340			
South Arcot	7,065	5,741			
Tanjore	6,075	4,784	Total ...	1,24,298	1,12,757

B.

—	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.			Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.			Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Net Increase.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Net Increase.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Net Decrease.
Paid.									
Registered letters and newspapers.	33,409	30,920	...	2,886	5,816	...	3,318	2,453	...
Letters ...	580,384	702,706	...	215,301	334,260	...	14,792	15,057	...
Newspapers ...	74,421	44,175	...	11,861	11,028	...	929	757	...
Parcels ...	1,182	1,808	...	220	386	...	28	111	...
Packets ...	3,963	14,632	...	1,022	2,008	...	77	430	...
Unpaid.									
Registered letters and newspapers.	540	2,293	...	168	1,181	...	60	83	...
Letters ...	356,135	370,032	...	129,003	155,710	...	48,901	46,610	...
Newspapers ...	101	1,939	...	17	440	...	60	364	...
Parcels and redirected packets.	683	580	...	118	153	...	10	11	...
Packets ...	...	38	...	...	88	...	...	159	...
Total ...	1,050,818	1,169,123	118,305	360,596	511,070	150,474	68,175	66,035	2,140

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH.

The following statements show (1) the length of Imperial Telegraph lines, and (2) offices open in the Madras Division for the official year 1878-79 :—

Lines.

From and To.	Number of Miles: At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Wires.	Reasons for additions, &c., and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Madras Sub-Division.						
From Madras to Raichore (including loop Goondacul to Bellary)	387·12	*a* ·331	...	387·451	2,3,4 & 6	(*a*) Newly constructed powder proof range line. (*b* & *c*) Distance less shown in previous return. (*d*) Old road line, Negapatam to Ramnad. (*e*) Shown in excess in previous return.
Northern Sub-Division, South Indian Railway.						
From Madras to Trichinopoly (including loop Terupapulyur to Pondicherry and Branch line Shiyalli to Negapatam) ...	405·1	*b* 1·	*d* 133·5	272·6	1,2,3 & 4	
Southern Sub-Division, South Indian Railway.						
From Trichinopoly to Tinnevelly (including loop Maniachi to Tuticorin and road line Madura to Tallamanaar) ...	353·07	*c* ·25	*e* 2·5	350·82	1,2,3 & 4	
	1145·29	1·581	136·	1010·871	...	

Offices.

At what Place.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year.	No. of Offices open at end of year.	Class of Office.	Reasons for which opened or closed, and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Madras	...	...	98,515	5	1st	Closed on account of the Railway Telegraph Offices being again opened to the public consequent on reduction of grain traffic trains.
Pondicherry ...	...	...	5,922		2nd	
Negapatam ...	...	...	10,835		2nd	
Paumben	...	...	1,322		1st	
Tuticorin	...	...	6,065		2nd	
Cuddapah	...	27th June 1878	145	...	...	
Salem	...	27th June 1878	111			
Erode	...	27th June 1878	1			
			122,916			

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Figures of Gross Receipts and Expenditure.

THE financial results of the past year have been very different to those of the year which preceded it, and happily have been very much more favorable in every way. In 1877-78 the total income of the Presidency was 799 lakhs and the total expenditure 1,149 lakhs, leaving a deficit of 350 lakhs. In 1878-79 the total income was 1,030 lakhs and the total expenditure 797 lakhs, leaving a surplus of 233 lakhs: the nett result was therefore 583 lakhs, or nearly 6 millions sterling, better than in the preceding year. This result was not due to the enormously decreased expenditure on account of famine alone, but also to the greatly increased revenue which was rapidly realized as soon as the agricultural conditions became more favorable, and to the collection of the arrears of the last two years. For this reason it has become necessary in this report to compare the financial results not of three but of four years, and to include the figures of 1875-76, which was the last year unaffected by the famine. The results will perhaps be best shown by exhibiting in the form of an abstract the following figures of the four years in question. The form of the abstract has been slightly modified to suit the changes lately introduced in the classification of the accounts. The funds formerly known as "Local" and "Special" are now treated in the general accounts according to the power which the local Government possesses of appropriating them to general provincial purposes, or only to local and special objects. These two classes are called respectively "Unfettered" and "Fettered" Funds (both being classed as "Incorporated"), and a third class, which is excluded altogether from the public accounts, is called "Excluded." The transactions of the Postal Department also are now shown separately in consequence of its accounts being excluded from the books of the local Government:—

Income.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Imperial Civil	815,45,912	679,65,030	653,55,021	862,28,740	+46,82,828
2. Do. Public Works ...	2,06,292	2,38,886	3,96,700	3,49,153	+ 1,42,861
3. Do. Postal	9,72,069	10,50,886	11,45,971	11,50,762	+ 1,78,693
4. Do. Telegraph ...	4,30,212	6,00,301	6,77,838	5,21,478	+ 91,266
5. Do. Military	17,26,478	17,96,696	17,87,781	21,65,959	+ 4,39,481
6. Provincial Proper	9,99,166	11,55,731	13,13,185	14,70,963	+ 4,71,797
7. Do. Unfettered Funds...	5,20,389	5,26,744	6,28,973	2,84,601	— 2,35,788
8. Do. Fettered Funds ...	88,53,427	69,03,038	80,22,725	104,14,612	+15,61,185
9. Excluded Funds ...	3,80,671	5,06,649	5,46,332	4,33,843	+ 53,172
Total ...	*956,34,616	*807,43,961	†798,74,526	1,080,20,111	+73,85,495

Expenditure.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Imperial Civil	185,90,179	375,58,904	621,03,814	195,64,102	+ 9,73,923
2. Do. Public Works ...	49,58,948	39,01,093	32,25,566	39,31,924	—10,27,024
3. Do. Postal	7,60,301	7,75,639	8,49,783	8,45,107	+ 84,806
4. Do. Telegraph	7,46,281	7,02,130	8,65,673	8,41,105	+ 94,824
5. Do. Military	273,69,931	284,57,931	299,36,251	307,11,633	+33,41,702
6. Provincial Proper	94,60,298	93,43,108	91,30,046	143,79,342	+49,19,044
7. Do. Unfettered Funds...	5,57,053	7,55,565	4,40,903	2,89,906	— 2,67,147
8. Do. Fettered Funds ...	95,17,847	82,56,766	79,16,828	87,83,220	— 7,34,627
9. Excluded Funds	3,23,601	3,38,379	4,40,315	3,67,772	+ 44,171
Total ...	722,84,439	900,89,515	†1,149,09,109	797,14,111	+74,29,672

The increased charge under the head of Provincial Proper is chiefly due to an outlay of about Rupees 45¼ lakhs on famine relief. The surplus of 1878-79, amounting as above shown to 233 lakhs, will be raised to Rupees 246 lakhs if the nominal or adjusting entry on account of the nett surplus in Local and Provincial Fund transactions be excluded.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The second division "Detailed Income and Expenditure" will most conveniently be treated under six heads, viz. :—

1. *Imperial Services*, sub-divided into four sections—
   (*A*) *Civil* again sub-divided into
      1. Land Revenue.
      2. Assessed Taxes.
      3. Excise.
      4. Customs.
      5. Salt.
      6. Stamps.
      7. Miscellaneous.

* Inclusive of Rupees 7,01,084 and 15,82,549 added to the figures of the last report, being deficits in Local Funds.

† Rupees 1,41,791 and 11,97,174 respectively have been added to the figures given in the last report on account of subsequent adjustments. A further sum of Rupees 1,93,967 has also been added on the expenditure side on account of Local Funds surplus.

(*B*) Public Works.
(*C*) Postal and Telegraph, and
(*D*) Military.

2. *Provincial Services*, sub-divided into two sections—
   (*a*) *Provincial Proper* and
   (*b*) *Local Funds Unfettered* (Cattle Pound Fund). } Incorporated.
3. *Local Funds Fettered* (Special and Local).*
4. *Local Funds Excluded.*
5. *Loans.*
6. *Advances* under Land Improvement Acts.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

In the following statement the transactions falling under the heads Imperial Civil, Provincial Proper, Unfettered and Fettered Local Funds are reviewed together (in the gross) under major heads of account, in consonance with the system of accounts now obtaining in the general financial returns.

Imperial, Provincial, and Incorporated Local Fund Services Sub-Divisions 1, 2 *and* 3.

Receipts.

Items.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.	Actuals 1878-79 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	454,50,128	329,65,750	349,48,839	494,90,473	+ 40,40,345
II. Tributes	34,46,431	34,46,431	34,46,430	34,46,430	— 1
III. Forest	6,75,873	5,90,383	5,47,004	6,06,788	— 69,085
IV. Excise	63,39,011	55,83,689	47,10,686	58,79,262	— 4,59,749
V. Assessed Taxes	481	1,147	130	7,99,547	+ 7,99,066
VI. Provincial Rates	59,14,534	49,70,262	40,66,682	61,35,746	+ 2,71,212
VII. Customs	30,79,620	24,67,359	20,33,500	20,66,320	— 10,13,300
VIII. Salt	135,37,890	129,19,528	114,21,865	146,32,145	+ 10,94,255
X. Stamps	50,19,708	49,93,366	48,92,215	53,01,351	+ 2,81,643
XI. Mint	3,000	10,566	1,183	220	— 2,780
XIV. Minor Departments	87,262	91,049	90,175	82,659	— 4,603
XV. Law and Justice	10,99,079	11,87,209	12,92,967	13,40,979	+ 2,41,900
XVI. Police	4,78,328	5,16,087	6,31,186	3,80,717	— 97,611
XVII. Marine	37,636	27,256	20,302	16,977	— 20,659
XVIII. Education	1,65,599	1,89,061	1,65,343	1,89,249	+ 23,650
XIX. Medical	54,054	52,922	53,771	78,528	+ 24,474
XX. Stationery and Printing ...	26,723	26,125	27,244	33,225	+ 6,502
XXI. Interest	2,69,774	3,00,250	2,81,766	7,13,370	+ 4,43,596
XXII. Pensions	24,42,342	25,51,370	24,75,587	25,44,982	+ 1,02,640
XXIII. Miscellaneous	7,16,902	6,51,015	6,98,693	9,68,556	+ 2,51,654
XXIV. Public Works	5,38,899	5,38,704	22,77,941	27,58,911	+ 22,20,012
XXV. Irrigation and Navigation ...	53,698	36,323	58,208	55,663	+ 1,965
XXVIII. Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s nett traffic receipts.	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX. Provincial and Local deficits	-8,06,515	15,82,549	...	3,38,621	— 4,67,894
XXXI. Gain by Exchange	99,105	1,51,566	99,206	1,04,385	+ 5,280
Contributions	13,62,965	4,64,557	1,01,385	3,33,812	— 9,79,153
Debt transactions	2,13,337	2,36,019	82,596	...	— 2,13,337
Total Imperial, Provincial, and Incorporated Local Fund Services.	919,18,894	765,50,543	753,19,904	983,98,916	+ 64,80,022

* These are—1, Local Fund Act IV of 1871; 2, Jungle Conservancy; 3, Village Service; 4, Irrigation Cess; 5, Canal and Ferry; 6, Cochrane and Sadras Canals; 7, Convict Labor; 8, Police Lodging.

Expenditure.

Items.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.	Actuals 1878-79 compared with 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest	4,75,248	5,22,697	5,36,257	5,61,981	+ 86,733
3. Refunds	3,25,947	4,04,479	2,73,607	3,84,548	+ 58,601
4. Land Revenue	64,13,160	63,37,887	65,34,699	68,46,535	+ 4,33,375
5. Forest	5,91,865	6,35,307	5,65,132	4,95,747	— 96,118
6. Excise	1,97,035	2,24,814	2,64,495	2,07,447	+ 10,412
7. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	30,292	+ 30,292
8. Provincial Rates	28,222	27,340	28,780	32,391	+ 4,169
9. Customs	1,89,294	2,15,051	2,32,455	2,30,346	+ 41,052
10. Salt	18,70,376	15,98,104	13,28,393	15,22,648	— 3,47,728
12. Stamps	1,36,730	1,40,034	1,45,772	1,46,937	+ 9,207
13. Mint	29,307	40,678	19,526	14,844	— 14,463
14. Post Office	98,845	1,06,542	1,04,931	1,05,905	+ 7,060
16. Administration	12,07,335	13,27,552	12,92,551	12,95,052	+ 87,717
17. Minor Departments	2,41,224	2,71,202	2,57,257	3,04,470	+ 63,246
18. Law and Justice	49,63,581	54,97,780	52,44,655	52,87,170	+ 3,23,589
19. Police	39,59,186	45,34,737	37,58,173	38,81,089	+ 78,097
20. Marine	73,029	69,355	88,735	87,830	+ 14,801
21. Education	14,24,306	14,34,499	14,17,412	13,77,162	— 47,144
22. Ecclesiastical	3,88,907	4,55,043	3,47,811	3,27,212	— 61,695
23. Medical	11,08,617	11,78,535	13,29,176	13,85,162	+ 2,76,545
24. Stationery and Printing ...	3,06,930	4,02,810	4,41,495	4,51,438	+ 1,44,508
25. Political	1,19,398	3,06,931	1,31,811	98,262	— 21,136
26. Allowances	25,50,643	21,09,756	22,53,972	22,23,253	— 3,27,390
28. Superannuation	15,39,399	14,42,573	13,89,299	14,68,558	— 70,841
29. Miscellaneous	20,36,042	12,47,220	9,08,631	9,48,488	— 10,87,554
31. Public Works	60,00,529	53,12,466	62,34,058	65,29,923	+ 5,29,394
32. Irrigation and Navigation ...	51,386	33,247	23,307	14,478	— 36,908
38. Loss by Exchange	3,05,638	7,18,541	1,69,671	2,18,669	— 86,969
Famine Relief	...	182,33,236	436,36,713	45,24,529	+ 45,24,529
Provincial and Local surpluses.	...	2,53,861	4,60,106	16,31,392	+ 16,31,392
Contributions	13,62,965	4,64,557	1,01,385	3,83,812	— 9,79,153
Debt transactions	1,30,233	1,19,449	72,526	...	— 1,30,233
Total ...	381,25,377	559,14,343	795,91,591	430,16,570	+ 48,91,193

The following statement shows the incidence of Imperial taxation (Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Customs, Salt and Stamps) on each head of population in the Madras Presidency for 1878-79 :—

(*Sub-division.*)

Districts.	Population.	Land Revenue.*		Excise.		Assessed Taxes.		Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Salt.		Stamps.		Total.	
		Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Revenue.	Rate per Head.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam ...	1,520,088	13,19,438	0 13 11	72,140	0 0 9	36,581	0 0 5	6,762	0 0 1	...	...	22,83,676	1 8 0	1,29,979	0 1 4	38,48,476	2 8 6
Vizagapatam ...	2,296,351	13,93,071	0 9 9	1,63,622	0 1 1	37,001	0 0 3	6,333	...	...	...	8,05,328	0 5 7	1,87,373	0 1 4	25,92,728	1 2 0
Godavari ...	1,592,939	45,10,554	2 13 4	4,02,686	0 4 0	74,450	0 0 9	10,973	0 0 1	215	...	8,58,889	0 8 8	3,12,966	0 3 2	61,70,733	3 14 0
Kistna ...	1,452,374	38,81,345	2 10 9	2,46,778	0 2 9	71,670	0 0 9	3,358	...	...	...	9,71,305	0 10 9	1,78,856	0 2 0	53,53,312	3 11 0
Nellore ...	1,376,811	30,02,061	2 2 11	80,013	0 0 11	31,218	0 0 4	912	...	...	...	10,74,597	0 12 6	1,61,364	0 1 11	43,50,165	3 2 7
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	21,36,446	1 9 3	2,35,231	0 2 9	82,759	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	4,497	0 0 1	1,67,803	0 2 0	26,26,736	1 15 1
Bellary ...	1,653,010	19,94,956	1 3 4	6,49,382	0 6 3	61,864	0 0 7	...	...	...	...	5,536	0 0 1	1,88,584	0 1 10	28,98,322	1 12 1
Kurnool ...	914,432	16,28,419	1 12 6	2,30,909	0 4 0	42,414	0 0 9	...	...	...	...	1,844	...	1,09,959	0 2 0	20,13,545	2 3 3
Madras ...	397,552	76,720	0 3 2	9,98,729	†2 0 0	292	‡ ...	13,99,706	3 8 4	...	...	575	...	5,63,070	1 6 10	30,44,092	7 2 4
Chingleput ...	938,184	17,27,674	1 13 6	2,86,040	0 4 11	13,591	0 0 2	...	...	...	...	37,24,030	3 15 6	1,07,898	0 1 10	58,59,233	6 3 11
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	31,03,033	1 8 8	2,75,912	0 2 2	50,807	0 0 5	...	...	...	...	23	...	1,94,533	0 1 6	36,24,308	1 12 9
South Arcot ...	1,755,817	35,27,553	2 0 2	2,33,401	0 2 2	19,139	0 0 2	22,309	0 0 2	37,492	0 0 4	8,50,125	0 7 9	1,97,924	0 1 10	48,87,943	2 12 7
Tanjore ...	1,973,731	42,05,291	2 2 1	4,79,685	0 3 11	60,776	0 0 6	3,21,819	0 2 7	74,050	0 0 7	15,25,006	0 12 4	5,93,886	0 4 10	72,60,513	3 10 10
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,408	18,54,335	1 8 9	1,18,892	0 1 7	14,468	0 0 2	...	...	...	...	435	...	1,46,675	0 1 11	21,34,805	1 12 5
Madura ...	2,266,615	26,74,856	1 2 11	1,97,726	0 1 4	36,077	0 0 3	6,925	0 0 1	...	...	4,01,535	0 2 10	3,79,728	0 2 8	36,96,847	1 10 1
Tinnevelly ...	1,693,959	29,41,421	1 11 8	1,65,985	0 1 7	23,304	0 0 3	64,119	0 0 7	...	...	13,94,850	0 13 2	3,30,164	0 3 1	49,19,843	2 14 6
Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	32,33,471	1 13 4	2,06,437	0 1 10	33,372	0 0 4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1,81,780	0 1 8	36,55,064	2 1 2
Nilgiris ...	49,501	75,524	1 8 5	1,16,845	2 5 9	4,603	0 1 6	...	...	...	...	213	0 0 1	29,177	0 9 5	2,26,362	4 9 2
Salem	1,966,995	29,43,803	1 7 11	2,55,558	0 2 1	47,611	0 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,472	0 1 6	34,30,444	1 11 10
South Canara.	918,362	12,38,482	1 5 7	1,78,070	0 3 1	18,508	0 0 4	53,748	0 0 11	...	...	3,85,224	0 6 9	1,95,556	0 3 5	20,69,588	2 4 1
Malabar ...	2,261,250	19,72,020	0 14 0	2,85,221	0 2 0	39,042	0 0 3	50,362	0 0 4	7,237	0 0 1	3,46,553	0 2 5	7,48,654	0 5 4	34,49,089	1 8 5
	31,358,125	494,40,473	1 9 3	58,79,262	0 3 0	7,99,547	0 0 5	19,47,326	0 1 4	1,18,994	...	146,32,145	0 7 6	52,94,401	0 2 8	781,12,148	2 7 10
Maisur ...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,950	...	56,950	...
	...	494,90,473	...	58,79,262	...	7,99,547	...	19,47,326	...	1,18,994	...	146,32,145	...	53,01,350	...	781,69,098	...

* Includes only so much of the tax collected by the Zemindars and Inamdars as is paid by them to Government.
† This rate is arrived at by deducting from the gross revenue the cost (Rupees 2,02,304) of liquor purchased and of establishment employed in Madras.
‡ Rupees 0-2-7 with reference to Rupees 65,127 which stood unadjusted on the 31st March 1879.

(1.)—Land Revenue.

Under this head there is an improvement of Rupees 40,40,345 over the collections of 1875-76. The principal sources of the revenue realized under this head are as follows:— Collections under chief heads.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled revenue	53,72,149	42,47,432	45,87,714	56,66,791
Reduced assessments	6,31,154	4,60,049	4,98,370	6,90,680
Collections from cultivators	352,75,903	249,71,362	266,48,479	388,87,270
Miscellaneous receipts	41,70,922	32,86,907	32,14,276	42,45,732
Total ...	454,50,128	329,65,750	340,48,839	494,90,473

In the following table the details of the collections of land revenue are classified according to districts:— Collections by districts.

Districts.	Average of 1873-74 to 1875-76 (ordinary years).	Collections in 1878-79.	Increase + Decrease —.	Percentage of Increase + or Decrease — in 1878-79.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease in the collections of 1876-77 and 1877-78 compared with double Column 1.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Ganjam	12,67,805	13,19,438	+ 51,633	+ 4·1	— 11·2
Vizagapatam	14,09,109	13,93,071	— 16,038	— 1·1	— 4·0
Godavari	42,50,165	45,10,554	+ 2,60,389	+ 6·1	+ 3·5
Kistna	40,01,948	38,81,345	— 1,20,603	— 3·1	— 2·7
Nellore	22,48,447	30,02,061	+ 7,53,614	+ 33·5	— 52·6
Cuddapah	19,74,580	21,36,446	+ 1,61,866	+ 8·2	— 51·8
Bellary	24,84,165	19,94,956	— 4,89,209	— 19·6	— 68·4
Kurnool	14,83,561	16,28,419	+ 1,44,858	+ 9·8	— 53·5
Madras	89,297	76,720	— 12,577	— 14·1	+ 32·4
Chingleput	16,43,376	17,27,674	+ 84,298	+ 5·1	— 57·6
North Arcot	24,77,646	31,03,033	+ 6,25,387	+ 25·2	— 47·6
South Arcot	30,51,442	35,27,553	+ 4,76,111	+ 15·7	— 28·5
Tanjore	41,86,004	42,05,291	+ 19,287	+ ·4	— 1·0
Trichinopoly	15,23,155	18,54,335	+ 3,31,180	+ 21·8	— 8·1
Madura	25,02,488	26,74,856	+ 1,72,368	+ 6·9	— 43·0
Tinnevelly	29,41,239	29,41,421	+ 182	...	— 18·5
Coimbatore	25,18,052	32,33,471	+ 7,15,419	+ 28·4	— 35·7
Nilgiris	43,120	75,524	+ 32,404	+ 75·1	+ 18·6
Salem	22,28,560	29,43,803	+ 7,15,243	+ 32·1	— 50·3
South Canara	12,63,281	12,38,482	— 24,799	— 1·9	+ 1·2
Malabar	18,02,524	19,72,020	+ 1,69,496	+ 9·4	+ 7·2
Mysore	50,000	50,000	...	...	...
Total ...	454,39,964	494,90,473	+ 40,50,509	+ 8·9	— 25·2

The land revenue charges, exclusive of the transactions of Incorporated Local Funds, amounted to Rupees 44,84,569, or a little over 9 per cent. of the receipts, and correspond nearly with the expenditure in 1875-76. The percentage of charges to receipts in the three years preceding 1878-79 was Rupees 13·3, Rupees 13·4, and Rupees 9·8.

(2.)—Assessed Taxes.

The License Tax (on trades, dealings, and industries) which was imposed for the first time in 1878-79 to meet the expenditure incurred Collections of License Tax.

by the State in the relief of famines, returned Rupees 799,547, besides Rupees 65,127 which was realized through the Madras Municipality, but was not paid to the credit of Government within the year. The limits of this tax during the present year were Rupees 800 and Rupees 4, and it was not to exceed 2 per cent. on nett income. In municipal towns the duty of collecting the tax was entrusted to the Municipal Commissioners. The realization in each district during 1878-79 was as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Ganjam	36,581	Trichinopoly	14,468
Vizagapatam	37,001	Madura	36,077
Godavari	74,460	Tinnevelly	23,304
Kistna	71,670	Coimbatore	33,372
Nellore	31,218	Nilgiris	4,693
Cuddapah	82,759	Salem	47,611
Bellary	61,864	South Canara	18,508
Kurnool	42,414	Malabar	39,042
Chingleput	13,591	Presidency	292
North Arcot	50,607	Total ...	7,99,547
South Arcot	19,139		
Tanjore	60,776		

The cost of collecting the above sum was Rupees 30,292 or 3·8 per cent. of the income.

(3.)—Excise.

The following statement compares the demand (according to the triennial sale of leases) in 1875-76 with the actual collections of 1878-79, and it will be seen that with very few exceptions the falling off, due to the continued high prices of food-grains, has been general:—

Districts.	Demand of 1875-76.	Collections in 1877-78.	Collections in 1878-79.	Variation between Columns 1 and 3.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjam	84,671	99,630	72,140	— 12,531	— 14·8
Vizagapatam	1,74,416	1,67,372	1,63,622	— 10,794	— 6·1
Godavari	2,95,609	2,54,736	4,02,686	+1,07,077	+ 36·2
Kistna	2,59,170	1,35,018	2,46,778	— 12,392	— 4·7
Nellore	78,970	55,555	80,013	+ 1,043	+ 1·3
Cuddapah	2,33,207	1,18,466	2,35,231	+ 2,024	+ ·8
Bellary	7,85,349	3,07,056	6,49,382	—1,35,967	— 17·3
Kurnool	2,27,550	71,816	2,30,900	+ 3,379	+ 1·4
Chingleput	2,09,740	1,20,555	2,86,040	+ 76,300	+ 36·3
North Arcot	3,96,851	2,10,461	2,75,912	—1,20,939	— 30·4
South Arcot	2,66,058	2,51,912	2,33,401	— 32,657	— 12·2
Tanjore	5,03,000	3,94,161	4,79,685	— 23,315	— 4·6
Trichinopoly	3,49,791	1,39,950	1,18,392	— 30,899	— 20·6
Madura	2,80,450	1,11,508	1,97,726	— 82,724	— 29·5
Tinnevelly	1,81,050	1,83,983	1,65,985	— 15,065	— 8·3
Coimbatore	2,47,407	1,63,132	2,06,437	— 40,970	— 16·5
Nilgiris	99,199	85,330	1,16,845	+ 17,646	+ 17·7
Salem	4,08,698	2,17,560	2,55,558	—1,53,140	— 37·4
South Canara	1,42,400	99,869	1,78,070	+ 35,670	+ 25·0
Malabar	2,54,650	2,30,660	2,35,221	+ 30,571	+ 12·0
Total ...	52,78,216	34,68,730	48,80,633	—3,97,683	— 7·5

The above is exclusive of the excise revenue realized in the town of Madras. This amounted to Rupees 9,98,729 in 1878-79 against Rupees 11,67,574 realized in 1875-76, the decrease being due to the transfer to the Chingleput District of the duty levied outside the limits of the town of Madras, but which had been hitherto reckoned as appertaining to it. But besides this it is necessary to take into account the fact that in 1876-77 and 1877-78 the sales in Madras were unusually large: this was due to the increased consumption of liquor by the great number of coolies who found employment on high wages in the grain trade of those years. The excise charges, which chiefly consist of the cost of country liquor purchased for the Madras District, vary with the consumption and the stock which is on hand from time to time. The outlay in 1878-79 was Rupees 21,334 or 9·3 per cent. below the average of the three previous years. Madras Town.

(4.)—Customs.

(*a.*)—*Sea Customs.*

The Sea Customs yielded very little more than the receipts of 1877-78. No comparison can be drawn with the receipts of 1875-76, as there was a change in that year in the tariff under Act XVI of 1875. From the following statement it will be seen that the revenue derived from exports has considerably increased, but that on the other hand there has been a falling off in the import revenue of 1878-79. This appears to have been chiefly due to the abolition of duty on certain classes of piece-goods and on fruits, oils, leather, candles, cabinetware and miscellaneous articles, and to the diminished imports of spirits, railway materials, metals, tobacco, and flax. The only articles in which there was any considerable increase were glass-paints and gums. The Sea Customs charges amounted to Rupees 2,05,060 in 1878-79 against Rupees 2,06,625 in 1877-78, and were therefore nearly stationary. The total revenue and charges under this head and the percentage of charges to revenue were as follows for the four years 1875-76 to 1878-79:— Gross collections.

Years.	Revenue.	Charges.	Percentage of Charges to Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	27,93,858	1,72,092	6·2
1876-77	22,84,013	1,85,596	8·1
1877-78	19,35,627	2,06,625	10·7
1878-79	19,47,325	2,05,060	10·5
Average ...	22,40,206	1,92,343	8·6

Duty on different goods.

The following statement gives the details of the receipts realized from the duty on different articles during the last four years :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Articles of Import.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Spirits	3,52,225	4,07,067	4,63,826	3,72,856
Cotton piece-goods	4,92,830	4,77,854	4,02,368	3,88,597
Cotton twist and yarn	2,94,905	2,41,484	2,26,676	2,14,305
Wines and liquors	1,36,708	1,36,986	1,24,337	1,28,428
Metals	89,445	70,711	71,591	62,684
Apparel	89,716	69,722	65,903	68,152
Spices	34,371	34,817	31,086	26,805
Provisions	28,449	18,639	26,286	25,678
Railway materials	84,008	78,475	24,843	9,412
Hardware and cutlery	21,288	16,259	18,740	20,342
Liquors—ale, beer, and porter	12,144	11,055	13,822	12,099
Fruits and vegetables	6,183	12,153	11,890	2
Drugs and medicines	18,030	9,669	10,668	10,078
Wool—manufactures of piece-goods.	12,940	9,767	10,548	10,485
Arms, &c.	6,542	5,654	10,201	7,309
Corals, real	8,814	5,856	9,286	7,521
Seeds, gingelly	51	742	8,752	...
Tobacco	7,287	5,370	4,760	3,560
Oils	3,664	4,706	8,159	665
Stationery	6,728	4,698	7,635	5,986
Glass, &c.	8,646	5,848	5,876	6,576
Earthenware and porcelain	3,610	3,424	3,909	4,015
Paints and colors and painters' materials.	3,909	3,523	3,780	6,048
Toys and requisites for games	3,611	3,007	3,570	3,032
Instruments and apparatus	3,955	2,468	3,547	2,510
Leather, manufactures of	5,125	4,984	3,511	5
Flax, manufactures of	2,619	4,517	3,496	1,491
Candles	3,232	2,526	2,202	1
Cabinetware	2,592	2,075	2,114	1
Tea	1,266	1,004	1,150	905
Gums	3,920	4,219	1,045	2,152
Liquors, other sorts	1,514	636	944	892
All other articles	53,803	44,890	42,127	31,681
Total Imports	17,84,130	17,03,792	16,27,558	14,34,273
Articles of Export.				
Rice not in the husk	6,22,596	3,75,231	1,63,160	3,04,810
Indigo	91,713	1,12,963	69,316	1,07,835
Rice in the husk (paddy)	63,162	50,239	21,418	50,898
Lac	5	7	1	...
All other articles	1,97,652	54	...	...
Total Exports	9,75,128	5,38,494	2,53,895	4,63,543
Warehouse and wharf rents and miscellaneous.	34,600	41,727	54,174	49,509
Total Sea Customs	27,93,858	22,84,013	19,35,627	19,47,325

(*b.*)—*Land Customs.*

Gross collections.

The Land Customs revenue in 1878-79, which amounted to Rupees 1,18,995, was in excess of the realizations (97,873) in 1877-78 by Rupees 21,122, or 17·8 per cent. This increase is chiefly due to larger imports of liquor from, and larger exports of paddy (or unhusked rice) to, the French Settlements in India. The revenue under this head suffered a little in 1877-78 in consequence of the famine, the exports of rice having diminished somewhat. As in the case of Sea Customs so with Land Customs also no comparison can be drawn with the actuals of 1875-76 owing to an alteration in the tariff. The Land Customs

charges which were Rupees 21,015 in 1878-79 exceeded those of 1877-78 by Rupees 396 only, or 1·9 per cent. The total revenue and charges under this head and the percentage of charges to revenue were as follows for the four years 1875-76 to 1878-79 :—

Years.	Revenue.	Charges.	Percentage of Charges to Revenue.
	RS.	RS.	
1875-76	2,85,762	15,184	5·3
1876-77	1,83,346	15,999	8·7
1877-78	97,873	20,619	21·0
1878-79	1,18,995	21,015	17·7
Average ...	1,71,494	18,204	10·6

(5.)—SALT.

Revenue. The Salt Revenue of 1878-79, which includes the customs duty on imported salt, amounted to Rupees 1,46,32,145 against Rupees 114,21,865 realized in 1,877-78, showing an increase of a little over Rupees 32 lakhs; but this is partly nominal, as the figures of 1877-78 should, to admit of a fair comparison, be 16 lakhs higher, as they exclude about Rupees 16 lakhs deducted from the aggregate revenue of that year on account of excess credits in the accounts of previous years. This deduction was made on account of a change of system introduced in 1877-78 in respect to the mode of treating (in account) sales of salt on credit. The increased revenue in 1878-79 over 1877-78 is, therefore, really only Rupees 16 lakhs. This excess is chiefly due to the enhanced rate of duty under Act XVIII of 1877 having obtained throughout the entire year 1878-79, whereas in 1877-78 it was in operation only during the last three months. Taking into account the recent enhancement in the price, the result is hardly so favorable as it might have been expected to be. The loss of population by the famine has probably affected the sales injuriously, though to what precise extent it is difficult to estimate. It is believed that the incommensurate return of the revenue under this head (considering the recent enhancement of price) is also due in a great measure to the large use of illicit earth salt. This, however, it is hoped, will soon be stopped by the sanction of rewards to informants for the detection of offences against the salt laws, and by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of earth salt in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

Quantity manufactured and sold. Subjoined is a statement of the quantity of salt manufactured and sold, of payments to the manufacturers, and of the value realized by the sale :—

Districts.	Quantity manufactured.				Quantity sold.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Ganjam	944,641	942,240	610,282	1,540,019	957,886	1,039,243	1,021,350	840,415
Vizagapatam ...	280,529	413,418	207,138	289,459	333,361	307,092	363,617	299,479
Godavari ...	514,842	461,058	246,955	446,242	359,124	310,390	336,514	319,539
Kistna	603,959	630,526	485,761	357,153	500,461	461,422	312,278	386,229
Nellore	922,389	606,853	144,758	615,523	570,934	415,971	461,362	399,522
Chingleput ...	3,118,788	1,564,802	487,675	2,500,839	1,855,680	1,706,891	1,534,025	1,427,426
South Arcot ...	629,365	352,263	609,096	440,742	350,208	419,124	400,501	399,198
Tanjore	1,147,953	914,640	921,951	419,558	711,497	704,073	734,547	634,010
Madura	403,982	199,801	289,406	72,337	237,132	269,911	178,006	150,719
Tinnevelly ...	1,182,567	1,299,418	807,949	524,913	797,465	609,459	707,767	593,550
South Canara ...	216,868	141,767	121,118	29,238	217,981	119,533	39,244	27,206
Malabar	470,794	175,870	11,512	96	414,387	170,373	94,614	45,695
Total ...	10,436,668	7,752,666	4,943,601	7,236,119	7,306,206	6,533,482	6,183,825	5,522,988

Districts.	Value paid to manufacturers.				Value realized.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	70,000	77,000	57,000	1,28,000	19,99,898	21,80,356	21,88,828	22,72,136
Vizagapatam ...	19,000	32,000	17,000	23,000	6,66,815	6,14,184	7,88,817	8,04,851
Godavari ...	43,000	39,000	20,000	37,000	6,09,372	6,19,406	7,06,171	8,55,958
Kistna	47,000	54,000	32,000	30,000	10,00,665	9,22,733	6,82,374	9,70,734
Nellore	78,000	51,000	12,000	51,000	11,41,865	8,31,933	10,22,975	10,73,715
Chingleput ...	3,17,000	1,67,000	59,000	2,57,000	28,44,171	30,20,422	32,20,255	37,20,625
South Arcot ...	61,000	27,000	66,000	44,000	6,22,075	7,60,533	7,74,705	8,47,414
Tanjore	1,08,000	73,000	83,000	48,000	14,02,548	13,00,469	13,74,776	15,23,661
Madura	36,000	18,000	27,000	6,000	4,70,206	5,27,006	3,71,517	4,00,492
Tinnevelly ...	1,02,000	1,14,000	74,000	49,000	11,43,028	11,50,099	13,32,340	13,93,636
South Canara ...	89,000	44,000	26,000	...	4,99,089	2,71,781	89,323	86,101
Malabar	2,33,000	73,000	4,000	...	9,50,508	3,88,519	2,12,924	1,22,033
Total ...	11,94,000	7,69,000	4,77,000	6,73,000	133,41,240	125,87,441	127,65,005	140,71,356

The *quantity* of salt sold in 1878-79 is 10·7 per cent. less than that sold in 1877-78. In the *value*, however, there has been an increase of Rupees 13,06,351, or nearly 10·3 per cent. The other receipts under the head of salt in 1878-79 are as follow:—

	RS.
Customs duty on salt	5,17,744
Earth salt in Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool ...	8,118
Miscellaneous receipts	34,927
Total ...	5,60,789

Importation.

The subjoined statement compares the transactions under the first head during the last four years:—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Quantity imported free of duty	14,583	102,337	270,022	504,939
Quantity imported on payment of duty ...	65,460	120,997	112,179	199,137
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Duty thereon	*1,18,646	*2,19,307	†2,36,605	‡5,12,978
Double duty	1,598	1,500	1,617	4,782

* At Rupees 1-13-0 per maund.

† At Rupees 1-13-0 and Rupees 2-8-0 per maund.

‡ At Rupees 2-8-0 per maund.

The gradual increase is the result of the change of system in South Canara and Malabar.

The following statement gives for the last five years a summary of the quantity of salt received and sold :— Summary of manufacture and issue.

—	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Manufactured or imported ...	5,903,097	10,436,668	7,752,666	4,943,601	7,236,119
Home consumption	3,548,810	3,297,976	3,137,320	2,958,068	2,813,958
Inland consumption	3,025,620	3,236,139	3,101,322	3,042,637	2,570,130
Exportation	702,482	772,091	294,840	183,120	138,900
Total ...	7,276,912	7,306,206	6,533,482	6,183,825	5,522,988

The salt charges of the past four years are—

Years.	RS.
1875-76	18,70,376
1876-77	15,98,104
1877-78	13,28,393
1878-79	15,22,648

The charges vary with the manufacture. The increase in the payment to the manufacturers rose from Rupees 4,77,000 in 1877-78 to Rupees 6,73,000 in 1878-79, or 41·1 per cent. as given in the tabular statement on page 238 above. The incidence of the net salt revenue (exclusive of cost price) on the population was six annas and eight pies per head. During the year the Salt Department was for the first time constituted a separate department under a Commissioner of Salt Revenue; it had been previously administered by the Collectors of Land Revenue, each in his own district.

(6.)—STAMPS.

The receipts under this head in the two main divisions, Court Fees Stamps and General Stamps, for each of the past five years are given below :— Gross collections.

Years.	Court Fees.	General.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75	32,67,291	+ 16,61,487	= 49,28,778
1875-76	32,58,276	+ 17,61,432	= 50,19,708
1876-77	31,95,571	+ 17,97,795	= 49,93,366
1877-78	29,99,121	+ 18,93,094	= 48,92,215
1878-79	33,34,900	+ 19,66,451	= 53,01,351

The increase under General Stamps in 1878-79 is partially due to the renewal of the triennial leases for the manufacture and sale of country liquor, which expired in that year. The receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps at the General Stamp Office during the last three years are as follow :— Receipts and issues at General Stamp Office.

Items.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference between Column 2 and Column 3.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts.				
Court Fees Stamps impressed	...	12,16,389	...	— 12,16,389
Do. adhesive	24,69,362	21,58,230	37,35,615	+ 15,77,385
General Stamps impressed	18,27,581	8,86,714	14,07,051	+ 5,80,337
Do. adhesive	37,655	2,30,286	1,74,460	— 55,826
Postage, Service Postage and Telegraph Stamps.	23,42,281	21,30,677	20,00,036	— 1,30,641
Total ...	66,76,879	66,22,296	73,77,162	+ 7,54,866
Issues.				
Court Fees Stamps impressed	...	65,613	26,53,943	+ 25,88,330
Do. adhesive	50,56,755	35,74,733	35,54,975	— 19,758
General Stamps impressed	14,16,284	18,36,385	17,07,324	— 1,29,061
Do. adhesive	2,00,173	1,65,633	1,96,431	+ 30,798
Postage, Service Postage and Telegraph Stamps.	21,70,803	21,60,331	18,78,431	— 2,81,900
Total ...	88,44,015	78,02,695	99,91,104	+ 21,88,409

The issues under Court Fees Stamps impressed represent stamps destroyed under the orders of the Government of India. The stamp charges in 1878-79 stand at Rupees 1,45,937 against Rupees 1,45,772 in 1877-78; and as there has been an increase of Rupees 165 only they may be taken as identical. The percentage of charges to receipts was 2·9 in 1877-78 and 2·7 in 1878-79.

(7.)—Miscellaneous Imperial Services.

Gross variations.

The foregoing transactions relate to the principal departments under the control of the Board of Revenue, and they account for an increase of Rupees 47,42,260 instead of the Rupees 46,82,828 given at the abstract on page 229 above, as the excess under Imperial Civil in the *receipts* of 1878-79 over 1875-76, thus leaving a decrease of Rupees 59,432 to be accounted for. They similarly account for a decrease of Rupees 2,49,998 instead of an increase of Rupees 9,73,923 which was given as the result of the year's expenditure, thus leaving an increase of Rupees 12,23,921 in the charges to be accounted for.

Eliminating from both sides the nominal adjustment entries connected with the Provincial and Local deficits and surpluses, the result is converted into an increase of Rupees 4,08,462 in the *receipts*, and a decrease of Rupees 4,07,471 in the *charges*. The latter increase in the *receipts* is the difference between a total increase of Rupees 5,76,539. as shewn in the margin and a decrease amounting to Rupees 1,68,077 :—

Increases in receipts.

	Rs.
1. Minor Departments ...	18,818
2. Stationery	6,205
3. Interest	4,43,596
4. Pensions	1,02,640
5. Gain by exchange ...	5,280
Total ...	5,76,539

The only items of increased receipts of importance are those included under the third and fourth heads, which are due in the one case (No. 3) to the grant of a loan of Rupees 80 lakhs to the Mysore Government, and to larger recoveries of interest on arrears of revenue, and in the other case (No. 4) to larger transfers from the deposit account of the abolished Military and Medical Funds. The decrease of Rupees 1,68,077 in the *receipts* is as shown in the margin. The variation in 5, Miscellaneous is chiefly due to a special adjustment of Rupees 55,316 in the accounts of 1875-76. The decrease of Rupees 4,07,471 in the *charges* is the difference between a gross decrease of Rupees 8,37,506, and an increase of Rupees 4,30,035. The gross decrease in *charges* is composed of the following items:—

Decrease in receipts.

	Rs.
1. Forest	44,030
2. Mint	2,780
3. Law and Justice ...	18,990
4. Marine	7,849
5. Miscellaneous	94,428
Total ...	1,68,077

Decreases in charges.

	Rs.
1. Forest	88,378
2. Mint	14,463
3. Ecclesiastical	61,298
4. Political	21,136
5. Allowances	3,27,390
6. Pensions	70,341
7. Miscellaneous	1,67,031
8. Loss by exchange	86,969
Total ...	8,37,506

The increase of Rupees 4,30,035 in *charges* occurs under the following heads:—

Increases in charges.

	Rs.
1. Interest	86,733
2. Refunds	31,911
3. Administration	86,991
4. Minor Departments	63,643
5. Law and Justice	66,010
6. Marine	7,691
7. Medical	3,780
8. Stationery	83,276
Total ...	4,30,035

No appreciable part of this excess represents a permanent additional expenditure; it need not therefore be particularly dwelt on.

Famine Relief.

It is of importance to notice here that though no expenditure occurs in 1878-79 under this head in the First or Imperial Division of the accounts, nearly Rupees 45¼ lakhs were expended, but this sum General expenditure.

appears in the Second or Provincial Sub-division, as the local Government undertook all outlay during 1878-79 in consideration of their having received a grant of Rupees 45 lakhs from the Imperial revenues for this purpose. The total *expenditure* (including loss of revenue) on famine relief during the last three years was as follows:—

Years.	RS.
1876-77	1,82,33,236
1877-78	4,36,36,713
1878-79	45,24,529
	6,63,94,448

Advances and loans for famine.

This does not include the famine allowances to Imperial departments in the first two years (which amounted to Rupees 5,73,425) or other indirect charges, such as increase in travelling allowances, postage and contingencies in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Of the aid afforded in the shape of advances (in addition to the above expenditure) Rupees 26,59,167 remained outstanding at the close of 1877-78, and this has been reduced to Rupees 20,95,112 by recoveries during 1878-79 as shown below:—

——	Outstandings on 1st April 1878.	Further Advances in 1878-79.	Total.	Recoveries in 1878-79.	Outstandings on the 31st March 1879.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Advances for the purchase of seed-grain,	3,37,164	34,080	3,71,244	94,653	2,76,591
Advances to weavers	9,92,641	88,233	10,80,874	2,48,762	8,32,112
Loans for land improvement ...	13,29,362	12,042	13,41,404	3,54,995	9,86,409
Total ...	26,59,167	1,34,355	27,93,522	6,98,410	20,95,112

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

Receipts and charges.

The transactions of the Public Works Department during the last four years are given below. The only important variations in the receipts are the inclusion of Rupees 2,23,877 in 1877-78 on account of the sale of tools for famine works, and of Rupees 50,000 in 1878-79, which was a refund from the Provincial grant of the outlay on "Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project." The receipts of 1878-79 have also improved under the head of navigation through the Godávari and Kistna canals. The smaller expenditure in 1878-79 is chiefly owing to the stoppage of works noticed under the head of Public Works, General:—

Imperial Public Works.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
I.—Revenue and Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Military	66,331	21,280	18,280	30,220
2. Other Services		49,435	2,53,328	74,882
3. Irrigation—				
(a) Capital Productive	249	50,252	783	71,641
(b) Do. Ordinary	574	20,410	7,782	170
(c) Revenue Account	1,15,774	97,630	1,02,403	1,47,704
(d) Ordinary Agricultural Receipts ...	23,364	16,310	14,174	24,536
Total ...	2,06,292	* 2,55,317	3,96,700	3,49,153
II.—Expenditure.				
1. Military—				
(a) Original Works	3,87,165	2,90,575	3,05,898	2,17,094
(b) Repairs	2,60,593	2,32,256	2,40,403	1,99,288
(c) Establishment	1,63,465	1,62,822	1,53,121	1,59,578
(d) Tools and Plant	23,605	25,367	15,175	15,089
2. Other Services—				
(a) Original Works	17,602	29,752	27,011	22,763
(b) Repairs	8,836	2,573	8,985	14,471
(c) Establishment	22,955	20,202	16,134	45,481
(d) Tools and Plant	843	3,389	1,719	1,377
3. Military and other Services Receipts refunded.	13,055	16,818	11,450	68,587
4. State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...	4,40,309	1,15,688	1,09,242	1,12,989
5. Irrigation—				
(a) Capital Productive	5,94,243	3,17,627	3,18,822	2,40,420
(b) Do. Ordinary	4,25,580	1,53,544	1,47,206	73,736
(c) Revenue Account	7,87,227	7,85,299	6,78,223	7,13,548
(d) Ordinary Agricultural Works ...	18,04,264	19,00,377	25,63,522	19,86,774
6. Receipts on Capital Account refunded ...	178	85	43	21,758
7. Do. on Revenue Account refunded.	3,211	853	26,284	19,304
8. Ordinary Agricultural Receipts refunded.	5,817	* 1,352	† 557	2,062
Total ...	49,58,948	40,58,579	46,23,785	39,31,924

The foregoing figures do not include the transactions with regard to Harbour Works, which are treated in the Public Works books as a Provincial Productive Public Work. The amount so outstanding in the previous year's books of the Civil Department and which has now been transferred to the Public Works in 1878-79 is Rupees 18,54,827.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

(1).—POSTAL.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts and charges of the Imperial Postal Department during the last four years were as follow :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	9,72,069	10,50,886	11,45,971	11,50,762
Charges	7,60,301	7,75,639	8,49,733	8,45,107
Increase of receipts over charges.	2,11,768	2,75,247	2,96,238	3,05,655
	or 21·8 per cent.	or 26·2 per cent.	or 25·8 per cent.	or 26·6 per cent.

* Raised by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts from Rupees 2,38,886 and 39,01,093, respectively, as given in the last report.

† Raised by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts from Rupees 32,25,566 as given in the last report by addition of famine expenditure.

TELEGRAPH.

In the Telegraph Department the receipts and charges of the past years were as follow:—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	4,30,212	6,00,301	6,77,338	5,21,478
Charges	7,46,281	7,02,130	8,65,673	8,41,105
Excess of charges over receipts.	3,16,069	1,01,829	1,87,835	3,19,627
	or 73·5 per cent.	or 17 per cent.	or 27·8 per cent.	or 61·3 per cent.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) MILITARY.

Receipts and charges.

The following statement gives in detail the receipts and charges of the Military Department. The largest variation in the *receipts* occurs chiefly under those heads under which there has been an increase of *expenditure*.

Increase in Receipts of 1878-79 over 1875-76.	Grant.	Increase in Charges of 1878-79 over 1875-76.
RS.		RS.
1,04,486	4	9,93,869
1,41,639	10	3,60,899
1,02,788	14	12,64,308

The only other head of charge in which a large excess occurs is Grant 3, and the increase here is owing to the augmentation of the pay and allowances of the Native Army in January 1877:—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Receipts and Recoveries.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and Garrison Staff	...	26	600	187
3. Regimental pay, allowances, and charges.	94,632	66,266	1,14,700	1,72,224
4. Commissariat Establishment—supplies and services.	8,09,587	8,31,991	7,73,398	9,14,073
5. Remount Establishment— do. ...	87,548	47,356	46,717	43,535
6. Clothing do. do. ...	1,27,608	1,59,277	1,43,741	1,68,746
7. Barrack do. do. ...	17,125	16,890	14,476	17,897
8. Administration of Martial Law	3,619	3,142	5,557	3,592
9. Medical Establishment—services and supplies.	1,97,353	1,45,887	2,23,427	2,24,967
10. Ordnance Establishment—stores and Camp Equipage.	2,26,256	3,28,932	2,22,320	3,67,895
12. Education	1,799	3,890	1,939	2,128
13. Sea Transport Charges	7,999	6,777	5,385	4,263
14. Miscellaneous Services	98,029	1,43,711	1,87,298	2,00,817
18. Military Pensions	26,433	11,734	13,943	10,081
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances.	28,490	30,817	34,280	35,554
Total ...	17,26,478	17,96,696	17,87,781	21,65,959

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and Garrison Staff	11,55,345	11,51,840	11,77,597	11,12,972
2. Administrative Staff	4,24,754	4,13,266	4,28,401	4,09,652
3. Regimental pay, allowances, and charges.	1,44,03,279	1,43,41,321	1,50,48,904	1,47,44,180
4. Commissariat Establishment—supplies and services.	40,06,574	42,37,373	45,11,350	50,00,443
5. Stud and Remount Establishments—supplies and services.	3,66,061	5,80,118	4,79,556	4,76,983
6. Clothing Establishment— do. do. ...	2,44,806	1,94,596	2,32,180	2,14,724
7. Barrack do. do. do. ...	5,13,048	5,22,967	5,47,227	5,76,710
8. Administration of Martial Law	97,152	92,566	99,441	96,615
9. Medical Establishment— do. do. ...	10,45,112	10,15,920	10,85,790	10,73,119
10. Ordnance Establishments—Stores and Camp Equipage.	10,78,142	9,67,747	10,79,564	14,39,041
11. Ecclesiastical	52,580	62,202	66,791	67,059
12. Education	1,45,022	1,37,803	1,35,360	1,40,172
13. Sea Transport Charges	2,48,571	2,38,751	1,38,207	1,94,540
14. Miscellaneous Services	10,04,835	20,47,922	23,86,105	22,69,143
15. Volunteer Corps	27,330	19,508	16,027	22,522
16. Rewards for Military Services	18,562	18,253	33,137	28,551
17. Retired Officers	1,41,968	70,526	68,256	56,431
18. Military Pensions	22,60,259	22,01,774	22,58,948	26,47,559
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances.	81,661	82,415	85,978	86,699
20. Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities.	59,870	61,063	56,812	54,508
Total ...	2,73,69,931	2,84,57,931	2,99,36,231	3,07,11,633

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(*a.*) Provincial Proper.

The receipts and expenditure under this section when separated from the combined account are as follows:— Transactions for four years.

Provincial Receipts and Expenditure.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference between 1878-79 and 1875-76.
A.—Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XIV. Minor Departments ...	82,962	82,039	56,746	59,541	— 23,421
XV. Law and Justice ...	6,87,054	7,11,839	7,85,121	8,47,398	+ 2,10,344
XVI. Police	37,680	57,270	78,458	1,01,948	+ 64,268
XVII. Marine	25,141	19,618	11,118	12,331	— 12,810
XVIII. Education	28,698	63,024	37,035	1,58,545	+ 1,29,847
XIX. Medical	31,351	37,072	35,279	52,351	+ 21,000
XX. Stationery and Printing	26,723	26,125	27,244	27,020	+ 297
XXIII. Miscellaneous	31,238	38,076	70,857	22,198	— 9,040
XXIV. Public Works	79,669	1,01,418	1,92,967	1,76,191	+ 96,522
Contributions	18,650	18,650	18,380	13,440	— 5,210
	9,99,166	11,55,731	13,13,185	14,70,963	+ 4,71,797
Imperial allotment	83,55,701	83,47,596	80,83,000	1,25,75,063	+42,19,362
Do. advances	...	73,642	...	...	...
Provincial deficit	1,05,431	...	...	3,33,316	+ 2,27,885
Total ...	94,60,298	95,76,969	93,96,185	1,43,79,342	+49,19,044

——	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference between 1878-79 and 1875-76.
B.—Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3. Refunds	4,601	4,389	7,762	15,184	+ 10,583
4. Land Revenue	16,983	15,563	17,556	17,463	+ 480
5. Forest	...	1,384	1,207	...	...
9. Customs	2,018	11,456	5,211	4,271	+ 2,253
10. Salt	...	169	528	1,436	+ 1,436
14. Post Office	98,345	1,06,542	1,04,931	1,05,905	+ 7,060
16. Administration	23,283	22,140	22,534	4,080	— 19,203
17. Minor Departments	1,45,832	1,49,139	1,11,864	1,12,522	— 33,310
18. Law and Justice	13,33,039	16,81,130	13,23,334	16,10,087	+ 2,77,048
19. Police	35,79,908	40,01,750	34,40,060	37,18,517	+ 1,38,609
20. Marine	...	36	36	7,110	+ 7,110
21. Education	8,75,309	8,54,220	9,09,658	9,91,301	+ 1,15,992
22. Ecclesiastical	5,767	7,878	5,305	5,370	— 397
23. Medical	5,56,567	5,72,979	6,76,042	7,10,450	+ 1,53,883
24. Stationery and Printing ...	2,46,357	2,75,088	3,13,554	3,07,589	+ 61,232
25. Political	...	...	475	...	...
29. Miscellaneous	2,58,241	2,23,219	2,25,639	2,25,251	— 32,990
30. Famine Relief	...	...	...	45,24,529	+45,24,529
31. Public Works	10,91,564	11,07,086	19,31,710	17,11,450	+ 6,19,886
Contributions	12,21,984	3,08,940	32,640	3,06,827	— 9,15,157
	94,60,298	95,43,103	91,30,046	1,43,79,342	+49,19,044
Provincial Surplus	...	2,33,861	2,66,139	...	...
Total ...	94,60,298	95,76,969	93,96,185	1,43,79,342	+49,19,044

The Imperial allotment for Provincial purposes, which was 83½ lakhs in 1875-76 and the same in 1876-77, fell to 80¾ lakhs in 1877-78 and rose to 125¾ lakhs in 1878-79. In 1875-76 there was a Provincial deficit of Rs. 1,05,431 and in 1878-79 a deficit of Rs. 3,33,316, while in the intermediate years there was a surplus of Rs. 2,33,861 in 1876-77 and of Rs. 2,66,139 in 1877-78. The deficit of Rupees 3,33,316 will be further augmented by the eventual adjustment of a large portion of the sum of Rupees 3,41,091 which is now outstanding under the head "Famine Advance Account," but Rupees 2,05,867 of this excess will be recouped from the assets of those fettered funds, the deficiencies in which at the close of 1878-79 rendered necessary the affording of temporary accommodation from Provincial Funds. These funds it must be noted were not only relieved of all debit balances in 1876-77 and 1877-78 in connection with the famine, but were also allowed from the Imperial revenues a special donation of Rupees 5,00,000 to commence with in 1878-79. The opening balance at the credit of Provincial Service was Rupees 2,66,139 on the 1st April 1878, and with the addition of the balance of the School Fee Fund, an unfettered fund absorbed, Rupees 2,95,076. The deficit of Rupees 3,33,316 in the transactions of 1878-79 causes therefore a debit balance of Rupees 38,240 against Provincial Services on the 31st March 1879.

The above remarks may be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.
Deficit of 1878-79 of expenditure beyond grants ...	3,33,316
Unadjusted items (in suspense)	3,41,091
Total ...	6,74,407
Absorbed assets of fettered funds	2,05,867
Balance ...	4,68,540
Credit balance of 1877-78	2,95,076
Net deficit balance at end of 1878-79	1,73,464

Under the recent reclassification of Local Funds the transactions connected with the School Fee Fund and Labor Contract Fee Fund have been merged into those of the Provincial Services, while those relating to Cattle Pound Fund are treated as falling under the category of Unfettered Local Funds.

b.—Local Funds Unfettered.

The receipts and charges of this fund (Cattle Pound Fund) as given below include in the first three columns the transactions connected with the School Fee Fund which are included in column 4 on account of their having been amalgamated with Provincial Funds:—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference between 1878-79 and 1875-76 (Column 4 and Column 1).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	5,20,389	5,26,744	6,28,973	2,84,601	2,35,788
Charges	5,57,053	7,55,565	4,40,903	2,89,906	2,67,147
Difference ...	+ 36,664	+ 2,28,821	— 1,88,070	+ 5,305	+ 31,359

LOCAL FUNDS FETTERED (SPECIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS).

Under this head are comprised the transactions relating to the following funds :—

—	Receipts.			Opening Balance, 1st April 1876.	Total to 31st March 1879.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Local Funds Act IV of 1871 ...	45,94,194	56,27,681	76,38,714	17,60,316	1,96,20,905
2. Jungle Conservancy Fund ...	1,77,974	1,53,658	2,33,311	1,62,001	7,26,944
3. Village Service Fund	19,50,268	20,11,481	24,34,466	9,72,638	73,68,853
4. Irrigation Cess Fund	32,831	33,560	35,655	25,115	1,27,161
5. Canal and Ferry Fund	37,577	59,275	47,147	97,617	2,41,616
6. Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.	36,323	53,208	55,663	3,962	1,49,156
7. Bungalow Fee Fund	1,924	191	754	402	3,271
8. Convict Labor Fund	47,695	57,358	87,646	—3,193	1,89,506
9. Police Lodging Fund	23,761	25,813	22,114	23,236	94,924
10. Bearers' Fee Fund	110	124	131	1,594	1,959
11. Road Fund of Bhadrachalam, &c.	381	376	378	550	1,685
Total ...	69,03,038	80,22,725	1,05,55,979	30,44,238	2,85,25,980

	Charges.			Closing Balance, 31st March 1879.	Total Charges.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Local Funds Act IV of 1871 ...	57,38,416	56,61,237	61,99,957	20,21,295	1,96,20,905
2. Jungle Conservancy Fund ...	2,28,703	2,06,200	1,67,457	1,24,584	7,26,944
3. Village Service Fund	21,04,936	18,95,755	23,51,546	10,16,616	73,68,853
4. Irrigation Cess Fund	35,338	28,973	33,895	28,955	1,27,161
5. Canal and Ferry Fund	43,173	18,080	8,449	1,71,914	2,41,616
6. Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.	33,247	23,307	14,478	78,124	1,49,156
7. Bungalow Fee Fund	774	1,381	1,278	— 162	3,271
8. Convict Labor Fund	50,428	58,083	44,870	36,125	1,89,506
9. Police Lodging Fund	21,751	23,811	36,029	13,333	94,924
10. Bearers' Fee Fund	...	1	...	1,958	1,959
11. Road Fund of Bhadrachalam, &c.	...	...	...	1,685	1,685
Total ...	82,56,766	79,16,828	88,57,959	34,94,427	2,85,25,980

(1.) Local Fund Act IV of 1871.

Local Fund Act IV of 1871.

The balance at the credit of Local Fund Act IV of 1871 rose from Rupees 17,60,316 on the 1st April 1876 to Rupees 20,21,295 on the 31st March 1879, or Rupees 2,60,979 more. This excess is the resulting difference between a surplus of Rupees 14,38,757 in 1878-79 and a deficit of Rupees 11,44,222 and Rupees 33,556 in 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively. These variations are due chiefly to the collection in 1878-79 of arrears of land cess and arrears of contributions from Municipalities for the Local Fund share of tolls; the collection of both of these had been partially suspended in the two previous years. The opening of 26 new toll-gates also contributed to the increase. The following statement gives in detail the receipts and charges of this fund for the last three years :—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VI. Provincial Rates—			
Rates and Cesses on land	29,87,070	29,21,265	33,69,170
XVIII. Education—			
Local Fund School Fees	24,468	20,312	20,481
Income from Endowments	50	45	...
Contributions, Local	80	50	348
Sale proceeds of books	9,581	8,898	9,170
Miscellaneous	448	328	706
	34,627	29,633	30,705
XIX. Medical—			
Sale of Medicines	771	589	807
Income from Endowments	4,194	7,481	7,462
Contributions, Local	10,369	6,810	7,557
Miscellaneous	516	3,612	10,351
	15,850	18,492	26,177
XXIII. Miscellaneous—			
Rents, Local	2,51,531	2,87,651	3,79,832
Miscellaneous, Fees, Fines, Forfeitures, &c.	89,570	67,635	95,582
Contributions, Local	84,616	58,702	75,546
Miscellaneous receipts	56,095	73,684	86,828
	4,81,812	4,87,672	6,37,788
XXIV. Public Works—			
Public Works, Local	3,95,101	20,08,318	24,96,249
Adjusting Receipts—			
Contributions from Provincial to Local ...	4,43,715	79,705	3,37,258
Advances	75,735	69,796	71,073
Loans	1,60,284	12,800	70,294
Total ...	45,94,194	56,27,681	76,38,714

Charges.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Refund and Drawbacks—			
Revenue Refunds, Local	26,163	22,567	32,636
4. Land Revenue—			
Collector's, &c., Establishments, Local ...	13,977	14,720	14,159
16. Administration—			
Establishments, Local in Imperial Offices...	18,650	18,380	17,942
Establishments, Local Fund Act IV of 1871.	21,466	21,250	22,176
	40,116	39,630	40,118
21. Education—			
Inspection, Local	59,292	64,865	68,009
Government Schools	1,91,708	2,01,497	1,99,517
Grants-in-aid do.	1,92,553	1,67,316	97,933
Government Book Depot	7,483	11,466	19,402
Miscellaneous	11,000	1,240	1,000
	4,62,036	4,46,384	3,85,861
23. Medical—			
Vaccination, Local	88,824	1,07,204	1,12,928
Hospitals and Dispensaries, Local	2,13,253	2,24,024	2,45,420
	3,02,077	3,31,228	3,58,348
29. Miscellaneous—			
Petty Establishments, Local	6,13,074	4,85,805	5,12,516
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges, Local	68,813	76,740	82,573
	6,81,887	5,62,545	5,95,089
31. Public Works, Ordinary—			
Public Works, Local	40,92,713	41,71,637	46,85,567
Adjusting payments—			
Contributions from Local to Provincial ...	...	...	13,440
Advances	1,05,537	58,861	62,974
Loans	13,910	13,665	11,765
Total ...	57,38,416	56,61,237	61,99,957

The large variations under head XXIV, *Public Works*, in the *Local* Public Works receipts from nearly 4 lakhs in 1876-77 to 20 lakhs in 1877-78 and nearly 25 lakhs in 1878-79 is due to the transfer to the Public Works Department for re-adjustment of the outlay in connection with famine works. The contributions from *Provincial* to *Local* (as *Adjusting Receipts*) which were 4½ lakhs in 1876-77 fell to the small sum of Rupees 80,000 in 1877-78 and then rose again to nearly 3½ lakhs in 1878-79. The reason of this was the reduction of the Government contribution towards the cost of construction and repairs of roads. The figures of 1878-79 however include the amount of temporary accommodation from the Provincial Funds on account of the deficit balances in some districts amounting to Rupees 1,78,885. The cause of the increase in the total charges was the larger outlay on Public Works.

The only large *Fettered Local Fund* besides that under Act IV of 1871 is the *Village Service Fund.* The improvement in the Village Service Fund (No. 3) has been caused by the collection of large arrears. Besides the sum of Rupees 10,16,616 shown above as the balance at the credit of this fund on the 31st March 1879, it has been able to devote sums to investments in Government securities as shown in the margin. The large increase under Convict Labor Fund (No. 8) is owing to the large supply of jail manufactures to the Police Force.

	Rs.
Kurnool District ...	4,46,500
Salem do.	4,30,900
Trichinopoly do.	1,50,000

LOCAL FUNDS—EXCLUDED FUNDS.

Transactions for three years.

The transactions of the funds which fall under this class are as follow:—

—	Receipts,			Opening Balance, 1st April 1876.	Total.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Educational Building Fund	1,37,507	1,20,707	89,818	— 18,040	3,29,992
2. Endowment Fund	6,062	5,735	14,458	17,479	43,734
3. Port Fund	3,19,247	3,40,021	2,70,756	1,75,249	11,05,273
4. University Fee Fund	38,938	41,195	52,069	...	1,32,202
5. Cantonment Fund	...	...	6,742	...	6,742
6. Nanal Grass Fund	421	2,572	...	1,489	4,482
7. General Customs Fund	4,474	2,210	...	38,269	44,953
8. District Road Fund	...	33,892	...	— 16,762	17,130
Total ...	5,06,649	5,46,332	4,33,843	1,97,684	16,84,508

	Charges.			Closing Balance, 31st Mar. 1879.	Total.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Educational Building Fund	83,630	1,22,070	91,548	32,744	3,29,992
2. Endowment Fund	13,643	16,639	8,264	5,188	43,734
3. Port Fund	1,97,728	1,98,396	2,15,794	4,93,355	11,05,273
4. University Fee Fund	38,388	41,195	47,368	4,701	1,32,202
5. Cantonment Fund	...	...	4,400	2,342	6,742
6. Nanal Grass Fund	4,175	307	...	...	4,482
7. General Customs Fund	205	44,688	...	...	44,953
8. District Road Fund	...	17,029	398	— 288	17,130
Total ...	3,38,379	4,40,315	3,67,772	5,38,042	16,84,508

LOANS.

Transactions of the year and outstandings.

The amount of loans granted by Government from time to time and outstanding on the 31st March 1879 is given in the subjoined statement, from which it will be seen that the largest payments in 1878-79 have been Rupees 30,00,000 to the Mysore State, which raised the total loan up to 31st March 1879 to Rupees 80,00,000, and Rupees 3,47,830 to the Ramnad Estate, making the total loan in this case Rupees 13,72,830.

Account of Loan Transactions in 1878-79.

Persons and Corporations to whom Loans have been granted.	On what Account.	Account of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance.	Amount of Interest recovered and credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras Municipality ...	For Water-supply Project, 1869, 1873.	14,30,000	4	14,30,000 0 0	...	14,30,000 0 0	...	14,30,000 0 0	66,085 3 6	20,502 10 8
Negapatam do. ...	For constructing a market, 1874.	25,000	4½	18,750 0 0	...	18,750 0 0	2,083 5 4	16,666 10 8	843 12 0	...
Coimbatore do. ...	For improvement of water-supply, 1876.	4,000	4½	3,200 0 0	...	3,200 0 0	400 0 0	2,800 0 0	150 0 1	...
Do. do. ...	For erecting tile houses ...	2,000	5	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	144 15 7	2,000 0 0	...	150 0 0
Ootacamund do. ...	For completion of certain roads, 1875.	12,420	4½	11,641 2 4	...	11,641 2 4	389 6 10	11,251 11 6	558 14 6	...
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1875.	7,248	4½	4,683 7 4	...	4,683 7 4	164 8 8	4,518 14 8	236 2 6	...
Mangalore do. ...	For improvement of the market.	9,150	4½	7,320 0 0	...	7,320 0 0	915 0 0	6,405 0 0	320 13 2	...
Saidapet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Courtelliar, 1873, 1876.	1,99,790	4½	1,52,593 3 2	47,196 12 10	1,99,790 0 0	3,100 0 0	1,96,690 0 0	8,106 15 3	...
Tinnevelly do. ...	For repairing the bridge over the Satur river, 1873.	30,000	4½	10,961 14 2	...	10,961 14 2	4,000 0 0	6,961 14 2	357 10 8	...
Calicut do. ...	For the completion of Tamgrachori ghat road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	74,644 12 8	...	74,644 12 8	4,665 4 9	69,979 7 11	3,358 7 0	...
Tellicherry do, ...	For the completion of Peria ghat road and construction of a fair-weather road in Wynaad 1875.	60,000	4½	29,713 6 11	23,097 9 4	52,811 0 3	...	52,811 0 3	2,027 3 9	...
Ramnad Zemindari ...	For the liquidation of debts of the Estate, 1873.	12,72,830	5	9,99,999 14 4	2,72,830 1 8	12,72,830 0 0	...	12,72,830 0 0	...	1,30,465 1 2
Do. ...	For repairs and improvement of the Estate.	2,00,000	5	25,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	...	1,00,000 0 0	...	2,756 13 6
Kavalapara Estate ...	For the liquidation of the debts of the Estate, 1873, and for repairs and improvement, 1874.	65,000	5	25,000 0 0	...	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	1,413 0 3	...
Banganapalle Nawab ...	For the liquidation of the debts of the Estate, 1873, and for repairs and improvements, 1873, 1877.	3,00,000	6	3,00,000 0 0	...	3,00,000 0 0	16,903 0 5	2,83,096 15 7	13,708 8 7	...
Mysore State ...	Advanced on account of famine.	80,00,000	5	50,00,000 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	80,00,000 0 0	...	80,00,000 0 0	3,29,890 6 6	...
Jaghiredar of Sundur...	For roads, 1873	2,500	4	2,500 0 0	...	2,500 0 0	767 1 3	1,732 14 9	394 11 9	...
Vattangudi Estate ...	For purposes of cultivation, &c.	7,120	4½	...	6,438 12 5	6,438 12 5	5,052 0 5	1,386 12 0	164 12 0	...
Sivaganga Zemindari ...	For repairing irrigation works.	1,50,000	6½	...	23,000 0 0	23,000 0 0	...	23,000 0 0	...	...
Punganur do. ...	For the relief of the poor ...	30,500	...	...	26,300 8 0	26,300 8 0	...	26,300 8 0	...	...

ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The transactions on this account during 1878-79 have been as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance outstanding on the 1st April 1878	1,45,862
Advances made in 1878-79	14,813
	1,60,675
Recoveries in 1878-79	1,35,110
Outstanding on the 31st March 1879	25,565

84·4 per cent. of the total amount advanced up to date has therefore been recovered and only 15·6 remains to be realized.

General Revenues.

The chief sources of revenue have increased as compared with last year (1877-78) in every district except two, Kistna and Madras. In the former it *decreased* by Rupees 2,30,000 on a total revenue of 55 lakhs or by 4·2 per cent., and in the latter by nearly 4 lakhs on a revenue of 34 lakhs or by 11·5 per cent. In every other district throughout the Presidency it *increased,* and in some very largely. The following table shows the total revenues of the two years in the ten districts in which the increase is the greatest with the percentage of increase in each: to facilitate comparison, three ciphers have been omitted on the right of each number, and they should be read as lakhs and thousands:—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Per Cent.
1. Salem	1,481	3,382	1,901	128·4
2. Chingleput	2,656	5,845	3,189	120·1
3. Nellore	1,967	4,318	2,351	119·5
4. Coimbatore	1,681	3,621	1,940	115·4
5. Bellary	1,369	2,836	1,467	107·2
6. North Arcot	1,769	3,573	1,804	102·0
7. Kurnool	1,084	1,971	887	81·8
8. Madura	2,170	3,660	1,490	68·7
9. Cuddapah	1,545	2,543	998	64·6
10. South Arcot	3,580	4,868	1,288	36·0
	19,302	36,617	17,315	89·7

This table forcibly what an enormous loss of revenue there must have been in the earlier year and how quickly the revenue recovered itself when the adverse influences were withdrawn.

III.—MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

CASH REMITTANCES AND BALANCES.

The year opened with a cash balance of 243¾ lakhs, and this was reduced before the close to 221 lakhs. Endeavors were made to reduce the cash balances in all outlying treasuries, and particularly in the taluk sub-treasuries, and to concentrate them at Madras, and one or two other treasuries where they might be immediately available to meet the wants of the Comptroller-General. Of the closing balance of 221 lakhs, 14 lakhs were held in the form of small silver and copper coin in excess of the amount required for local circulation, and were thus unavailable for general use. Of the remaining 207 lakhs, 25¼ lakhs were on the 31st March 1879 in transit to other Presidencies, so that the real balance in this Presidency was 181¾ lakhs only. Of this sum 31¾ lakhs were stored at the central treasury in Madras and were available for immediate remittance to other Governments, but 15 lakhs of this constituted the minimum balance which is usually kept at the Madras Bank, and in default of which Government would have to pay the Bank interest on the sum deficient. The following statement gives in detail the form in which the remittances to and from the other Presidencies were made :—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.
Remittances from Madras.	RS.	RS.
Whole rupees	91,00,000	52,10,000
Bills and transfers	39,50,000	279,02,323
Uncurrent coin	3,21,788	2,00,300
Small silver	1,00,000	1,60,000
Copper	1,45,500	7,18,200
Purchase of discharged bonds	3,36,000	1,000
Secretary of State's bills	9,74,000	10,87,021
	149,27,288	352,78,844
Remittances to Madras.		
Whole rupees	20,00,000	...
Bills and transfers	357,02,980	14,45,168
Copper	27,000	5,100
Subscription to loan	16,96,000	...
	394,25,980	14,50,268
Nett sent from Madras	...	338,28,576
Nett sent to Madras	244,98,692	...

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS.

The Administration Report of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1878-79 shows that there was a considerable falling off in the circulation as compared with the year 1877-78, but compared with the average of nine preceding years the circulation was considerably larger. The year 1878-79 opened with notes in active circulation of the value of Rupees 1,89,18,470 and closed with Rupees 1,36,11,850. The highest circulation was in June, viz., Rupees 1,97,21,530, whereas in 1877-78 the highest was in October, Rupees 2,19,06,580. The aggregate number of notes in circulation was 224,484, value for Rupees 1,51,60,455, against 276,055, value for Rupees 2,06,43,305 in 1877-78. The circulation of notes of the value of Rupees 10 and Rupees 100 was larger than that of notes of other values. The falling off in the gross circulation is explained to arise from a change of system introduced during the year in the adjustment of notes belonging to different circles. The value of foreign circle notes encashed during 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 2,27,41,890, or Rupees 34,35,290 in excess of last year. The operations of the Exchange Department exhibit a falling off in consequence of the diminished circulation of the year. The receipts and issues of notes by each circle exhibit a decrease in the Madras and Calicut Circles, and an increase in the Cocanada Circle, naturally following the fluctuations in the circulation of each circle. The number of notes cancelled was less than in the preceding year by 161,691 and the value by Rupees 1,45,83,495. The coin reserve at the commencement of the year was Rupees 1,12,25,220, and at its close Rupees 1,42,02,670. The Government securities stood at the same figure as in 1877-78, viz., Rupees 72,00,000. There was a falling off again during 1878-79 in the receipts and issue of small silver coin and copper. One forged note of the value of Rupees 100 was tendered for payment during the year, in connection with which a Police Head Constable was prosecuted, but he was discharged for want of evidence. The profit to Government on the currency operations for the year 1878-79 was Rupees 2,35,835.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Operations of the year.

The number of Money Order Offices increased during the year 1878-79 from 76 to 85. The receipts aggregated Rupees 15,686-9-0 and the charges Rupees 6,312-1-0, leaving a balance to credit of Rupees 9,374-8-0. The number of orders issued was larger than in 1877-78 by 1,871, but the amount was less by Rupees 58,184. The number of orders paid and the amount were greater by Rupees 2,914

and 64,108 respectively. The average value of each order issued and paid was Rupees 33-7-10 and Rupees 32-10-4. The issues and payments on account of the Madras and other circles show that there was an increase in issues on local treasuries during 1878-79 of Rupees 15,696, and a decrease in issues on other Governments of Rupees 73,880. The payments in connection with local issues and of other circles increased by Rupees 48,851 and Rupees 15,256 respectively. The number and value of Overland Money Orders issued, and the number and value of orders paid, were less than in 1877-78. The Continental Money Orders issued exceeded the number in 1877-78 by 15, while the number paid fell by 27. The Ceylon Money Orders paid in the Southern Districts of the Presidency aggregated 120, value Rupees 15,210, against 78 and Rupees 6,794 in the preceding year. The increase is specially satisfactory as indicating advantage to the poor class, who migrate to Ceylon for temporary employment. The remittance to England during the year on account of Seamen's Money Orders amounted to Rupees 4,863.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL POPULATION.

THE returns relating to sanitary statistics are for the calendar year 1878.

Influence of seasons on public health.

It is essential, if we would trace the circumstances influencing public health, that the rainfall and its influence on food production should be distinctly referred to. On the seasonable and regular distribution of rain depends the production of food, and on the abundance and variety of food in the country rests the health and prosperity of the people.

Rainfall.

In 1878 the seasons had not resumed their normal course. The south-west monsoon rains were later than usual, but on the whole quite up to the average in quantity. The rains of the north-east monsoon, on which the southern districts mainly depend, were almost a complete failure. It is not easy to say what is the mean rainfall over the whole area of the Presidency from year to year. There are only 227 rain registering stations scattered over 137,569 square miles of country, but comparing the results of 1878 with the rainfall before and during the famine period, it would seem that the total rainfall in 1878 was in excess of that of any of the preceding eight years. Thus the mean rainfall of 227 registration stations was—

—	Inches.	Average number of rainy days.
From 1870 to 1874	47·85	60
In 1875	37·35	56
„ 1876	27·88	42
„ 1877	48·03	68
„ 1878	51·28	69

The means derived from the small number of registering stations scattered over so wide an area are of course not true means, but they indicate very fairly the general condition of the country in regard to excess or deficiency of rainfall from year to year. Looking at the distribution of rain by localities it will be seen that the districts of South

Canara, Malabar, the central districts, the Northern Circars and the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari had a plentiful supply of rain in the south-west monsoon months and the three latter in the north-east monsoon months: but that in the southern and central districts the north-east rains, which usually come in November and December, were almost a complete failure. The total rainfall of the central districts therefore was about the average, while that of the southern districts was on the whole below it. But only broad deductions can be drawn in regard to the rainfall of a year and the agricultural prosperity of the period. It is not so much the actual number of inches of rain as the suitable distribution of the moisture over the particular seasons of the year when the staple crops are usually grown that causes plenty and prosperity. Viewed in this aspect the year 1878 was not generally favorable to the farmer. The south-west monsoon was too slow in coming, and too heavy when it did come, and the north-east rains were trivial and disappointing. The facts of the rainfall in the several districts, so far as they are known, are again projected in diagrams showing the mean results up to 1878, and each year's rainfall from 1875 to 1878 separately. These diagrams, together with the table showing the comparison of the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, with the average of five years ending 1874, will be found in the Special Appendix to this volume.

Prices of food.

The remarks in reference to rainfall will have shown that food production during 1878 could not have attained its normal proportions. Apart from the general considerations that the revenue returns for 1877-78 showed a decrease of about two-and-a-half millions of acres in the cultivated area, and that the ordinary food crops were subjected to blights and destruction by locusts and grasshoppers to an unusual extent, it is quite certain that food production could not have caused a rapid fall in the rates prevailing during the famine time. Accordingly if we look to the actual market prices of the staple food-grains during 1878 we shall find that the rates were practically famine-rates throughout the year. As a rule, the millets which are used by five-sixths of the people continued at more than double their ordinary price, and the tendency to decline in prices until nearly the end of the year was scarcely observable. While these famine-rates of food-grains continued throughout the year, neither the gross mortality nor the actual condition of the people indicated that the population as a whole were suffering in anything like the degree they did in 1877. On the contrary, there was a visible and manifest improvement in the physical condition of the great mass of the people throughout the year, although in a few districts, when prices hardened in May, June and July, there was a decided addition to the number of applicants for famine relief, and an increase in mortality resulting from insufficient food.

The immediate effect of a famine, such as that of 1877, is the exhaustion of local grain stocks, whether in the hands of merchants or of private individuals. The habit of the great bulk of the cultivating classes is to put aside enough grain for their family wants and for payment to laborers. This portion of the crop never finds its way into traders' hands at any time. Immediately after a famine the domestic stocks must have been very low. The cultivators had received a great scare, and their first efforts would be given to the replenishment of domestic stocks. Hence in the early crops of the season following a famine there would be little, if any, surplus food sold, and the dealers in grain having only limited quantities to trade with, would be able to manipulate the markets to suit their own ends. Meanwhile, the agricultural population would be using their customary quantities of grain notwithstanding the famine prices prevailing in open markets. The explanation of the fact that in 1878 the bulk of the population inhabiting the famine area of 1877 showed but little evidence of suffering from insufficient food supplies appears therefore to be that the ryots had been able to grow enough food for home consumption, and to pay their hired laborers, and partly to replenish stocks, but they had no surplus large enough to influence market prices in addition.

But while the bulk of the people in 1878 were able to get sufficient sustenance, it must not be forgotten that there survived from the famine period of 1877 a great number of persons whose constitutions had been so severely shaken by chronic insufficiency of food, that their ultimate recovery was hopeless, and consequently the death-rate in 1878, especially in those parts of the country where famine had been severe, continued largely in excess of the average, while the children born were remarkably few in number. It was also remarkable in many districts, when food prices began to rise in May, June, July and August 1878, to find that the poorer classes at once began to show the effects of the tightening prices in their increasing application for admission on relief works, and in the steady rise of mortality from diseases of innutrition.

Diagrams of prices of food and death-rate.

The diagrams printed as a Special Appendix to this volume, illustrating the connection between prices of food and mortality, have been continued to exhibit the results for the year 1878, and many valuable conclusions as to the real bearing of the question of cost of food on mortality may now be deduced from them. From a general view of these district diagrams it is evident that so long as food-prices do not rise beyond a certain average rate there is no very marked correspondence between prices and mortality. A considerable variation in prices of food within limits may occur without the public health or the mortality tables showing any evidence of pressure on the poor. It is a point of some practical importance to ascertain what those limits are. It would seem that with rice at from 30 to 40 lb. per rupee in

ordinary years, there is no relation between mortality and the lower and higher price, but when the price rises from 1½ to 2 rupees for the 30 lb. there is a distinct correspondence between the mortality rates and the advancing prices of food. The commoner food staples of ragi, cholum and cumboo in ordinary years are sold at from 60 to 80 or 90 lb. the rupee, but when the prices of these grains rise so as to permit of the purchase of only from 30 to 40 lb. per rupee, such a rate cannot long be maintained without a corresponding rise in mortality. These diagrams then prove that relief measures in famine times can only be effectual in saving life on a large scale by relieving the tension of prices. It is abundantly made clear that the poorer members of the population cannot obtain a sufficiency of food to maintain health and life when a rupee will only purchase from 15 to 20 lb. of rice, or double that quantity of the common grains, which form the main bulk of the local consumption. Market prices rising above these rates, after adverse seasons and a diminished rainfall, mean mischief to the people. With all descriptions of food, though the diagrams show a close relation between the sudden rise of the price of provisions presaging a famine and the sudden rise of mortality, they do not in all cases show so exact a correspondence between decline in prices and decline in mortality. Famine begins to press with undue severity on the lower strata of the people, and the neediest classes begin to perish when the food scarcity pinches them, but towards the end of the famine these classes have undergone a very great reduction in numbers, so that a chronic continuance of high prices is borne better by the few well-to-do survivors than by the helpless many, who only existed precariously when food was cheap and abundant. The decline in food prices too after a famine is not as has been explained above quite a natural decline. Prices remain artificially high after the great bulk of the cultivating classes enjoy enough to eat.

The great mischief of the famine as regards public health was the scarcity of food from November 1876 to August 1877. Mortality touched its highest point in August 1877, and from that time locally grown crops came in to eke out the stores of imported food and private stocks. To the enfeebled condition of the survivors of the poorer classes is attributable most of the excess of the mortality occurring in 1878. The experience of the jails in regard to this matter showed that large numbers were so severely wasted during the crisis of the famine that no subsequent care or feeding helped to restore them. In some districts absolute distress persisted longer than in others, but by the end of 1878 nearly all those persons who had not been fatally attacked by famine diseases had regained their usual condition as to flesh and physique, and anxiety in regard to sufficiency of food to sustain the people was at an end.

Registration of births and deaths, if it did not improve, did not retrograde during 1878. The disturbing influences of the famine on the machinery of village life had passed away. The wandering of the famine-stricken had in a great measure ceased, and village officials who had abandoned their homes for relief works, had returned to their own occupations and public duties. In some districts the work of registration is better done than in others, but in all there is room for improvement, and complete returns will never be obtained until registration is made compulsory by law in villages as well as in towns. In calculating the ratios of births and deaths no allowance has been made for yearly increment of population. Throughout much of the famine area there is reason to fear that the double influence of famine in hindering reproduction and causing excessive mortality has caused a loss rather than increment in numbers since 1871; but whatever the results in these respects may be, it will be impossible to frame from actual data a figure showing the normal yearly growth of the population until the census results of 1881 have been tabulated. The ratios of births and deaths must be accepted with this explanation. Registration of vital statistics. General remarks.

The total number of births registered in the native population of the Presidency during 1878 was 348,657; of these 180,326 were males and 168,331 females. The proportion of male to female children born was 107·1 to 100 females, this proportion being almost exactly the same as in 1877. The general birth-rate of the whole Presidency was, of males 12·3 per mille, females 11·6 per mille, or for both sexes 11·9 per mille of the 1871 population. The great fact in regard to birth registration during 1878 was the remarkable diminution in the number of children born as compared with previous years. Births.

The following table shows the population, number of births, and ratios of births to population for a series of years:—

Years.	Population.	Births.	Birth ratio per mille.
1869	24,633,127	452,410	18·5
1870	24,125,526	439,063	18·1
1871	24,555,046	517,109	21·0
1872	30,147,779	554,379	18·3
1873	30,287,842	538,123	17·7
1874	30,360,221	580,709	19·1
1875	30,278,903	638,771	21·1
1876	29,157,056	632,113	21·6
1877	29,209,542	477,447	16·3
1878	29,127,205	348,657	11·9

The results of birth registration for two years prior to the famine show how the famine has affected the productive powers of the people. In 1875 and 1876 there were registered a total of 1,270,884 births. In 1877 and 1878 only 826,104 births were recorded, showing an apparent loss of population from diminished births in the two years of 444,780.

But the registered births or deaths in India do not represent the whole of the additions to, or subtractions from, the living population. It is necessary to be explicit on this point, as the mistake has been made of using the registration figures as if they represented absolute instead of relative truths. In our two best years of birth registration we have only succeeded in accounting for 21·3 births per thousand of the population. More accurate figures in regard to some towns and certain areas in which registration is habitually good seem to point to from 35 to 40 per mille as a moderate birth-rate for an Indian population in normal seasons. There is good reason to assume that before the famine the general birth rate of the people was not less than 38 per mille annually, and on the basis of such a calculation the actual loss of population by decreased births, instead of 444,780 as the registered figures would imply, must have been about 794,000 in the two years 1877 and 1878.

The influence of starvation on reproduction has not hitherto received much notice. If it be, as has been stated, that the falling off in births is most marked in the districts which were most severely affected by food scarcity, evidence to this effect will be afforded in the district returns. The following tables show the number and ratio of births to population in all the districts, but the famine area of 1877 has been classified separately, so as to show the remarkable degree in which the births have fallen off in that particular tract of country.

Births in 1878—*Famine Districts.*

Districts.	Population.	Births in 1878.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Average Ratio of 5 years ending 1876.
Nellore	1,376,483	4,937	3·6	13·0
Madras	381,926	14,679	38·4	26·2
Chingleput	934,523	14,238	15·2	23·0
South Arcot	1,755,324	17,955	10·2	18·3
Trichinopoly	1,199,155	17,506	14·6	24·9
Madura	1,329,207	9,924	7·4	18·4
Tinnevelly	1,693,629	23,628	13·9	18·6
Kurnool	914,233	3,073	3·3	19·5
Cuddapah	1,350,967	5,781	4·3	17·0
Bellary	1,665,815	8,644	5·1	22·4
North Arcot	2,014,254	14,523	7·2	22·8
Salem	1,966,362	14,035	7·1	24·3
Coimbatore	1,762,679	12,501	7·1	15·7
Nilgiris	72,396	943	13·02	21·5
Total ...	18,416,953	162,367	8·8	20·0

Births in 1878—*Non-famine Districts.*

Districts.	Population.	Births in 1878.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Average Ratio of 5 years ending 1876.
Ganjam	1,002,464	15,875	15·8	19·3
Vizagapatam	1,544,529	22,105	14·3	14·4
Godavari	1,592,103	30,027	18·8	18·1
Kistna	1,452,066	21,219	14·6	17·8
Tanjore	1,972,820	48,726	24·7	29·3
South Canara	918,040	16,082	17·5	20·3
Malabar	2,228,228	32,256	14·4	18·2
Total ...	10,710,252	186,290	17·2	19·9

These tables show in the clearest way that the birth-rate in the famine districts had fallen to one-half (from 17·3 to 8·8) of the ratio in the non-famine districts. But even as regards these latter there was so much distress in them in 1878, owing either to bad seasons or continued high prices of food, that a very perceptible falling off of births was noticed in them.

It is necessary to explain the fact that the town of Madras showed no apparent decrease in its birth-rate during the famine period. The town is not only a revenue district, but a Municipality, and of late years the Municipal authorities have enforced the powers confided to them of compelling the registration of births, and in this way a great many births really due to a migratory population have been included in the town returns. In the famine year the Madras population was probably nearly doubled. The population continued to be augmented all through 1878, and the ratio of births to actual population is therefore not correct. But there is this fact also to be noticed in regard to the Madras resident population, that the famine, while bringing numbers of their dependants from the Provinces into the town, did not press so severely on the residents. There was ample work for the able-bodied of all classes, and a large amount of gratuitous and charitable relief, both public and private, and the condition of the people in the town never became so deplorable as in distant provinces, so that there was no reason to suppose that the fecundity of the population was affected as it was in other parts where the difficulties in feeding the people were so great. The great and abnormal trade in food-grains must have caused a free circulation of money amongst the laboring classes in the town. As a fact, it is known that thousands of able-bodied men came in from the districts on account of the grain trade, and that during the best part of 1877

they received higher wages than they ever got in their lives. The average earnings of coolies in moving grain from the beach to the warehouses or railway stations was from 8 annas to 1 rupee a day. Boatmen made from 3 to 5 rupees a day, and their surplus earnings gave full employment to the local goldsmiths. It is necessary that the facts in regard to the Madras population should be understood, as in that town only of the whole area subjected to famine influences was the birth-rate not perceptibly affected.

In regard to births in the famine area the minimum was reached in April or May 1878. In some of the famine districts the recovery in the birth-rate subsequent to April or May was progressive and indicative of a speedy return to normal conditions. In Chingleput, for instance, the birth-rate in May was in the proportion of only 6·8 per mille of population per annum, but in October, November and December of that year the ratio had reached upwards of 27 per mille. In Tinnevelly the ratio went up from 9·6 per mille in May to 20·1 in December; in North Arcot from 4·0 in May to 15·7 in December; and in Salem from 3·9 in May to 13·3 in December. But in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary, where famine was most severe in 1877 and distress and suffering continued all through 1878, the improvement in the birth-rates was exceedingly slight and ill-defined up to the end of the year.

In the districts classified as "non-famine" districts, it is to be noticed that births fell off largely at the end of the year, especially in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Malabar. In the former districts the diminished births correspond with the period of known food scarcity and distress. In Tanjore the birth-rate after April began to return to its normal proportions. This district presents an admirable example of the influence of food scarcity on fecundity. The average birth-rate before the famine was 29·3 per mille. In January 1878 the ratio had reached 23·5 per mille. In April (corresponding with August 1877 as to period of conception) the births fell to 19·1 per mille, and in September the ratio was 31·1 per mille and had nearly recovered its normal proportion.

The experience acquired during this famine leads to the conclusion that there is no more delicate test of the condition of the laboring poor in regard to the ravages of famine than the degree in which the reproductive powers are affected. The facts of the rapid revival of the population in Tanjore and Chingleput, of the slower recovery in North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, and of the tremendous blow exercised on the vitality of the population in Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary and Cuddapah are well shown in the monthly birth ratios.

Tables of these for the famine and non-famine tracts are appended.

Ratio of Births per mille per Annum, 1878—Famine Districts.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Nellore	2·7	2·5	2·0	2·9	3·3	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·6	4·5	4·3	4·4
Madras	37·1	31·3	34·8	34·2	37·2	40·2	43·9	43·7	43·4	39·8	38·0	36·8
Chingleput	7·1	5·5	5·4	4·5	6·8	10·1	14·3	21·2	24·5	27·9	27·9	27·4
South Arcot	9·5	6·8	6·5	5·7	6·6	6·7	9·5	9·7	11·1	14·0	18·2	17·9
Trichinopoly	13·8	12·8	12·8	10·9	10·8	11·2	14·9	15·1	16·1	17·4	19·4	19·5
Madura	7·4	6·1	6·2	4·9	4·7	5·8	6·4	6·0	7·2	10·1	11·2	13·1
Tinnevelly	14·3	11·7	12·4	11·8	9·6	10·1	12·7	12·2	13·8	17·6	19·8	20·1
Kurnool	3·7	3·0	3·0	3·1	3·4	2·7	2·3	2·4	3·0	3·7	4·3	5·1
Cuddapah	4·4	3·4	3·5	3·4	4·5	4·4	4·5	3·6	4·0	4·7	4·7	5·5
Bellary	5·5	4·7	4·4	4·2	4·3	4·6	5·0	4·7	5·4	6·3	6·3	6·1
North Arcot	5·8	4·2	3·6	3·1	4·0	4·3	6·7	6·7	9·7	10·0	14·8	16·7
Salem	6·0	5·5	4·3	3·8	3·9	3·9	6·1	7·1	8·0	10·9	12·2	13·3
Coimbatore	6·1	5·0	5·1	4·3	4·3	4·8	5·6	6·6	8·3	10·4	11·8	12·1
Nilgiri	11·2	11·5	12·7	14·8	11·9	12·0	13·0	13·5	13·5	13·3	11·7	12·6

Non-famine Districts.

Ganjam	15·5	14·5	16·3	17·4	19·2	18·4	14·1	19·1	16·9	16·6	14·6	10·4
Vizagapatam	15·6	11·2	13·7	13·3	13·4	16·7	16·1	20·1	18·1	13·9	10·7	9·4
Godavari	19·5	17·2	12·9	15·1	18·6	18·9	17·7	19·6	23·5	22·6	22·0	18·3
Kistna	12·4	9·1	8·3	10·1	12·3	14·4	15·4	17·7	17·8	20·1	19·5	17·8
Tanjore	23·5	19·5	19·9	19·1	19·6	21·7	26·3	27·3	31·1	30·8	29·8	27·2
South Canara	17·6	15·0	14·0	15·6	17·9	22·8	25·1	19·9	15·4	16·7	14·5	15·2
Malabar	11·7	10·5	11·2	13·8	16·5	17·4	19·3	15·4	15·8	15·7	13·3	10·5

Deaths.

The total of deaths registered in 1878 was 810,921, and the population furnishing returns according to the census of 1871 was 29,127,205. The great Zemindari tracts of the Madura District and the wild hilly tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are not included in these returns. The registered death-rate to population was 27·8 per mille against a five years' average of 18·1 per mille previous to the famine year.

Of the deaths registered 426,428 were males and 384,493 females. The proportion of male to female deaths was still higher than usual. In the famine year of 1877 this proportion was 122·6 males to 100 females; in 1878 the proportion had sunk to 110·9 males to 100 females. There was much difference in various districts in the proportion of male to female mortality. In the districts named in the margin the male deaths were much in excess of the average. Taking the deaths of the sexes separately, the male death-rate was 29·1 per mille and the female 26·5. The registration returns have confirmed the statistical evidence of the famine-relief camps that mortality resulting from distress was much more marked in men than in women.

Ganjam	123·7
Nellore	125·7
South Arcot	115·3
Madura	115·7
Coimbatore	118·4
Malabar	128·7

The following tables show the death registration in regard to the area affected by famine in 1877 as compared with the area not so affected :—

Deaths in 1878—*Famine Districts of* 1877.

Districts.	Population.	Deaths in 1878.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Average for 5 years ending 1876.
Nellore	1,376,483	38,772	28·2	13·9
Madras	381,926	17,974	47·1	34·3
Chingleput	934,523	16,961	18·1	19·5
South Arcot	1,755,324	40,618	23·1	16·7
Trichinopoly	1,199,155	29,032	24·2	19·7
Madura	1,329,207	31,977	24·1	12·2
Tinnevelly	1,693,629	37,969	22·4	18·9
Kurnool	914,233	43,932	48·0	18·4
Cuddapah	1,350,967	55,036	40·7	17·6
Bellary	1,665,815	76,137	45·7	18·6
North Arcot	2,014,254	50,880	25·2	21·1
Salem	1,966,362	49,455	25·1	21·7
Coimbatore	1,762,679	29,499	16·7	15·3
Nilgiri	72,396	1,929	26·6	19·0
Total ...	18,416,953	520,171	28·2	19·1

Non-famine Districts of 1877.

Ganjam	1,002,464	29,434	29·2	14·3
Vizagapatam	1,544,529	28,055	18·1	14·5
Godavari	1,592,103	59,517	37·4	19·2
Kistna	1,452,066	41,928	28·8	16·9
Tanjore	1,972,820	56,023	28·4	23·8
South Canara	918,042	33,412	36·4	17·8
Malabar	2,228,228	42,481	19·1	17·1
Total ...	10,710,252	290,750	27·1	17·6

Deaths according to age.

The results of age classification are very striking, especially in regard to the small number of children under one year of age dying in 1878. While in 1877 109,849 deaths of infants were registered, only 63,558 deaths of this class were entered in 1878. This no doubt was due to the fact that fewer children were born in the latter year, and also that famine had been very severe on infants at the breast in 1877. A large proportionate number of deaths of persons above 50 years of age are entered in 1878, and the explanation is probably this, that while some old people survived the famine year, they were too much enfeebled to recover, and dropped off gradually in the next year.

The following table gives the comparative results of deaths at different ages :—

Ages.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Infants unable to walk (under 1 year).	93,019	88,856	96,457	90,586	109,849	63,558
Boys and girls, 1 to 12 years ...	111,517	110,690	149,449	155,514	405,484	174,074
Adults (men and women) 12 to 50 years.	162,828	172,011	231,661	262,824	635,706	335,811
Old people (men and women) over 50 years.	139,530	145,291	163,693	171,460	405,273	237,478

Deaths according to classes.

Amongst 432,812 Native Christians 9,102 deaths were registered, the ratio of mortality to population being 21·0 per mille. Amongst 1,780,478 Mahomedans 40,676 deaths were reported, or in the ratio of 22·8 per mille. The mortality ratio of the Hindu community, including

all castes, was 28·3 per mille. In the report for 1877 attention was called to the marked difference in the effects of famine on the Mussalman and Hindu, and to the fact that the Mahomedans had not felt the effects of the famine in anything like the same proportion as did the lower classes of the Hindus. The same observation may now be made in regard to Native Christians, the returns for whom are now separately shown. Their church organization no doubt helped them at a grave crisis. Foreign money from many countries, apart from the general Mansion House Fund, enabled the pastors to watch and feed their flocks, and to stay that fatal wandering that slew so many thousands of the laboring poor. During the year reports have been received of large additions to the Native Christian churches, but of course the number of converts cannot be shown here, the figures taken being the census figures of 1871. But the lower classes of people who have embraced Christianity have evidently been in a more favorable position in reference to their means of keeping alive, during a time of trial and distress, than the hordes of out-caste races who were out of the pale of sympathy of the higher classes of natives. It is no cause for surprise that those of the Native community who have looked on and seen the care given to the material wants of the Christian poor, should have thought of casting in their lot with the Christians.

The following table shows the population and total deaths in each year from 1869 to 1878. While the mortality was only about one-half what it was in 1877 it was higher than in any other of the ten years, and this too, notwithstanding that in 1878 there was very little prevalence of epidemic cholera or other zymotic disease. The excess mortality of 1878 was largely due to the prolonged effects of famine, and to the malarious fevers which followed an abnormal disturbance of the seasons and rainfall.

Years.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1869	24,633,127	451,981	18·3
1870	24,125,526	451,020	18·6
1871	24,555,046	444,371	18·0
1872	30,147,779	501,482	16·6
1873	30,287,842	506,894	16·4
1874	30,360,221	516,848	17·0
1875	30,278,903	641,260	21·1
1876	29,157,056	680,384	23·3
1877	29,209,542	1,556,312	53·2
1878	29,127,205	810,921	27·8

It is now possible to take stock of what the famine has cost in human life. It has already been seen that if the births in 1877 and 1878 had been equal to those of the two preceding years, 444,780 more would have registered, and as a matter of fact, in the two years 1877 and 1878 1,318,673 deaths in excess of the mean registration of

two years have been registered. The account according to registration stands as follows:—

By fewer births registered in two years	444,780
By excess of mortality	1,318,673
	1,763,453

But while these figures show a loss of 1,763,453 of population in two years, above the average, they do not embrace the whole losses of population. The highest ratio of birth registration for the whole Presidency was 21·6 per mille, while it is quite certain that the actual births have not fallen below 35 to 40 per mille. Taking the normal birth-rate at 38 per mille, the number of births short in 1877 and 1878 must have been about 794,000. And as regards deaths, the figures for Municipalities and other defined centres show that the village lists omit on the whole about one-third of the actual mortality. Assuming this to be the normal rate of omission, it is quite evident that the actual excess of deaths in 1877 and 1878 over the mean of former years must have been 1,978,009 instead of 1,318,673. The actual loss of population therefore, by diminished births and excess of deaths in these two years, has not fallen very much short of three millions.

These results, deduced from the actual registration of births and deaths, and by the assumption of a definite proportion of both events unregistered, tallies very closely with the observed results of the test census in certain selected portions of the famine area. According to this test census (which was taken in March 1878) and assuming the losses in uncensused areas to correspond with those actually tested, the famine losses, allowing for increment of population from 1871 to 1876, could not be set down at less than three millions.

General history of the chief diseases.

In the following table is given the results of registration under the principal diseases, as compared with the results of former years. The history of the chief diseases causing death will now be dealt with.

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com-plaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	9,047	256,890
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	8,613	189,790
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	9,242	233,659
1869	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	9,310	271,843
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	12,325	220,549
1871	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	15,323	159,172
1872	501,482	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	15,150	180,476
1873	506,894	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	14,251	180,784
1874	516,848	313	48,343	226,220	37,903	13,065	190,914
1875	641,200	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	12,421	219,992
1876	680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	11,175	229,279
1877	1,556,312	357,430	88,321	469,241	133,366	16,460	491,494
1878	810,921	47,167	56,360	374,443	48,083	15,007	269,861

Cholera.

The mortality due to cholera, according to the registers, was very slight in comparison with the enormous fatality of the epidemic of 1877. The life-period of a cholera epidemic is not often prolonged beyond

three or four years. In some districts it dies out completely in a shorter time. The new epidemic commenced in 1875, and as might have been anticipated, the end of 1878 saw it nearly extinct, especially in those districts which had been invaded so early as 1875. The total of registered cholera deaths in 1878 was 47,167. Males 25,463 and females 21,704. The ratio of mortality to population from this cause was 1·6 per mille in 1878 against the large proportion of 12·2 per mille in 1877. In regard to seasonal prevalence the cholera deaths in January 1878 were 4,439, and from this month the mortality declined until April, when 2,726 deaths were registered. In May there was a distinct increase in the cholera deaths, due to the reappearance of the disease in tracts of country which had for some months previously been free of it. The maximum mortality of the year was reached in July, when 8,343 deaths were registered. In November the registered mortality had fallen to 983, but in the following month there was a slight increase. In January 1878 deaths from cholera were noted in 18 out of the 21 revenue districts; in December there were deaths in only 12 districts, and the general indications seemed clear that the extinction of the epidemic, now of from four to five years' duration, was merely a question of a few months.

In 1878 the parts of this Presidency principally affected by cholera were the northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna. In these four districts 28,619 deaths occurred. Nellore, Chingleput, and Madras escaped with 463 deaths. In South Arcot, Tanjore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bellary there occurred a total of 14,623 deaths, and the districts named were those principally attacked. In December no cholera deaths were reported from Nellore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris. In Madras, Trichinopoly, Salem, and South Canara the deaths were reckoned by units. In fact over the whole of Southern India cholera was practically extinct, except in the four northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna, and a few isolated cases in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Malabar. Since the end of the year 1878 there has been no increase in the area affected, and within the affected area the disease is declining. It has been demonstrated on a large scale how the concomitant conditions of famine help to predispose the people to fatal attacks of cholera as well as of other diseases, and we know that these conditions, *i.e.*, bad and insufficient food, scant and doubtful water-supply, overcrowding on public works or resting places, and concentration of the poverty-stricken over limited areas, always do tend to aggravate whatever disease may be prevailing.

The cholera mortality in the towns and villages of the several districts is shown in the annexed statement :—

Districts.	Total number of Villages in the Districts.	Total Population.	Number of Villages affected.	Population of the affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Months of greatest prevalence.
Ganjam	5,174	1,002,464	748	582,697	8,384	14·3	March, April, May.
Vizagapatam	2,915	1,544,529	636	837,923	4,456	5·3	December.
Godavari	2,128	1,592,103	873	1,036,199	9,548	9·2	May until November.
Kistna	2,141	1,452,066	634	715,137	6,231	8·7	July to December.
Nellore	2,184	1,376,483	57	100,055	314	3·1	January, February, August, September, October.
Chingleput	2,394	934,523	16	67,278	85	1·2	November and December.
Madras	37	381,926	18	290,348	64	0·2	November.
South Arcot	3,118	1,755,324	365	409,764	2,096	5·1	January, July, August.
Trichinopoly	1,674	1,199,155	123	234,720	484	2·6	January.
Tanjore	3,967	1,972,320	515	624,279	2,744	4·4	January, July, August.
Madura	1,224	1,329,207	49	155,210	275	1·7	September, October, November.
Tinnevelly	1,849	1,693,629	123	435,897	318	0·7	January.
Kurnool	787	914,233	94	198,760	1,896	9·5	June and July.
Cuddapah	1,311	1,350,967	269	441,275	3,261	7·3	Do.
Bellary	2,543	1,665,815	289	473,847	4,626	9·7	April and May.
North Arcot	5,241	2,014,254	15	31,211	74	2·4	January and February
Salem	5,312	1,966,362	165	260,960	697	2·7	Do.
Coimbatore	1,579	1,762,679	63	195,789	365	1·8	January, March, September.
Nilgiris	20	72,396	2	12,121	17	1·4	July, August, September.
South Canara	1,291	918,042	84	106,353	349	3·2	January and February.
Malabar	436	2,228,228	80	504,198	883	1·7	March and September.

Among the European troops, strength 10,528, excluding European veterans and garrisons among whom no cases occurred, there were 43 admissions to hospital on account of cholera and 28 deaths, giving ratios per 1,000 of strength of 4·08 and 2·6 respectively. Among Native troops, with a strength of 25,496, 106 cases occurred and there were 60 deaths, giving ratios per mille of strength of 4·1 and 2·3 respectively. In jails, with an average daily strength during the year of 21,364, there were 262 cases and 110 deaths, giving ratios of 12·2 and 5·1 respectively. There is no reason to believe that the conditions of the jails gave rise to the disease in any instance. In all cases the jail population remained free of the disease until the epidemic had appeared in the neighboring towns.

Small-pox.

The deaths registered from small-pox were 56,360. Of these 29,384 were males and 26,976 females. The ratio of mortality was 1·9 per mille against 1·2 per mille, the average of the five years previous to the famine. The disease was prevailing epidemically in certain districts during the early part of the year. The maximum mortality occurred in March, and from that time the epidemic slowly declined. The districts in which small-pox had distinct epidemic prevalence are noted below with the number of deaths:—

District.	Deaths.	Ratio per Mille.
Godavari	18,075	11·4
Kistna	4,817	3·3
South Arcot	4,491	2·5
Tanjore	9,068	4·6
Malabar	5,382	2·4

It will be seen that the Godavari District suffered more than any of the others. Extra vaccinators were employed in this district during the time when small-pox was most prevalent.

The number of deaths amongst children under 1 and 12 years of age cannot be given for the districts, as the information could not be obtained. But as regards Municipal towns the information has been obtained for 1878, and figures are certainly very instructive in regard to the way in which small-pox expends its force on the younger members of a community. If the figures given for the towns may be taken as an index of the mortality in the whole population, then it may safely be said that more than two-thirds of the small-pox mortality of the country occurs in children under 12 years of age.

Municipalities.		Population.	Deaths from Small-pox.			
			Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Total.
Ganjam	Chicacole	15,587	1	3	2	6
	Berhampore	21,670	4	19	5	28
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	32,191	4	29	8	41
	Bimlipatam	8,744	...	1	...	1
	Vizianagram	20,169	2	2	6	10
	Anakapalle	13,044	2	4	12	18
Godavari	Cocanada	17,839	36	124	93	253
	Rajahmundry	19,738	31	120	37	188
	Ellore	25,487	29	59	42	130
Kistna	Masulipatam	36,188	Information not given.			66
	Guntoor	18,033	11	24	4	39
Nellore	Nellore	29,922	3	1	...	4
	Ongole	7,392	...	1	3	4
Madras	Madras	397,552	60	356	31	447
Chingleput	Conjeveram	37,327	16	39	3	58
South Arcot	Cuddalore	40,290	24	74	46	144
	Chilambaram	15,519	18	39	8	65
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	76,530	3	50	2	55
	Srirangam	18,655	2	4	1	7
Tanjore	Tanjore	52,175	1	49	4	54
	Combaconum	44,444	21	40	15	76
	Mayavaram	21,165	4	16	4	24
	Negapatam	48,525	17	40	9	66
	Mannargudi	17,703	4	17	10	31
Madura	Madura	51,987	8	25	5	38
	Dindigul	12,865	3	6	...	9
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	21,044	3	19	...	22
	Palamcottah	17,945	6	15	3	24
	Tuticorin	10,565	...	13	1	14
Kurnool	Kurnool	25,579	...	...	3	3
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	16,275	...	...	1	1
Bellary	Bellary	51,766	Information not given.			25
	Adoni	22,723	2	12	...	14
	Gooty	6,730	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	4,918	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	Vellore	38,022	3	15	2	20
	Wallajapet	12,103	1	10	...	11
Salem	Salem	50,012	13	43	6	62
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	35,310	6	21	...	27
	Erode	10,201	1	3	...	4
	Karur	9,378	1	3	1	5
Nilgiris	Ootacamund	9,982	Information not given.			12
	Coonoor	3,058	...	...	1	1
South Canara	Mangalore	29,712	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Tellicherry	20,504	...	...	1	1
	Calicut	47,962	7	99	214	320
	Palghat	30,752	45	105	144	294
	Cochin	13,840	8	28	129	165
	Cannanore	31,358	1	...	...	1
	Total	1,620,480	401	1,528	856	2,908

Fevers.

The fever mortality was undoubtedly high during 1878. Apart from the registration, which is not absolutely reliable in regard to this cause of death, there is other evidence to show that malarious fevers were abnormally prevalent in the country. Probably this must always be so when the seasons have been disarranged by drought and tempestuous rains, as they were prior to and after the famine. The deaths registered under this head, while not so numerous as in 1877, were much higher than the average. Altogether 374,443 deaths were registered, of which 198,573 were males and 175,870 females. The fever mortality to the whole population was in the ratio of 12·8 per mille, the average ratio of five years before the famine being 7·6. The ratio of fever mortality was unusually high in Nellore (21·5), Madura (15·1), Kurnool (35·7), Cuddapah (32·9), Bellary (15·3), North Arcot (13·3), and South Canara (18·9). In Tinnevelly also the rate was much higher than usual, being 6·6 per mille against 4·3 per mille, the average of former years. The great fatality of fever in districts which had been affected by famine, and in which the food difficulty continued through a great part of the year, is a fact that cannot be lost sight of in connection with famine history. The type of fever causing undue mortality in Southern India does not seem to have been unusual, or differing in any essential particulars from the ordinary miasmatic fever. The end of the year 1877 was noticeable for violent rain and floods over a great part of Southern India. Madura and Tinnevelly, which suffered excessively from these floods, have suffered also unduly from fever, and Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool experienced heavier rain than usual in the south-west monsoon, which rain was accompanied by an accession of fever mortality. Fever mortality in Southern India as a whole is always the lowest in the hot, dry months of April and May.

Bowel diseases.

There has been a great decrease in the mortality from bowel diseases as compared with the results of 1877. The total number of registered deaths under this head was 48,083 (males 25,955, females 22,128). The death-rate under this particular form of registration was 1·6 per mille, against the mean of 1·3 per mille in the five years ending 1876. The highest ratio of deaths from bowel diseases was registered in Madras, 11·6 per mille, against an average of 5 per mille. In Kurnool, Nilgiris, and South Canara also the ratios were higher than usual. In January 1878 there were registered 7,989 deaths from bowel diseases; these numbers fell to 2,867 in May, and then rose again, especially in the famine districts, which about this time experienced a second wave of distress. The numbers reached 4,643 in September, and in December had fallen to 2,666.

Injuries.

The deaths registered as the result of violence were 15,007 (males 7,780, females 7,227). The numbers are not so high as in 1877 but in

excess of the average of former years, as will appear from the following table :—

Years.	Suicides.	Wounding.	Accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
1866...	623	...	6,216	2,208	9,047
1867...	615	...	5,853	2,145	8,613
1868...	602	...	6,007	2,633	9,242
1869...	694	...	6,057	2,559	9,310
1870...	1,438	...	8,158	2,729	12,325
1871...	2,370	1,093	8,473	3,387	15,323
1872...	2,366	944	8,724	3,116	15,150
1873...	2,077	918	8,267	2,989	14,251
1874...	1,876	828	7,762	2,599	13,065
1875...	1,811	880	7,177	2,553	12,421
1876...	1,715	896	6,187	2,377	11,175
1877...	2,575	1,372	10,426	2,088	16,460
1878...	2,464	1,230	9,324	1,989	15,007

The number of suicides was 2,464; males 1,142, females 1,322. These numbers are higher than the average, but not so much so as in 1877. The deaths registered as from snake-bite and wild beasts are fewer than in any year of registration. The sexes were males 1,279 females 710; of the 1,989 deaths 1,744 are said to be from "snake-bite" and 245 from "wild beasts."

SANITARY STATISTICS—LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

The information in regard to the estimated available Local Fund income and the amount sanctioned for sanitation and vaccination is shown below. The variations in the percentages shown in the column last but three are noticeable.

Districts.	Local Fund Circles.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	Fever per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel complaints per 1,000 of Population.	Available Income from Land-cess.	Amount allotted for Sanitary purposes.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary Expenditure to Available Income.	Amount allotted for Vaccination.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Total Births.
									Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
Bellary	Bellary	645,009	5·3	39·7	3·4	13·0	0·1	2·0	25,000	1,932	7·7	2,590	6,297	8,479
	Gooty	644,157	5·4	51·5	2·6	10·0	0·1	3·2	33,333	5,820	17·4	2,260	4,475	3,525
	Penukonda	376,649	4·3	46·8	1·7	28·2	0·7	2·0	14,333	1,270	8·8	1,280	1,810	1,640
South Canara ...	Canara	918,042	17·5	36·4	0·4	18·9	0·8	5·1	29,000	2,170	7·4	5,460	13,205	16,082
Chingleput	Chingleput	497,586	17·5	17·3	0·1	4·9	1·4	1·8	20,000	3,000	15·0	1,870	9,987	8,739
	Saidapet	436,937	12·5	19·1	0·6	8·6	0·3	1·5	16,333	1,370	8·3	1,870		5,499
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	1,762,679	7·1	16·7	0·2	7·9	0·9	1·5	64,333	24,000	37·3	7,990	46,151	12,501
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	800,852	5·1	44·4	3·9	35·8	0·1	0·4	46,733	10,000	21·3	3,270	5,914	4,110
	Madhanapalle...	550,115	3·0	35·3	0·2	28·8	0·6	2·3	23,333	1,896	8·1	3,000	5,616	1,671
Ganjam	Chetterpore	1,002,464	15·8	29·2	8·3	15·5	0·7	0·5	32,666	7,000	21·4	4,300	15,158	15,875
	Chicacole								23,333	7,000	30·0	2,430		
Godavari	Cocanada	871,864	18·1	35·0	5·5	11·1	9·6	0·7	58,333	9,400	16·1	5,150	20,077	15,775
	Ellore	720,239	19·8	40·2	6·6	9·3	13·4	0·5	41,666	13,030	31·2	2,280	8,010	14,252
Kistna	Guntoor	670,067	12·0	28·8	2·8	16·5	1·7	0·5	40,000	19,260	48·1	4,000	9,924	8,148
	Masulipatam	773,999	16·9	28·9	5·5	7·0	4·7	0·4	48,333	20,440	47·1	3,220	14,671	13,071
Kurnool	Kurnool	914,233	3·3	48·0	2·1	35·7	0·1	4·4	44,000	10,000	22·7	2,970	3,335	3,073
Madura	Dindigul	1,020,805	8·1	25·1	0·2	15·8	0·3	1·8	36,666	2,000	5·4	3,400	11,344	8,322
	Madura	308,402	5·1	20·6	0·1	12·2	0·8	0·7	47,000	9,000	19·1	6,230	26,342	1,602
Malabar	Calicut	1,487,408	15·5	19·2	0·4	7·2	3·2	1·7	49,333	2,100	4·2	2,820	14,131	25,117
	Tellicherry	740,825	12·3	18·7	0·4	10·9	0·7	1·1	21,666	400	1·8	1,500		9,139
Nilgiris	Nilgiris	72,396	13·0	26·6	0·2	13·7	1·7	4·7	1,063	410	38·5	700	2,334	943
Nellore	Nellore	1,376,483	3·6	28·2	0·2	21·5	0·5	0·5	66,666	15,000	22·5	8,280	14,846	4,937
North Arcot	Chittur	2,014,254	7·2	25·2	0·03	13·3	1·0	1·3	76,666	9,290	12·1	4,230	18,331	14,523
	Vellore								32,033	4,226	13·1	2,700	17,152	
Salem	Oosoor	553,790	3·9	31·7	0·1	15·4	0·6	1·0	24,666	5,500	22·2	2,520	11,978	2,168
	Salem	1,412,572	8·3	22·5	0·4	11·2	2·1	1·0	57,333	8,000	13·9	3,720	17,162	11,867
South Arcot	Cuddalore	1,141,138	10·3	22·3	0·6	7·7	2·6	8·2	58,333	7,570	12·9	2,960	11,586	11,792
	Virudachalam	614,186	10·0	24·6	2·2	11·1	2·3	0·4	30,000	12,070	40·2	1,720	4,612	6,163
Tanjore	Negapatam	889,061	26·7	30·3	1·9	3·0	5·0	0·8	40,000	39,303	98·2	2,950	17,901	23,774
	Tanjore	1,083,795	23·0	26·7	0·9	2·8	4·1	1·1	42,000	17,610	41·9	3,500	15,326	24,952
Tinnevelly	Shermadevi	463,287	18·7	28·4	0·2	9·7	0·3	3·0	19,000	2,000	10·5	2,000	6,709	8,691
	Tinnevelly	1,230,342	12·1	20·1	0·1	5·4	0·3	2·8	45,666	9,000	19·7	4,540	22,365	14,937
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	1,199,155	14·6	24·2	0·4	8·6	1·4	1·3	41,000	14,000	34·1	3,600	14,760	17,506
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	1,544,529	14·3	18·1	2·6	10·9	0·3	0·7	66,666	10,000	15·0	9,200	25,462	22,105
	Total ...	28,745,279	11·6	27·5	1·6	12·8	1·9	1·5	13,11,486	305,067	23·2	120,240	416,871	333,978

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.

The year 1878 opened with forty-nine Municipal towns on the list. From April 1878 Mettapolliem, in Coimbatore, ceased to be a Municipality, and Anakapalle, in Vizagapatam, was constituted a Municipal town. The aggregate population of the forty-nine towns enjoying municipal privileges in the Madras Presidency, according to the census of 1871, was 1,620,480. The total births registered amounted to 41,133 (21,426 males and females 19,707). The deaths registered were 62,428 (males 32,950 and females 29,478). The ratios were, births 25·3 and deaths 38·5 per 1,000 of population. Taking the towns as a whole the general health of the population appears to have been fairly satisfactory and better than the preceding year of famine and pestilence. There was a considerable diminution in the prevalence of epidemic diseases and other affections caused by privation which enhanced the mortality of 1877. In the table below is given the principal diseases which caused the deaths in 1878 contrasted with 1877:—

Diseases.	Deaths.			
	1877.	Ratio per mille.	1878.	Ratio per mille.
Cholera	19,631	12·2	3,794	2·3
Small-pox	11,592	7·2	2,908	1·7
Fevers	14,049	8·7	14,435	8·9
Bowel-complaints ...	30,020	18·7	13,195	8·1
Injuries	1,667	1·1	1,011	0·6
Other causes	33,929	21·1	27,085	16·7

There has not been much done in the way of sanitary progress in regard to new works. With the limited means at their disposal the Municipalities have been able to do little beyond attending to the conservancy and cleansing of the towns, repairing wells, tanks, roads, drains, latrines, &c., and in some instances providing a few latrines, cinerators, dust-bins, wells, drains, &c. In some of the towns the arrangements, so far as the conservancy, water-supply, drainage and latrine accommodation are concerned, are progressing, while in others they are not improving. Sanitary defects do exist in most of the Municipalities, but these can only be gradually remedied.

In the annexed table is given the estimated income and expenditure for sanitary purposes of each Municipality:—

Districts and Municipal Towns.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints per 1,000 of Population.	Available Income.	Sanitary Expenditure.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary Expenditure to Available Income.	Amount allotted for Vaccination.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Total Births.
								RS.	RS.		RS.		
Bellary	Bellary ...	51,766	10·3	49·5	5·5	9·8	0·4	11·4	68,618	31,908	46·5	676	1,359	534
	Adoni ...	22,723	15·8	57·1	4·8	24·2	0·6	19·2	28,681	5,970	20·8	230	586	359
	Gooty ...	6,730	8·0	58·9	5·0	8·7	...	7·7	3,247	1,906	58·7	...	...	54
	Anantapur ...	4,918	7·7	116·7	23·9	25·6	...	32·7	5,230	2,126	40·6	...	31	38
Chingleput.	Conjeveram...	37,327	19·4	28·4	0·02	6·0	1·5	14·2	17,850	5,390	30·1	210	1,100	726
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	35,310	20·7	15·2	0·1	4·8	0·7	2·9	28,000	7,737	27·6	197	1,177	733
	Erode ...	10,201	14·1	16·2	0·6	4·6	0·3	4·2	8,196	2,670	32·5	90	299	144
	Karur ...	9,378	15·9	22·7	0·6	14·6	0·5	0·7	7,400	3,322	44·8	96	272	150
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah ...	16,275	23·7	97·4	6·2	42·4	0·06	10·0	32,104	6,920	21·5	197	231	386
Ganjam	Chicacole ...	15,587	17·3	37·5	2·6	6·7	0·3	9·8	9,642	2,960	30·6	150	313	271
	Berhampore.	21,670	19·6	45·6	19·0	5·5	1·2	0·8	17,853	5,122	28·6	150	404	425
Godavari.	Cocanada ...	17,839	27·5	55·9	10·1	3·8	14·1	4·2	26,000	5,810	22·3	190	2,032	491
	Rajahmundry	19,738	25·2	52·8	4·4	4·5	9·5	4·3	16,189	8,125	50·1	154	845	500
	Ellore ...	25,487	27·9	42·1	6·7	2·7	5·1	4·4	14,970	4,640	30·9	240	867	712
Kistna.	Masulipatam	36,188	23·3	26·7	6·9	3·5	2·3	1·3	30,000	11,579	38·5	300	1,531	844
	Guntoor ...	18,033	22·6	29·0	...	3·6	2·1	5·0	25,972	7,632	29·3	286	648	410
Kurnool.	Kurnool ...	25,579	7·8	90·3	13·7	36·5	0·1	25·6	16,300	10,340	63·4	190	322	200
Madras.	Madras ...	397,552	37·9	47·5	0·2	12·5	1·1	11·4	5,61,882	3,07,992	54·8	4,252½	39,376	15,078
Madura.	Madura ...	51,987	31·5	48·8	1·2	5·4	0·7	14·1	94,157	25,388	26·9	480	2,570	1,642
	Dindigul ...	12,865	24·6	18·5	0·07	6·1	0·6	2·4	7,543	2,960	39·2	185	1,418	317
Malabar.	Tellicherry ...	20,504	20·3	25·7	6·9	4·7	0·04	0·2	20,894	5,250	25·1	240	995	417
	Calicut ...	47,962	14·5	26·1	1·1	1·9	6·6	0·6	35,951	7,239	20·1	264	1,553	697
	Palghat ...	30,752	34·0	42·3	0·4	11·0	9·5	3·6	21,922	2,763	12·6	125	1,016	1,047
	Cochin ...	13,840	25·5	47·5	9·0	2·8	11·0	3·8	13,100	2,650	20·2	180	1,559	353
	Cannanore ...	31,358	14·7	12·6	0·3	2·4	0·06	0·7	19,169	7,778	40·5	245	1,270	462
Nellore.	Nellore ...	29,922	15·5	43·2	0·03	13·0	0·1	11·8	29,004	7,160	24·6	164	810	480
	Ongole ...	7,392	24·0	56·9	...	26·6	0·5	0·1	9,390	1,952	20·7	120	164	178
North Arcot.	Vellore ...	38,022	17·1	24·6	...	6·7	0·5	4·9	35,140	11,032	31·3	420	3,599	651
	Wallajapetta.	12,103	20·0	26·2	0·2	3·9	0·9	3·5	10,873	4,350	40·0	210	468	243
Nilgiris	Ootacamund.	9,982	35·5	45·3	0·7	12·2	1·2	5·9	39,500	22,496	56·9	500	865	355
	Coonoor ...	3,058	27·4	68·6	2·6	15·0	0·3	32·3	11,960	4,314	36·0	216	647	84
Salem...	Salem ...	50,012	26·4	16·2	1·8	6·5	1·2	5·7	40,960	15,010	36·6	490	1,036	811
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	40,290	20·6	24·1	1·1	6·3	3·5	4·0	26,330	7,790	29·5	220	1,242	830
	Chilambaram	15,519	11·4	21·8	2·0	9·0	4·1	1·7	23,348	10,112	43·3	150	500	178
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	29,712	20·8	22·1	...	7·0	...	2·8	26,060	5,100	19·5	190	1,146	619
Tanjore	Tanjore ...	52,175	26·5	24·3	0·2	4·2	1·0	7·4	60,800	35,690	58·7	370	1,056	1,386
	Combaconum.	44,444	29·9	40·9	3·1	7·2	1·7	8·7	45,340	15,709	34·6	315	895	1,330
	Mayavaram ...	21,165	18·3	19·8	2·5	1·7	1·1	2·6	19,000	4,488	23·6	220	476	388
	Negapatam ...	48,525	20·6	30·4	3·5	6·5	1·3	5·6	49,450	16,317	32·9	400	1,446	1,002
	Mannargudi.	17,703	26·4	26·0	2·3	4·4	1·7	4·8	14,500	3,825	26·3	195	744	479
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly ...	21,044	25·8	43·6	0·6	4·5	1·0	8·5	17,260	4,378	25·3	190	152	544
	Palamcottah.	17,946	30·9	33·2	1·1	1·9	1·3	8·3	26,900	2,770	10·4	130	403	555
	Tuticorin ...	10,565	37·8	40·0	0·09	7·7	1·3	19·0	17,690	7,620	43·0	220	1,055	401
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	76,530	19·6	23·5	1·7	3·5	0·7	7·8	63,940	19,186	30·0	1,200	1,972	1,501
	Srirangam ...	18,655	13·5	28·6	1·4	3·2	0·3	8·3	14,731	3,864	26·1	240	394	252
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	32,191	26·4	43·5	3·3	5·4	1·2	8·3	21,723	7,633	34·6	230	950	851
	Bimlipatam.	8,744	14·5	31·2	4·5	4·3	0·1	6·1	9,711	2,037	20·9	160	442	127
	Vizianagram	20,169	33·4	46·8	5·3	20·1	0·4	9·9	12,162	5,293	43·5	200	738	675
	Anakapalle ...	13,044	17·1	30·3	6·9	15·5	1·3	0·8	8,686	1,044	12·0	200	132	223
	Total ...	1,620,480	25·3	38·5	2·3	8·9	1·7	8·1	17,55,368	7,05,352	40·1	16,277	83,106	41,133

Thus the nett income of all the Municipalities in the Presidency, returning a population of 1,620,480, was at the rate of a little more than a rupee per head of population. The aggregate amount set apart for sanitary purposes during 1878-79 was 40·1 per cent. on the total income. The percentage on the whole shows a fair allotment of the revenues for sanitation; but the rates vary considerably in the several Municipalities.

SANITARY STATISTICS—JAILS.

General remarks on sickness and mortality.

The effects of the famine year in regard to the poorer classes are well exemplified in the sanitary statistics of the jails for the calendar year 1878. Although the mortality in jails was not so high in 1878 as in 1877, it was, especially in the famine area, distressingly great, and shows in a remarkable manner how severely the vitality of the population had been affected by the long continued dearth of food. Jail statistics have this advantage over the vital statistics of the general population, that they are absolutely trustworthy in regard to the numbers under observation, and they throw a light on the condition of the poor subjected to chronic starvation, which is wanting in the mortuary returns of the general population.

Increase and decrease of jail population.

At the end of 1877 the number of prisoners remaining in jail was 24,088. During 1878 45,687 prisoners were received and 50,154 were discharged or died; at the end of the year the numbers undergoing imprisonment had fallen to 19,621. The medical returns of the year show an average daily strength of prisoners undergoing punishment of 21,364. The numbers admitted into hospital were 20,177, and the total deaths in hospital 2,681. The ratio of admissions and deaths to strength is shown in the following table, contrasted with the ratios for a series of years:—

Years.	Ratio of Admissions.	Ratio of Deaths.	Years.	Ratio of Admissions.	Ratio of Deaths.
1861-62	1502·6	93·0	1870	735·2	26·5
1862-63	1319·0	89·4	1871	779·9	17·9
1863-64	1373·6	107·6	1872	681·1	22·2
1864-65	1491·1	101·5	1873	599·8	28·3
1865	1290·6	126·3	1874	714·1	26·6
1866	1249·7	124·5	1875	752·6	38·7
1867	1012·4	53·9	1876	703·6	42·4
1868	869·1	33·8	1877	971·3	175·4
1869	804·7	41·8	1878	944·4	125·4

As might have been expected, the sickness and mortality in jails was heaviest in the early months of the year, and was the direct result of the food scarcity in 1877. The food scarcity in Southern India again showed itself in May, June and July 1878, and the death-rate of the general population was distinctly increased by this return of scarcity and high prices. The jail returns illustrate very clearly this rebound of the famine. The death-rate in December was not however one-half so high as it was in the preceding January, and the condition of the prisoners remaining was on the whole improving. The sickness and mortality has been higher in the district than in the central jails, and this result was certain in districts affected by food scarcity. The Salem Jail, which is both District and Central Jail, had a mortality of 213·8 per mille, Bellary 279 per mille, Coimbatore 384, Cuddapah 156·3, Kurnool 345·3, Madura 248, Trichinopoly 106·0, Vizagapatam 133·9. In the Madras Penitentiary, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Guntoor,

and Masulipatam Jails the mortality was not on the whole above the average.

Principal causes of sickness and mortality compared with former years.

The following table shows for a series of years the principal causes of mortality in jails, and it illustrates very well the effects of famine in 1877 and 1878 as compared with the results of former years :—

Years.	Death Ratio per mille.				
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Dropsies.	Anæmia.
1861-62	26·3	8·5	14·6	...	...
1862-63	28·0	7·2	14·5	...	...
1863-64	15·6	16·5	17·5	...	...
1864-65	21·3	18·2	30·9	...	...
1865	30·0	12·8	22·7	...	...
1866	25·5	14·3	34·6	...	...
1867	0·8	8·8	10·5	5·3	12·1
1868	0·2	5·5	7·3	1·9	5·7
1869	4·3	6·6	7·3	3·3	2·4
1870	1·5	3·6	4·6	1·6	1·5
1871	0·7	2·9	2·3	0·8	0·3
1872	1·3	3·9	4·5	0·9	1·2
1873	0·1	5·9	6·0	2·5	0·4
1874	0·0	5·3	5·3	1·9	0·9
1875	4·1	6·4	7·7	3·5	0·9
1876	10·0	7·7	5·3	2·2	0·9
1877	25·7	32·1	50·1	5·8	2·0
1878	5·1	15·0	28·2	13·1	1·2

In the following table is shown the ratios of sickness and mortality to strength in each jail for seven years ending 1876, contrasted with the results of 1877 and 1878 separately. These figures show at a glance the great influence of the food scarcity on the mortality of the population :—

Jails.	Mean of 7 years ending 1876.			1877.			1878.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Died.
Bellary	701·2	26·0	20·2	976·8	51·0	317·8	1360·7	107·3	279·1
Berhampore	664·7	28·9	47·0	545·4	24·1	79·4	667·6	27·0	166·1
Cannanore Central	658·6	32·2	36·0	962·7	63·5	110·5	713·0	28·7	64·2
Calicut	779·8	23·0	50·3	705·3	38·3	219·9	925·3	48·0	145·5
Chingleput	1508·7	54·7	11·6	1617·5	63·0	140·0	1195·9	59·2	20·1
Chittur	1304·3	44·0	30·4	2268·2	75·3	536·5	2131·5	99·9	187·9
Coimbatore Central	412·1	19·0	28·3	601·4	38·0	117·2	809·0	46·7	116·5
Do. District	1293·4	70·0	65·8	2099·8	94·6	657·2	3030·2	197·2	384·4
Cuddalore	778·8	25·1	18·6	745·3	17·9	76·2	434·1	16·9	75·2
Cuddapah	1431·5	38·5	41·4	855·6	28·7	119·7	2583·0	93·4	156·3
Guindy	1362·3	28·5	...	656·7	20·1	44·7	602·7	16·7	13·6
Guntoor	972·7	35·0	9·0	245·5	11·2	7·5	125·4	5·7	20·9
Her Majesty's Jail, Madras ...	1259·2	24·0	...	2352·9	78·8	...	1952·3	86·1	47·6
Kurnool	1102·0	33·9	54·4	1355·6	38·9	307·0	1714·2	96·6	345·3
Madura	418·3	18·3	45·7	1334·2	47·7	300·0	1151·2	82·6	248·0
Mangalore	1161·2	43·6	48·3	1531·9	59·4	63·8	2375·5	88·3	84·5
Masulipatam	1000·0	38·4	...	442·7	19·2	7·6	201·4	10·7	7·1
Nellore	683·6	22·3	20·4	1265·4	44·3	195·5	1151·3	53·0	64·0
Ootacamund (European) ...	500·0	32·3	...	1375·0	37·9	41·6	1291·6	24·5	...
Do. (Native) ...	527·9	18·6	24·8	1101·8	50·2	57·3	1113·3	53·4	113·3
Palamcottah	477·1	17·2	38·5	458·7	11·0	26·7	209·3	10·9	26·7
Penitentiary, Madras	827·1	31·1	13·7	656·0	23·7	27·2	609·3	18·6	19·1
Rajahmundry Central	794·4	41·2	15·0	1067·5	69·0	23·1	862·5	65·4	21·7
Do. District	1095·7	45·3	31·9	1125·6	55·7	26·1	1087·5	58·3	32·8
Russelkonda	1178·9	35·6	21·0	1404·4	27·3	29·4	1283·1	34·1	42·1
Salem	392·7	15·8	18·0	1756·7	40·0	168·5	950·2	70·0	213·8
Tanjore	596·1	37·7	76·9	586·2	28·2	148·8	389·3	17·1	77·7
Tellicherry	739·7	30·4	27·3	651·7	25·9	71·3	596·7	18·3	88·7
Tranquebar	792·3	31·6	61·5	696·2	21·4	56·9	712·4	23·9	58·8
Trichinopoly Central	360·0	19·1	38·3	273·2	11·1	53·7	256·7	10·5	42·5
Do. District	709·9	31·4	45·8	418·1	21·5	115·1	441·1	24·1	136·0
Vellore Central	626·0	21·1	13·8	546·1	18·6	22·0	367·3	14·9	17·2
Vizagapatam	561·6	24·4	65·0	789·2	19·7	174·8	765·3	26·1	133·9
Palghat Fort	...	...	...	1553·0	60·1	165·4	894·4	41·8	120·1

EMIGRATION.

Total operations.

There was a decrease in the number of emigrants owing to the improvement in the season, especially in the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Moreover there was very little demand for labor in the Ceylon market, large numbers having gone there during the famine in search of employment. There was considerable increase in the emigration to British Burmah, especially from the Ganjam District. The following statement shows the number of emigrants and immigrants during the last four years :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Emigrants	98,258	197,979	169,089	117,148
Immigrants	82,053	91,145	92,317	88,864

The following statement shows the countries to which emigration took place :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
To Mauritius and Bourbon	2,507	2,558	2,844	3,697
„ Ceylon	87,509	184,919	152,073	99,146
„ British Burmah...	3,118	2,628	4,018	7,337
„ West Indies	908	2,881	1,654	105
„ other places	4,216	4,993	8,500	6,863
Total ...	98,258	197,979	169,089	117,148

During the year under report emigration to the Fiji Islands was declared legal, but no agency has as yet been established.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Number of civil hospitals and dispensaries.

At the close of the year 1877-78 there were 165 civil hospitals and dispensaries in operation, and five new institutions were opened during the year 1878-79 to which the present notice relates, making a total of 170. The distribution of these hospitals in the several circles of administration is given below :—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.
Presidency and Northern Districts ...	62	63
Southern District, Malabar and Canara...	81	85
Mysore and Ceded Districts	20	20
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1	1
Nagpore Force	1	1
Total ...	165	170

Sick treated.

The following table gives the statistics of the working of these institutions during the year :—

—	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Treated	53,915	973,508	1,027,423
Died	6,808	1,845	8,653
Average daily sick	3,058	7,072	10,130
Percentage of deaths to treated.	12·62	·18	·84
Total treated in 1877-78 ...	...	...	1,011,881
Increase of patients in 1878-79.	...	...	15,542

During the famine year of 1877-78 there was an exceptionally large increase in the number of patients, and the above figures show that public health had not returned to its normal condition in the year under review. The increase in 1878-79, however, was entirely under the head of out-patients, thereby showing that there was a decline in serious cases. The annexed statement gives the number of Europeans and Eurasians and of Natives who obtained relief from civil hospitals and dispensaries during each of the past two years :—

—	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Europeans and East Indians	3,917	106,987	3,598	39,180
Natives	75,371	825,606	50,317	934,328
Total ...	79,288	932,593	53,915	973,508

This return shows as regards the former class a decrease of both in and out patients in 1878-79. In the case of natives there is a considerable decline of in, but a notable increase in out patients.

Diseases treated.

A list of the principal diseases, in the order of their frequency, is subjoined.

1. Fever.
2. Ulcer.
3. Skin diseases.
4. Ophthalmia.
5. Rheumatic affections.
6. Abscess, boils and whitlow.
7. Injuries.
8. Worms.
9. Inflammation of external ear.
10. Respiratory affections.
11. Diarrhœa.
12. Dysentery.
13. Syphilitic affections.
14. Gonorrhœa and its complications.
15. Dropsy.
16. Debility and old age.
17. Anæmia.
18. Cholera.
19. Poisons and poisoned wounds.
20. Leprosy.
21. Liver diseases.
22. Scrofula.
23. Phthisis.
24. Premature labour.
25. Small-pox.
26. Heart diseases.

Fevers were again the most prevalent complaints, but there was a decrease in the number of cases of cholera, small-pox, diarrhœa and dysentery as contrasted with 1877-78. The great prevalence of ulcer, skin diseases, ophthalmia, abscess and boils is indicative of a low state of public health.

The surgical practice of the institutions was more extensive than in the previous year, and included 1,014 major and 1,532 minor operations amongst in-patients, and 621 major and 19,265 minor operations amongst out-patients. The death-rate was greatly reduced amongst in-patients operated on, having been 1 in 28 as compared with 1 in 5 in the preceding year, and 1 in 13 in 1876-77. Surgical operations.

The following tables show the actual admissions of in and out patients (exclusive of remained), and the ratios of these to total admissions, arranged according to caste, sex, &c. :— Caste, sex, &c., of admissions.

TABLE I.—*Actual Admissions.*

Caste.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				In and Out patients.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Europeans ...	636	75	47	758	2,830	1,294	1,330	5,454	3,466	1,369	1,377	6,212
Eurasians ...	1,271	551	310	2,132	11,804	7,641	8,355	27,800	13,075	8,192	8,665	29,932
Hindus ...	21,413	12,227	4,582	38,222	340,175	155,024	149,060	644,259	361,588	167,251	153,642	682,481
Mahomedans ...	3,539	1,552	620	5,711	82,476	34,443	38,632	155,551	86,015	35,995	39,252	161,262
Other castes ...	3,120	2,207	869	6,186	65,065	35,284	39,224	39,573	68,185	37,491	40,083	145,759
Total ...	29,979	16,612	6,418	53,009	502,350	233,686	236,601	972,637	532,329	250,298	243,019	1,025,646

TABLE II.—*Ratio to Total Admissions.*

Caste.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				In and Out patients.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Europeans ...	2·12	·45	·73	1·43	·56	·55	·56	·56	·65	·54	·57	·61
Eurasians ...	4·24	3·32	4·83	4·02	2·35	3·27	3·53	2·86	2·46	3·27	3·57	2·92
Hindus	71·43	73·60	71·39	72·11	67·72	66·34	63·00	66·24	67·92	66·82	63·22	66·54
Mahomedans ...	11·80	9·34	9·66	10·77	16·42	14·74	16·33	15·99	16·16	14·39	16·15	15·72
Other castes ...	10·41	13·29	13·39	11·67	12·95	15·10	16·58	14·35	12·81	14·98	16·49	14·21

Contrasting these results with those for 1877-78, it appears that the increase in admissions in the year under review took place amongst Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes, there having been a decrease in the totals of admissions of Europeans and Eurasians. It is also observed that in 1878-79 there was a slight decrease in the total number of women treated, but an increase in men and a large increase in children. The decrease in female patients occurred amongst Europeans, Eurasians and Mahomedans, but the increase in children brought for relief was general throughout all the five classes specified.

The number of hospitals located in buildings specially erected or specially adapted for the purpose was 134, or two more than in the preceding year. In addition to these 36 buildings, or three more than in 1877-78, were rented for dispensary purposes in the year under review. As a rule the local bodies supporting the hospitals keep the buildings in good repair. Hospital buildings.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives a brief statement of the various sources of income of civil hospitals and dispensaries during 1878-79 :—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase in 1878-79.	Decrease in 1878-79.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
From Government	2,82,573 1 9	3,13,774 13 3	31,201 11 6	...
Municipal and Lotal Funds ...	3,65,710 4 0	3,51,017 3 0	...	14,693 1 0
Local sources	15,492 2 8	18,624 9 5	3,132 6 9	...
Interest on capital	16,589 5 5	19,016 2 4	2,426 12 11	...
European donations and subscriptions.	18,569 11 10	11,261 0 3	...	7,308 11 7
Native do. do. ...	18,811 7 4	12,048 7 9	...	6,762 15 7
Sale of Medicines	3,696 4 4	6,715 14 3	3,019 9 11	...
Total ...	7,21,442 5 4	7,32,458 2 3	39,780 9 1	28,764 12 2

Lunatic Asylums.

The total population of the three lunatic asylums, namely, Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, was 491, or 22 less than the number for the preceding year. Of the above aggregate 106 were criminal lunatics, of whom 42 were admitted during 1878-79. The following table contrasts the chief facts as regards criminal insanes during the past two years :—

Years.	Admissions.			Total Treated.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877-78	22	1	23	103	12	115	24	1	25	23	3	26	56	8	64
1878-79	37	5	42	93	13	106	16	2	18	20	...	20	57	11	68

The death-rate amongst the total treated of males was high, having been 21·5 per cent. No female died. The total discharges numbered 18, or nearly 43 per cent. on admissions. The year closed with 68 under treatment, or four more than at the corresponding term 1877-78.

Sex and caste of insanes.

The following abstract gives the sex and caste of the total admissions into the three asylums during the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians ...	22	14	36
Hindus	79	31	110
Mahomedans	12	1	13
Native Christians	5	5	10
Other castes	5	2	7
Total ...	123	53	176

The admissions of females stood in the ratio of 43 per cent. to the male admissions, a result in harmony with former experience. Amongst the several castes the highest proportion of female to male admissions is observed amongst Native Christians and Europeans and East Indians, and the lowest amongst Mahomedans. Social and religious tenets explain these discrepancies. As usual the great majority of those admitted belonged to the lower classes.

The subjoined statement shows the rate per cent. of admissions at different periods of life to total admissions, and the results are in accord with experience in European asylums. Ages of admissions.

Rate per cent. of admissions	under 20	years	... ...	14·93
Do.	do.	20 to 40	do.	71·59
Do.	do.	40 to 60	do.	13·90
Do.	do.	above 60	do.	·56

The types of insanity observed and the rate per cent. of recoveries to total treated under each head are specified in the following abstract:— Types of insanity observed and ratios of recoveries.

	Percentage of Recoveries to Total Treated under each head.
Puerperal mania	37·50
Acute mania	29·23
Imbecility	28·57
Acute dementia	22·22
Melancholia	20·00
Chronic mania	7·14
Chronic dementia	5·81

The death-rate amongst the inmates of the asylums was again very high as shown in the subjoined statement, a result partly due to climatic causes affecting the health of the population generally, and partly to the emaciated condition of many of the patients on admission, due to prior privation. Mortality of insanes.

—	Rate per cent. of mortality to total treated.	Rate per cent. of mortality to daily average strength.
1877-78	23·00	22·86
1878-79	22·81	21·73
Decrease per cent. ...	·19	1·13

In 308 cases the causes of the attack could not be ascertained, and in 183 instances the causes were discovered. Physical causes were in the ascendancy and stood in the order of their frequency as follows:— Causes of insanity.

Narcotic drugs	30
Congenital	22
Epilepsy	19
Intemperance	15
Hereditary	13
Puerperal	10
Other diseases	10
Starvation	4
Fever	3
Sunstroke	3
Blow on the head	2
Disease of the brain	1
Nymphomania	1
Syphilitic	1
Fall	1
Suppression of menses	1
Total ...	136

Thus 45 cases out of 136, or 33·08 per cent., were due to the abuse of narcotic drugs and intemperance, and 35 cases, or 25·73 per cent., resulted from hereditary taint or congenital causes. Forty-seven cases were due to the following moral causes :—

Grief	14
Misfortune	7
Fear	7
Domestic trouble	6
Religion	5
Desertion of husband or wife	4
Anger	2
Love and jealousy	2
Total ...	47

Causes of mortality amongst insanes.

The causes of mortality were in the order of their frequency as follows :—

1. Debility	19
2. Atrophy of the brain	10
3. Diarrhœa	8
4. Dysentery	3
5. Phthisis	3
6. Ulceration of bowels	3
7. Apoplexy	2
8. Softening of the brain	2
9. Ascites	2
10. Atrophy of the bones	2

The majority of the diseases to which the patients succumbed were of a kind likely to follow privations experienced prior to admission, and it must also be borne in mind, as explanatory of the high mortality rate, that insanity is ordinarily associated with physical decline.

Finance.

The following figures show a decrease in the cost of each of the three asylums in 1878-79 as contrasted with the charges for the preceding year :—

Asylums.	Total Charges during 1877-78.	Total Charges during 1878-79.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	76,867 11 7	76,101 2 0
Vizagapatam	7,897 4 7	7,491 1 5
Calicut	7,956 7 3	7,231 44 4
Total ...	92,721 7 5	90,824 1 9

The recoveries realised on account of patients during 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 11,139-15-0, reducing the actual charge for the three institutions to Rupees 79,684-2-9. Various in-door industrial occupations were carried on and a great deal of work was done in the shape of gardening, conservancy of the grounds, &c.

The average annual cost per patient in each of the two past years is contrasted in the following statement:—

Asylums.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	101 15 1	181 2 7
Vizagapatam	125 5 7	110 2 7
Calicut	120 4 8	111 0 4

The high cost per insane in Madras is due to the presence of European and East Indian patients and to the establishment being consequently on a different scale.

Civil Lock Hospital, Madras.

There was an increase of 271 in the number of women brought on the Health Officer's register during the year as contrasted with the number under his cognizance in 1877-78. The actual numbers on the register on the 31st March 1879 were of Europeans and East Indians 66 and Natives 1,228, giving a total of 1,294. These figures include but a small proportion of the women practising prostitution in Madras, and this forms the weak point of the existing organization for the suppression of venereal disease. The average daily sick in the Lock Hospital during the year was as follows :—

Europeans and East Indians	3½
Natives	209

There were 15 deaths amongst the registered women during the year, and of these 7 occurred in hospital. At the periodical inspections the average proportion found diseased was one in three amongst women registered and not registered. Amongst the troops in Fort St. George venereal disease was more prevalent in 1878-79 than in the preceding year, and a large proportion of the cases was of the worst type, viz., primary syphilis. In a large city like Madras, with only a small section of the prostitute population under surveillance, the working of the Health Officer's department is rendered more or less nugatory, as disease could only be stamped out by complete registration.

Epidemics and public health.

The increased demands for medical aid at the several hospitals and dispensaries in 1878-79 show that the disturbance of public health caused by the famine of 1877-78 had not passed away. Food supplies of all kinds, too, continued dear, rendering it difficult for the poorer classes to obtain nourishment sufficient to enable them to recover from the effects of previous privation. There was thus a great prevalence of diseases resulting from impaired nutrition and general debility. Fortunately there was a marked decline of fever, cholera, and small-pox, the three great scourges of the general population as compared with the former year. The deaths from fever fell from 523,772 in 1877-78 to 347,463 in the year under review, and were as usual most numerous in the cold season. Cholera on the other hand was most prevalent in the hot season, but after a lull in November it again increased in December and January. The total deaths from this cause in 1878-79 numbered 42,316, or about one-fifth of the mortality from

the disease in the preceding year. The year 1878-79 opened with small-pox in an epidemic form. The out-break however gradually decreased till November, when there was again a gradual increase on to the close of the year. Although epidemics were thus less prevalent in 1878-79, there is every reason to believe that several favorable seasons will be required to restore public health to its normal standard in this Presidency.

VACCINATION.

A change has been made in respect to the time of closing the vaccination statistics. From 1870 up to and including 1877 they were compiled for the official, but in the year under report they refer to the calendar year, and are therefore in harmony with the other vital statistics.

In 1878 the amount of vaccine work, as compared with that effected in 1877, fell off to a considerable extent. Nevertheless during the year 1878 there were performed 515,840 primary vaccinations, exclusive of re-vaccinations, and although these numbers compare unfavorably with those of the exceptional famine season, they are considerably in excess of the total annual operations in former years, as will be seen from a reference to the figures below :—

1873-74	363,399
1874-75	428,667
1875-76	383,067
1876-77	478,727
1877-78	776,705
1878	515,840

The vaccine staff in 1878 was as follows :—

1 Superintendent of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	
31 Deputy Inspectors	1st class.
7 do.	2nd ,,
212 Vaccinators	1st ,,
375 do.	2nd ,,
105 Pupils on probation.	

An attempt has been made to employ the Deputy Inspectors in accordance with the view of the Secretary of State for India, not only in the supervision of vaccinators, but in inspecting and reporting on the sanitary condition of the villages they visit on vaccination tours. A form of monthly report has been adopted, in which the Deputy Inspectors are required to report not only the results of village inspection in regard to vaccination but the condition of birth and death registration, water-supply, cleanliness of villages, and prevalence of disease. But the results were at first not satisfactory. The returns

were often perfunctorily filled in, but are now however gradually improving in quality. A beginning has been made, but with the material at hand progress must be very slow.

The following table shows the agency by which the vaccine operations were carried out:—

	Numbers vaccinated.
Vaccine circles and districts	411,021
Private Vaccinators	160
Private Estate Vaccinators	5,690
Medical Subordinates	21,386
Municipalities (including Madras)	83,106
Civil dispensaries	397
Railway Apothecaries	...
Total ...	521,760

There was a larger falling off in the town than in the district work as compared with 1877, and the difference is due to the extraordinary numbers vaccinated in Madras during the famine year when small-pox was so prevalent and fatal. Vaccination by private operators is apparently falling off. Under the head "Vaccination in Civil Dispensaries" the results for this Presidency are almost *nil*. The only returns of this nature are from Cuddalore, where 397 operations are returned. There are a large number of civil dispensaries scattered over this Presidency, and every year the Local Fund Boards are extending the number. The medical officers appointed to the charge of these branch dispensaries are not overburdened with work, and there is not the slightest reason why they should not keep up vaccination amongst the people in their immediate neighborhood.

The number of children under one year of age vaccinated in 1878 was only 45,450; in the same period the number of births registered in the Presidency was 348,657. The condition of the infant population as to vaccination is generally regarded as the best test of the degree of protection enjoyed by the population, and judged by this test, vaccination cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory. The proportion of children between one and six years vaccinated to population shows better results, and practically, owing to the prejudices against infantile vaccination, this is the section of population to which we must always look for greatest progress in vaccination.

The cost of vaccination depends greatly on the facilities of access to the population. Excluding the work done by medical subordinates, it is found that the average rate per head for each case of successful vaccination was 5 annas 6 pie, or 1 anna 6 pie higher than the averages of the former year. The explanation of the enhanced cost per case is of course that the establishment of vaccinators did more work in the famine year than in ordinary seasons, and thus reduced the cost per case.

The following table shows the cost of the department and amounts paid out of Imperial, Provincial, Local, Municipal, or private funds. The total charges in the past year were Rupees 1,48,579-13-8, against 1,50,330-5-3 in 1877-88, and the reduction was principally due to the smaller employment of temporary vaccinators, and to the salary of the recently appointed Inspector of Vaccination being less than that of Dr. Shortt.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Imperial Funds	608	2	3
Provincial	19,718	10	10
Local	1,11,103	0	0
Municipal	15,494	0	5
Contribution from Zemindaries and other estate owners	1,656	0	2
Total ...	1,48,579	13	8

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

I.—UNIVERSITY.

Changes in Bye-laws.

No important changes have been made in the bye-laws of the University. The fees for admission to certain examinations in Law and Medicine have been raised as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.
For the	B.L. degree examination	from	30	to 50
Do.	First L.M.S.	do.	10	to 20
Do.	Second do.	do.	20	to 30
Do.	Preliminary Scientific	do.	10	to 20
Do.	First M.B. and C.M.	do.	20	to 30
Do.	Second do.	do.	30	to 40

The object of this increase in the fees is to render these examinations more self-supporting than they have hitherto been.

(*a.*)—*Arts.*

M.A. examination.

Five candidates were registered for the M.A. examination, one in the first and four in the fifth branch. One was examined in the first branch and was placed in the second class. Of the three candidates who were examined in the fifth branch, one passed and was placed in the second class.

B.A. examination.

It will be seen from the table below that there has been a very large increase in the number of candidates who came up for the B.A. degree. The number who succeeded in passing is double the highest number ever reached in any previous year. These figures show that superior instruction is making rapid strides in this Presidency:—

General Result.		Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined	1877-78	61	17	44	28	150
	1878-79	69	19	41	102	231
Passed.						
First class	1877-78	1	...	...	...	1
	1878-79	...	...	...	...	...
Second class	1877-78	10	1	...	...	11
	1878-79	28	8	13	14	63
Third class	1877-78	19	4	13	4	40
	1878-79	21	6	18	32	77
Total ...	1877-78	30	5	13	4	52
	1878-79	49	14	31	46	140

F.A. examination.

In the report for 1876-77 it was mentioned that the standard of the Matriculation examination had been improperly lowered, and that many candidates had passed in that year who would have had no chance of passing in any other year. The candidates who came up for the F.A. examination this year consisted of course either of youths who had matriculated in 1876-77, or of candidates who had failed in one or more F.A. examinations. As may be observed from the annexed statement, there has been a large increase in the number of candidates examined and a decrease in the proportion of successful candidates :—

General Result.		Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Private Institutions.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined	1877-78	178	86	160	6	77	507
	1878-79	221	121	210	4	107	663
Passed.							
First class	1877-78	9	1	3	...	...	13
	1878-79	5	1	3	...	...	9
Second class ...	1877-78	85	32	50	2	9	178
	1878-79	69	40	43	2	9	163
Total ...	1877-78	94	33	53	2	9	191
	1878-79	74	41	46	2	9	172

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations.

The following statement shows the extent to which the several classes of the community are represented among the successful candidates of the last two years. The most marked feature in the table is the great advance made by Native Christians. The fact that a Mahomedan has for the second time in the history of the University taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts is also deserving of note.

Class of Community.	First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Brahmins	129	118	36	87
Other Hindus	43	33	11	24
Mahomedans	1	...	...	1
Native Christians	10	14	3	22
East Indians	7	3	2	5
Europeans	1	4	...	1
Total ...	191	172	52	140

Attendance in Arts Colleges.

The number of first-grade colleges is, according to the returns, the same as last year, viz., six. The number of second-grade colleges has risen from ten to fourteen owing to the formation of First Arts classes at the Government Colleges at Berhampore, Salem, and Cuddalore, and the Hindu College at Tinnevelly. The number of students reading for the B.A. degree and for the F.A. examination is shown in the appended statement :—

Colleges—General.	Number on the Rolls at the end of					
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.
First-grade Colleges.						
Government—						
Presidency College	67	87	91	105	82	81
Combaconum do.	35	165	40	205	55	179
Rajahmundry do.	8	43	23	43	17	32
Aided—						
Madras Christian College	52	193	55	178	59	142
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	3	9	3	2	1	4
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	1	21	6	24	8	27
Total ...	166	518	218	557	222	465
Second-grade Colleges.						
Government—						
Berhampore College	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bellary do.	...	15	...	8	...	3
Cuddalore do.	...	...	...	...	...	10
Salem do.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Calicut do.	...	53	...	55	...	28
Mangalore do.	...	36	...	47	...	37
Aided—						
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	24	...	29	...	15
Doveton Protestant College	6	14	3	20	...	14
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	...	37	...	31	...	30
Do. Tanjore	12	56	...	35	...	17
C.M.S. English Institution, Palamcottah.	...	...	...	9	...	14
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coimbatore College	...	34	...	25	...	23
Unaided—						
H.H. Maharajah's College, Vizianagram	...	8	...	17	...	12
Total ...	18	277	3	276	...	216
Grand Total ...	184	795	221	833	222	681

(*b.*)—*Law.*

Faculty of Law.

No examination was held for the degree of M.L. Thirty-five candidates appeared for the B.L. degree, and of this large number 23 passed, 13 in the second class and 7 in the third class from the Presidency College, and 1 in the second class and 2 in the third from the Maharajah's College, Trevandrum.

General Result.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Examined	16	30	35
Passed.			
First class	...	...	...
Second class ...	3	1	14
Third class ...	4	9	9
Total ...	7	10	23

(c.)—*Medicine.*

Faculty of Medicine.

The results of the only examinations held in the Faculty of Medicine are shown below. The candidates all came from the Madras Medical College.

General Result.		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Preliminary Scientific examination...	Examined ...	2	7	1
	Passed ...	2	6	1
First M.B. and C.M. examination ...	Examined ...	2	1	2
	Passed ...	1	1	...
First L.M.S. examination	Examined ...	...	1	2
	Passed ...	...	1	2
Second L.M.S. degree examination ...	Examined ...	...	...	1
	Passed ...	...	...	1

(d.)—*Engineering.*

Faculty of Engineering.

It will be seen from the table given below that the B.C.E. examination held this year was a total failure.

General Result.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Examined	4	4	4
Passed.			
First class	...	...	...
Second class ...	1	...	...
Third class	2	2	...
Total ...	3	2	...

Civil Engineering College.

The session of the Civil Engineering College begins in January. The following table shows the chief features of the working of the institution :—

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number on the rolls at the commencement of the session.	4	4	7
Do. do. on the 31st March	7	8	8
Passed for degree of B.C.E.	3	2	...
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer ...	4	2	3

II.—Secondary Education.

High Schools for Boys.

Matriculation examination.

It will be seen from the table below that there has been a fair increase in the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination. There has never however been a year in which the proportion of failures has been so large. The analysis of failures shows a falling off in every subject except the optional language :—

General Results.		Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Madras Institutions under inspection.	Other Private Institutions.	Private study.	Total.
Examined	1877-78 ...	589	207	1,100	314	231	2,441
	1878-79 ...	556	206	1,272	350	213	2,597
Passed.							
First class	1877-78 ...	37	7	45	7	...	96
	1878-79 ...	12	2	5	...	1	20
Second class	1877-78 ...	227	64	320	71	29	711
	1878-79 ...	116	37	147	33	3	336
Total ...	1877-78 ...	264	71	365	78	29	807
	1878-79 ...	128	39	152	33	4	356

Two years ago it was pointed out that the standard of the Matriculation examination had been improperly lowered, and that a large number of candidates had been allowed to pass, who would have had no chance of passing in any ordinary year. There is but little doubt that this year the examiners have gone into the other extreme. The table below shows that all classes of institutions have been less successful than usual, but that Government schools have been less affected by the severity of the examination than private schools under inspection. As might be expected the examination has been specially fatal to students coming up from what is called private study. These fluctuations in the standard of the University examinations are a serious evil. The matter has been under the consideration of the Syndicate, and certain measures have been recently resolved on, which will probably work well, but these changes will be more appropriately noticed in the report of next year.

Institutions.	Percentage of Successful Candidates.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Madras Government schools	45	23
Government schools in Native States ...	34	19
Madras schools under inspection ...	33	12
Other private institutions	25	9
Private study	13	2

Classes of the community represented in the Matriculation examination.

The table below shows the extent to which the various classes of the community were represented in the Matriculation examination. Mahomedans and Native Christians have maintained their position best in this exceptional year.

Classes.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Brahmins	497	204
Other Hindus	194	80
Mahomedans	8	7
Native Christians	63	43
East Indians	22	10
Europeans	23	12
Total ...	807	356

Comparative examination of Fifth Classes.

A comparative examination was held this year of the fifth classes of all Government schools except those attached to first-grade Colleges and the Practising Department of the Madras Normal School. The details as to the Matriculation and fifth class comparative examination are shown in the annexed statement :—

Number of Division.	Number of Schools in the Division, 1877-78.	Number of Schools in the Division, 1878-79.	On the Rolls on 31st March		Matriculation Examination.						Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class.		
					Examined.		Passed.				Examined.	Passed.	
							1877-78.		1878-79.				
			1878.	1879.	1877-78.	1878-79.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
First ...	10	10	378	436	138	169	8	43	1	19	28	4	22
Second ...	8	8	268	262	113	120	3	30	...	10	49	3	24
Third ...	23	22	1,441	1,580	518	597	20	161	3	67	15	1	7
Fourth ...	8	7	441	516	175	180	6	64	...	23	57	9	39
Fifth ...	24	21	995	1,174	487	534	41	155	10	97	37	6	29
Sixth ...	7	7	480	447	241	223	3	94	3	47	129	14	80

(*b.*)—*Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Middle Schools.

It will be seen from the following table that the total number of middle schools for boys has risen from 260 to 265, while the attendance has fallen from 12,902 to 12,878 :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
First Division	36	41	1,572	1,673
Second do.	23	27	860	877
Third do.	43	43	3,553	3,498
Fourth do.	42	44	1,867	2,007
Fifth do.	62	62	2,764	3,218
Sixth do.	54	48	2,286	1,605
Total ...	260	265	12,902	12,878

A middle school should, properly speaking, contain three classes, viz., the upper fourth, lower fourth, and third, each class being divided, if necessary, into two or more parallel sections. In the tabular statements which occur in this report every middle school, whatever may be the scale of establishment attached to it, is ranked as a first grade school, if it has an upper fourth class; as a second grade school, if the highest class is a lower fourth; and as a third grade school, if it has no class higher than the third. Altogether there are 105 middle schools of the first grade, 64 of the second grade, and 96 of the third grade. The comparative examination of the upper fourth classes was commenced four years ago. It was at first limited to the Provincial and Zillah Schools. Last year a few picked boys from the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools were allowed to appear. This year all these schools have sent up the whole of their upper fourth classes, in addition to which the German Mission School, Mangalore, the Wardlaw Institution, Bellary, the Government School, Badakarai, and the Local Fund Schools at Manjeri and Betutnad have been admitted to the examination. On the whole, the proportion of failures is larger than it was, and this was perhaps to be expected, but the result shows that a large number of pupils have been admitted into the upper fourth class who were altogether unfit for promotion.

Comparative examination of Upper Fourth Classes.

The general result of the examination is shown below.

Divisions.	Number of Schools.		On the Rolls on 31st March		Comparative Examination of the Upper Fourth Class.					
					Examined.		Passed.			
							1877-78.		1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878.	1879.	1877-78.	1878-79.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
First	36	41	1,572	1,673	78	37	8	42	8	19
Second	23	27	860	877	36	62	2	19	5	22
Third	43	43	3,553	3,498	2	28	...	2	1	6
Fourth	42	44	1,867	2,007	103	126	11	55	10	56
Fifth	62	62	2,764	3,218	41	78	6	14	2	38
Sixth	54	43	2,286	1,605	85	195	13	37	20	104

(c.)—*High Schools for Girls.*

The classification of girls' schools has hitherto been very imperfect, and it is attended with some difficulties. This year all schools which prepare pupils for the first-grade of the Teachers' Certificate examination are treated as high schools. This examination, as a test,

Classification of Female High Schools.

is on the whole, below the Matriculation standard, and although a candidate must pass both in English and a Vernacular language to obtain a perfect certificate, very few bring up more than one language, and most of the certificates obtained are in consequence only imperfect certificates. The following table shows that there are 43 girls reading for the first-grade test in nine schools, all English schools, and all with one exception in the town of Madras. No proper comparison can be instituted between the attendance of last year and this year. The only school reckoned last year as belonging to the higher class was the Doveton mixed school, which did not send in a single pupil for the first grade. All the other schools were treated last year as middle schools, with the exception of the practising school of the Female Normal School, which was shown under Normal Schools. These numbers are exclusive of teachers, but they include ex-pupils and pupil-teachers. The certificates obtained were all imperfect certificates.

Attendance in Female High Schools and results of examination for the First Grade.

High Schools for Girls.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		First-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses.					
			Examined.		Passed.			
					1877-78.		1878-79.	
	1878.	1879.	1877-78.	1878-79.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.								
NELLORE.								
Aided.								
Christ Church Girls' School	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
MADRAS.								
Government.								
Practising School	...	10	...	5	...	...	4	1
Aided.								
Davidson Street Girls' School	...	3	2	4	1	...	2	2
Presentation Convent Special School ...	...	3	2	3	...	1	2	...
Do. do. Pay School ...	...	2						
Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	6	...	4	...	...	2	...
Wesleyan Mission Day School	...	10	2	2	2	...	1	1
Doveton Girls' School	28	7	...	1	...	...	...	1
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28	43	7	19	4	1	11	5

(d).—Middle Schools for Girls.

No female schools are ranked this year as middle schools, except such as prepare pupils for the second-grade test. There were 19 English schools and two Vernacular schools in which the pupils were prepared for the second-grade examination; the number of pupils is 160 (including nine boys) in the former and 15 in the latter. The classification being on a different principle from that which has hitherto prevailed, no real comparison can be instituted between the attendance shown last year and the attendance shown this year. The total number of candidates who appeared for the second-grade was 62 against 80 last year, and the number passed was 26 against 44. All the certificates obtained were imperfect certificates, the candidates having passed only in one language. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the Teachers' Certificate examinations are not in some respects very appropriate tests for girls in secondary schools, and that the time which is spent in studying books on method and school management might very well be devoted to some other subject. In the revised Grant-in-aid Code now under the consideration of Government the institution of an examination, styled the Higher Examination for Women, has been proposed which will be almost on a level with the Matriculation Examination, and a middle examination, which will be a good deal more difficult than the present second-grade test.

Attendance in Female Middle Schools and results of examination for the second grade.

Remarks on examinations for Female High and Middle Schools.

III.—Primary Education.

The primary schools of this Presidency may be classified as follows:—

Classification of Primary Schools.

(*a.*) Government Schools maintained from Provincial Funds, under which head come

(1.) Primary Schools connected with Colleges, High Schools, Middle Schools and Practising Schools.

(2.) Primary Schools in the Hill Tracts of Goomsur and Pedda and Chinna Kimedi, noticed under the heading Ganjam Agency.

(3.) Primary Schools in the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle Taluks. These schools are under the management of the Collector who reports they are doing well. They call for no remark.

(4.) Primary Mahomedan Schools.

(5.) Pensioners' School, Tripasore, which calls for no remarks.

(6.) Primary Schools for girls.

(*b.*) Government Schools managed by committees controlled by Government, Local Fund Boards, and Municipalities, under which head come

(1.) Primary Male and Female Branches of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, noticed separately.

(2.) Local Fund Schools on the Combined and other systems.
(3.) Municipal Schools do. do.

(*c*.) Schools aided from Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds—
(1.) On the Salary grant system.
(2.) On the Results grant system.
(3.) On the Combined system.

(*d*.) Unaided Schools under inspection.

Class (*c*) and (*d*) will be noticed together.

Attendance in Primary Schools.

The total number of primary schools on the 31st March 1879 was 8,854 and the number of pupils in attendance was 218,089, showing a decrease of 17,909 as compared with last year. This falling off is mainly due to certain recent changes in the rules for results grants. The following table shows the number of pupils attending English and Vernacular schools for boys and girls, and the number of children in the upper primary departments as distinguished from those in the lower primary departments. Those pupils who are in the second class of a Government or salary grant school, or are preparing for the fourth standard in a results school, are returned as in the upper primary department. Girls preparing for the third grade of the Teachers' Certificate examination are also returned as belonging to the upper primary department. All other pupils are regarded as in the lower primary department. The details are shown below:—

Upper Primary.
Second Class or 4th Results Standard.

Lower Primary.
First Class or 3rd Results Standard.
Preparatory Class B or 2nd Results Standard.
Preparatory Class A or 1st Results Standard.

Schools.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Pupils in Upper Primary Division.	No. of Pupils in Lower Primary Division.	Total.
English Schools for Boys	975	8,612	32,601	41,213
Do. for Girls	85	759	4,174	4,933
Vernacular Schools for Boys	7,451	4,940	153,874	158,814
Do. for Girls	343	876	12,253	13,129
Total ...	8,854	15,187	202,902	218,089

(*a*).—*Government Schools.*

Primary Schools connected with Colleges, High Schools, Middle Schools, and Practising Schools.

Primary schools connected with Colleges, High Schools, Middle Schools and Practising Schools were not treated last year as separate schools. They were regarded as departments of schools, and the attendance in these departments was noticed under the head to which the main institution belonged, and also in the section relating to general

statistics. In the following table the figures for last year are on the same principle as the figures for this year:—

Division.	Number of Primary Schools attached to Colleges, High and Middle Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
First	34	39	1,430	1,562
Second	22	26	1,006	1,095
Third	41	41	3,250	3,443
Fourth	42	44	2,306	2,489
Fifth	59	58	3,248	3,344
Sixth	49	44	2,470	3,042
Total ...	247	252	13,710	14,975

Government Mahomedan Schools.

This year four schools for Mahomedans, viz., those at Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore and Nagore, have become middle schools. A new Mahomedan School has been opened at Chittur, but as it is merely a department of the Government High School, it does not appear in the returns as a separate school. Of the five schools which appear in this year's list the Cuddapah and Kurnool schools have improved, and Government have approved of a scheme for rendering them more efficient by constituting them departments of the Government High Schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool. Instead of being worked as independent schools in a separate building, with no supervision beyond the occasional visits of the Inspector and Deputy Inspector, they will in future be under the constant control of the head master. With the funds set free by the abolition of the charges for rent and servants some improvements have been sanctioned in the staff of the schools, and it is hoped that the pupils will pass on from the primary to the middle and upper classes. The other three schools continue in a most unsatisfactory condition.

Schools.	Pupils on the 31st March		Condition.
	1878.	1879.	
Rajahmundry	22	24	Bad.
Adoni	22	16	Poor.
Cuddapah	26	34	Tolerable.
Kurnool	18	31	Do.
Arcot	21	16	Bad.
Total ...	109	121	

Government Girls' Schools.

There has been no change in the number of Government girls' schools, the Mahomedan girls' school sanctioned some years ago for Gudur being still unopened. The attendance has risen from 590 to 599, and except at Bhadrachalam and Pattukotai all the schools are doing a fair amount of elementary work. The schools are shown in the annexed statement:—

Schools.	On the Rolls on 31st March 1878.	1879. Upper Primary.	1879. Lower Primary.	1879. Total.	Condition.
Vernacular.					
Godavari—					
Bhadrachalam	24	...	6	6	Not inspected.
Nellore—					
Nellore	72	...	68	68	Fair.
Mulapet	48	...	50	50	Tolerable.
Naidupet	30	...	31	31	Improving.
South Arcot—					
Old Town, Cuddalore	66	...	64	64	Good.
North Arcot—					
Wallajapet	40	...	29	29	Middling.
Vellore	90	6	81	87	Good.
Salem—					
Salem	62	...	91	91	Good.
Krishnagiri	31	...	35	35	Middling.
Oossoor	43	...	61	61	Good.
Tanjore—					
Karunthatangudi	49	5	29	34	Fair.
Pattukotai	35	5	38	43	Indifferent.
Total ...	590	16	583	599	

The Primary Practising School attached to the Government Female Normal School is not included in this list.

(*b*).—*Local Fund and Municipal Schools.*

Local Fund Schools.

The following statement shows that the number of Local Fund primary schools for boys has risen from 774 to 823 and of pupils attending them from 21,538 to 22,753. A few girls attend these schools, the number this year being 820 against 768 last year.

—	Primary Local Fund Schools. On 31st March 1878.	Primary Local Fund Schools. On 31st March 1879.	Pupils. On 31st March 1878.	Pupils. On 31st March 1879.
English Schools	89	107	3,804	4,807
Vernacular do.	685	716	17,734	17,946
Total ...	774	823	21,538	22,753

All these schools are under the direct management of the Local Fund Boards, who appoint the teachers, provide buildings and furniture, and meet the cost of contingencies. They are not however managed on any uniform plan. In some the teacher receives his entire remuneration in the shape of a fixed salary; in others the combined system is in force in various forms, the teacher receiving a small fixed salary and an annual result grant dependent on the examination of the school. There have hitherto been no Local Fund girls' schools, but seven Local Fund schools for girls have been opened this year with the sanction of Government in the Godavari District, and a chattram girls' school has been opened at Needamangalam.

They appear to have commenced fairly as regards attendance, the number on the rolls being 224. The Local Fund Boards were relieved some years ago of all charges connected with female education. It seems very desirable that the example which has been set this year in the Godavari should be followed in other districts.

Schools.	No. on Rolls on 31st March 1879.		
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
Vernacular.			
Amalapuram	...	18	18
Dowlaishvaram	...	28	28
Ramachandrapuram	...	15	15
Injaram	...	25	25
Thallaravu	...	19	19
Peddapur	...	33	33
Pithapuram	...	30	30
Chattram School, Needamangalam.	...	56	56
Total ...	...	224	224

Municipal Schools.

The number of Municipal schools has risen from 76 to 87 and the number of pupils on the rolls from 4,132 to 4,470.

—	Primary Municipal Schools.		Pupils.	
	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1879.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1879.
English Schools	35	34	2,352	2,318
Vernacular do.	41	53	1,780	2,152
Total ...	76	87	*4,132	†4,470

Various systems are pursued with regard to the management of these schools. A good many, but not the majority, are on the combined system. Some are in an efficient state, while others are doing more harm than good. The question of systematising and developing education in Municipalities has formed the subject of some discussion this year. The result will be noticed in the report for next year.

Municipal Girls' Schools.

The only English Municipal girls' school is one at Salem. The other schools are all Vernacular schools. The following statement gives the particulars :—

—	Number on Rolls on 31st March			
	1878.	1879.		
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
English School	26	...	22	22
Vernacular Schools (eight) ...	327	16	371	387
Total ...	353	16	393	409

* 39 girls.

† 56 girls.

(c) and (d).—*Aided and Unaided Schools*

Introduction of revised rules for results grants. Working of the new rules.

The new rules for results grants, which were passed in May 1877, came into force on the 1st April 1878. The most important changes in the rules were the raising of the standard of qualification in arithmetic and the reduction of the grants to two-thirds of the existing scale. The new rules attracted little or no notice when they were first published, but soon after they came into effect the Government found it necessary to allow the old scale of grants to be restored for five years in purely Vernacular Mahomedan schools and also in girls' schools. The opinion seems general that the revised rules for results grants have caused a falling off in the number of pupils connected with the department, and that there has not been merely a decline in the number of schools, but a decline in the number of scholars attending individual schools. The reduction in the grant has rendered the payment of fees more general, and done much to restrict attendance at school to the class of boys who prefer the kind of education given in the results schools to that given in pyal schools. It may thus be expected that the quality of the education in schools under inspection will be improved, and that the schools remaining on the list will attract boys from those which will not yield a sufficient income for the schoolmasters' support.

Aided and Unaided Primary Schools for girls.

The following statement gives the particulars as to primary schools for girls on the salary grant system. There are no new schools in the list. On the whole there is an increase of 532 girls in both classes of schools.

	Number on Rolls on 31st March			Third-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses.					
		1879.		Examined.		Passed.			
						1877-78.		1878-79.	
	1878.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1877-78.	1878-79.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
English Schools.									
First Division	209	43	135	1	4	1	...	1	...
Third do.	1,236	274	1,296	98	89	71	9	46	2
Fourth do.	264	28	193	6	2	4	2	2	...
Fifth do.	140	23	134	2	3	...	...	...	...
Protestant Girls' School, Cochin	34	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,883	368	1,799	107	98	76	11	49	2
Vernacular Schools.									
First Division	205	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do.	223	16	235	1	1	1	...	1	...
Third do.	1,800	440	1,620	18	25	11	...	5	1
Fourth do.	201	...	229	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	152	24	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,581	480	2,349	19	27	12	...	6	1
Grand Total	4,464	848	4,148	126	125	88	11	55	3

The following table shows the attendance in results schools as compared with last year. The attendance in schools which received grants during the year, but which were closed before the 31st March, is of course not given in this table :— Attendance in Results Schools and results grants paid.

Years.	Aided during the year.		Unaided during the year.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1877-78	6,037	144,214	3,058	54,045	9,095	198,259
1878-79	4,931	123,481	3,368	57,723	8,299	181,204
Total ...	— 1,106	— 20,733	+ 310	+ 3,678	— 796	— 17,055

The statement below shows, as might be expected, a considerable falling off in the expenditure on results grants. The scale of grants payable from Municipal and Local funds is one-third less than it was, but the total amount paid has fallen in both case even more than this, the reduction in Municipal and Local Fund grants amounting to about 40 per cent. Provincial grants show a reduction of only 26 per cent. This was to be expected as the scale of grants for girls, which are all paid from Provincial funds, has not been reduced, and the only results grants now paid from Provincial funds for boys are those earned under the fourth standard. Taking all classes of grants together the reduction is about 38 per cent. :—

Grants drawn from	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.
Provincial Funds	67,329	50,078
Municipal do.	34,427	20,241
Local do.	1,78,184	1,04,538
Total ...	2,79,940	1,74,857

The number of schools aided, the attendance, grants paid and average grant per school, summarised for the six educational divisions, is shown in the annexed table :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools aided.	Attendance.	Grants paid.	Average Grant per School.
			RS.	RS. A. P.
First	387	16,991	25,385	23 9 11
Second	674	11,761	15,417	22 14 0
Third	469	14,129	17,969	38 5 0
Fourth	807	49,560	25,530	31 10 2
Fifth	1,304	37,277	66,587	51 1 0
Sixth	790	23,763	23,969	30 5 5
Total ...	4,931	123,481	1,74,857	35 7 4

The Fifth Division still stands at the head of the list from every point of view. The Second Division is on the whole the most backward. The average grant per school for the whole Presidency has fallen from Rupees 46-5-11 to Rupees 35-7-4. The total number of pupils presented for examination fell from 102,461 in 1876-77 to 88,393 in 1877-78, and has now fallen to 62,825. The reduction last year was

mainly due to famine and epidemic disease. The still further reduction which has taken place is no doubt largely attributable to the reduction in the scale of grants and to the increased difficulty of the examinations, especially in arithmetic under the first and second standards. The following table shows the percentage of pupils who passed in reading, writing and arithmetic as compared with last year :—

Standards.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
First	74	72	73	74	67	70
Second	69	73	76	75	64	57
Third	68	71	77	72	58	56
Fourth	73	72	89	75	35	39

On the whole the results, so far as the schools examined are concerned, are very far from discouraging.

Schools aided on the Combined system by Local Fund Boards.

The following table shows the number of schools aided by the Local Fund Boards on the combined system, the fees, if any, being at the disposal of the teachers. The English schools are distinguished from Vernacular schools for the first time this year, and it cannot therefore be assumed that all the English schools now shown are new schools.

	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils	
	On the 31st March 1878.	On the 31st March 1879.	On the 31st March 1878.	On the 31st March 1879.
English Schools	...	50	...	1,937
Vernacular do.	570	540	16,655	14,920
Total ...	570	590	16,655	*16,857

Engineering School.

Civil Engineering School.

The following table shows the working of the School of Civil Engineering.

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Total number on the rolls on the 31st March	140	166	171
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the session	59	71	73
Obtained certificates as Supervisors	2	4	2
Do. do. as Taluk Overseers	21	20	23
Survey Class.			
On the rolls at the close of the session	26	31	40
Obtained certificates of Surveying, 1st Class	1	...	...
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	3	4
Do. do. 3rd do.	13	4	10
Drawing Class.			
On the rolls at the close of the session	49	64	48
Obtained certificate as Draughtsman and Estimator, 1st Class.	...	...	1
Do. do. do. 2nd do.	3	2	2
Do. do. do. 3rd do.	10	21	13

* 625 girls.

Normal Schools.

(1) *Masters.*

The following statement shows the working of the Government and aided Normal Schools for Masters. It was explained last year that the S.P.G. Institution, Sawyerpuram, is not really a Normal School at all. It is therefore not classed as such this year. The new Local Fund Normal School of Coimbatore has been added to the list. Number of Normal Schools for Masters and attendance.

Normal Schools for Masters.	Number of Schools.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		Certificate Examination for Schoolmasters.																				
				Examined.						Passed.														
				1877-78.			1878-79.			1877-78.							1878-79.							
										Method.			Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Method.			Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		
		1878.	1879.	Method.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Government ...	11	252	296	54	12	151	40	4	191	5	28	13	...	2	64	45	4	34	1	1	1	79	47
Aided	3	110	100	...	8	33	...	15	46	...	...	...	...	5	23	6	...	...	...	4	8	18	16
Total ...	14	362	396	54	20	184	40	19	237	5	28	13	...	7	87	51	4	34	1	5	9	97	63

(2) *Mistresses.*

The following statement shows the working of the three Normal Schools for Mistresses. The number of Normal students has risen from 63 to 113. Nine candidates were examined for the first grade against 3 last year, and 5 passed against 2. For the second grade 15 came up against 13, and 6 passed against 8. For the third grade there were 20 candidates against 18, and 15 passed against 17. Number of Normal Schools for Mistresses and attendance.

Normal Schools for Mistresses.	Number of Schools.	Number on Rolls on 31st March		Certificate Examination for Schoolmistresses.																	
				Examined.						Passed.											
				1877-78.			1878-79.			1877-78.						1878-79.					
										First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.		First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.	
		1878.	1879.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Government ...	1	16	20	3	7	3	5	2	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
Aided	2	47	93	...	6	15	4	13	20	...	...	4	...	13	1	...	...	3	2	15	...
Total ...	3	63	113	3	13	18	9	15	20	2	...	8	...	16	1	2	3	4	2	15	...

It has been decided that the training of Matriculates, First Arts men, and Graduates shall be carried on only in the Madras Normal School, and that no person shall be admitted into this school unless he has

been selected for, and provisionally appointed to, some post which has become, or is about to become, vacant. Every Normal Student admitted with a provisional appointment is required to sign an agreement binding himself to complete his training, to take up his appointment, and to remain in it or any other to which he may be transferred for five years. Men provisionally appointed to posts in aided schools may be similarly sent by the managers to be trained. Normal Students sent for training by Native States will in future receive no scholarships and will be required to pay an annual fee of 100 rupees. The Normal Schools of Vizagapatam, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Calicut, and Mangalore will train men only for employment in primary schools instead of competing with the Madras Normal School. The Local Fund Boards were relieved some years ago of all charges connected with normal schools, but as there are no Government normal schools in many districts, there have been no means of training men for employment in primary schools. The reduction of expenditure on results grants has enabled the Coimbatore Local Fund Board to open an elementary normal school, and the Vellore Local Fund have sanctioned the appointment of a training master to be attached to the Vellore Normal School and prepare Local Fund Masters for the fifth-grade examination.

General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

The total number of institutions last year was, according to the returns, 9,143, and the number this year being 9,274, it might be supposed that there has been an increase of 131 schools. This however is not the case. Last year a school containing an upper, middle and lower department, or a middle and lower department, was regarded as a single school. This year these departments are treated as separate schools. In the following table the schools in the returns of last year are shown as they would have stood if the present arrangement had been then in force. In other words, 380 schools have been added to last year's number, and it will be seen that the number of schools has fallen from 9,523 to 9,274, showing a decrease of 249 schools. The number of pupils is reduced from 255,809 to 237,838, which gives a decrease of 17,971. The various increases and decreases in colleges and secondary and primary schools have been already explained, and it has been shown that the falling off is almost entirely connected with schools on the results system.

Classification by Standards of Instruction.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.
Arts Colleges	16	1,054	20	903
Professional Colleges	3	97	3	112
High Schools for Boys	73	4,014	77	4,415
Middle do. do.	261	12,956	265	12,878
High Schools for Girls (English)	2	33	9	43
Middle do. do. (do.)	20	440	19	160
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	6	244	2	15
Primary Schools for Boys (English)	9,120	235,998	975	41,213
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)			7,451	158,814
Do. do. for Girls (English)			85	4,033
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)			343	13,129
Normal Schools for Masters	13	332	14	396
Do. do. for Mistresses	3	63	3	13
Professional and Technical Schools	6	570	8	714
Total ...	9,523	255,809	9,274	237,838

The next table divides the schools into four great classes and shows the increase under each head. The first and second classes are lumped together in the new forms of returns, but on financial and other grounds it is convenient to be able to trace the working of these schools separately. The decrease is entirely confined to aided schools, and these, as already explained, are schools on the result system. As usual some of the schools which might have appeared as aided schools appear as unaided schools, because they received their grants after the close of the official year :—

Distribution of Schools in four great classes.	1877-78.		1878-79.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	240	10,993	248	11,279	8	286	...	...
Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government.	857	26,903	922	29,688	65	2,785	...	...
Private institutions receiving aid.	5,639	166,146	4,703	137,201	...	...	936	28,945
Private institutions under inspection, but not receiving aid.	2,787	51,767	3,401	59,670	614	7,903	...	...
Total ...	9,523	255,809	9,274	237,838	687	10,974	936	28,946

Area and Population compared with extent of education.

The following table compares the area and population of each division and district with the number of pupils under instruction in schools connected with the department :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.		Proportion of Population to one Pupil.	
			1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Madras	27	397,552	22,555	21,892	18	18
Nilgiri	749	49,501	1,139	828	43	60
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	29,441	27,210	58	62
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	26,667	24,009	74	82
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	28,877	24,435	78	93
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	10,200	9,845	92	95
Godavari	7,097	1,620,634	17,573	16,258	92	100
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	12,565	11,346	116	128
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,068	12,936	11,351	118	134
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	14,264	11,868	123	148
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	13,110	13,937	173	163
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	8,299	7,327	145	164
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	11,460	11,687	176	172
South Canara	3,902	918,362	5,489	5,066	167	181
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	5,071	7,044	272	195
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	7,718	7,064	228	250
Bellary	11,007	1,608,006	6,257	6,089	267	274
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	3,132	3,331	307	288
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	9,267	7,048	233	306
Salem	7,433	1,966,995	6,504	6,313	302	312
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	3,285	3,890	411	347
Divisions.						
Third Division	11,242	2,712,547	37,826	38,781	72	70
Fifth do.	18,332	5,934,305	69,218	65,156	86	91
Sixth do.	18,085	4,992,387	43,223	37,393	116	134
First do.	33,754	5,299,921	39,776	34,687	133	153
Fourth do.	23,010	6,988,498	40,527	37,195	171	187
Second do.	34,768	5,431,214	25,239	24,656	215	220

Race and sex of pupils.

The following table shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction. It seems a defect in the new forms of returns that the nationality of the 554 boys attending girls' schools and of the 8,359 girls attending boys' schools cannot be distinguished. The entries under the head of population are not exactly the same as those of the last three years. The figures were originally taken from the census report, but the term Hindu in the general census table includes all the aboriginal and mountain tribes, and the figures showing the Pariah population, which were taken from another part of the census report, should have been deducted from the number of Hindus. This mistake has been corrected in the present table.

Race.	1877-78.			1878-79.			Population.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1877-78.	1878-79.
Hindus	190,040	17,377	207,417	181,897	9,218	191,115	24,130,170	116	126
Native Christians.	13,448	8,939	22,387	17,036	6,285	23,321	490,299	22	21
Mahomedans ...	16,988	1,020	18,008	16,195	381	16,576	1,867,857	103	112
Europeans and Eurasians.	2,772	2,108	4,880	2,614	2,302	4,916	40,379	8	8
Others, including Pariahs.	2,355	762	3,117	1,703	207	1,910	4,789,667	1,537	2,508
Boys in Girls' Schools.	...	...	...	+ 554	— 554	...	...	...	...
Girls in Boys' Schools.	...	...	...	— 8,359	+ 8,359	...	...	...	...
Total ...	225,608	30,206	255,809	211,640	26,198	237,838	31,308,872	122	132

School fees.

The following table shows the amount collected in school fees during the last ten years. The normal growth of these collections was checked in 1876-77 and in 1877-78 by the famine, and although a new scale of school fees came into force on the 1st January 1878, it could scarcely be expected to produce much effect in three months. The

new rates have now been in operation for a further period of twelve months, and, on the whole, there has been an increase in Government institutions of Rupees 11,853. Of this increase Rupees 4,115 appertains to the Medical College, which has ceased to give an eleemosynary education, and Rupees 7,738 remains as the general increase. Local Fund and Municipal schools also show a considerable increase, and private schools a small increase. The latter, however, have not yet reached the figure they stood at five years ago :—

Years.	Government Institutions.	Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government.	Private Institutions.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	73,463	...	2,45,116	3,18,579
1870-71	75,869	...	2,51,569	3,27,438
1871-72	92,458	7,822	2,82,742	3,83,022
1872-73	1,01,963	10,552	4,26,403	5,38,918
1873-74	1,08,397	14,998	4,87,714	6,11,109
1874-75	1,13,378	22,072	5,37,150	6,72,600
1875-76	1,22,552	30,001	5,53,167	7,05,720
1876-77	1,22,422	36,431	5,45,237	7,04,090
1877-78	1,22,068	30,160	4,69,747	6,21,975
1878-79	1,33,921	34,189	4,80,193	6,48,303

The following table shows the average fee in these three classes of schools at the commencement and end of the decade according to the average number on the rolls, and also according to the average daily attendance. The result is a large increase in Government schools and a small decrease in private schools. In Government institutions the average is affected by the hill schools, normal schools and some of the girls' schools in which the pupils pay no fees whatever. In private schools the average is similarly affected by results schools and girls' schools. In Local Fund and Municipal schools the averages are a trifle higher than they were last year, but many of these schools are free schools, and even when fees are levied they are usually fixed at rates far below those levied in salary grant schools :—

Year.	Average Fee according to Average Number on the Rolls.			Average Fee according to Average Daily Attendance.		
	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools and Schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools and Schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.	Private Schools.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1869-70 ...	7 1 11	...	2 9 7	8 3 4	...	3 2 1
1878-79 ...	12 6 10	1 2 0	2 7 5	14 9 8	1 6 10	3 0 11

The following table shows the percentage of fees to total cost in Government and aided institutions and also the average cost to Government per pupil :— Percentage of fees to cost.

Institutions.	Government.					Aided.				
	Departments.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.	Departments.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average Cost to Government per Pupil.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Arts Colleges	Colleges ...	1,17,657	24,198	20·6	182 13 11	College ...	79,409	11,996	15·1	59 14 10
	High Schools.	50,495	22,699	45·	39 8 5	High Schools.	41,697	19,599	47·0	16 8 6
	Middle do.	22,448	20,090	89·5	1 0 7	Middle do.	36,235	28,195	77·8	7 0 0
	Primary do.	1,195	810	67·8	4 12 1	Primary do.	17,149	8,734	50·9	3 3 7
High Schools for Boys	High do.	30,826	7,494	24·3	86 2 7	High do.	1,22,541	33,274	27·2	31 14 1
	Middle do.	25,051	16,556	66·1	9 0 11	Middle do.	96,442	57,109	59·2	9 1 4
	Primary do.	8,260	3,530	42·7	9 12 11	Primary do.	43,371	21,687	50·0	4 8 1
Middle Schools for Boys.	Under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Middle do.	35,815	10,969	30·6	25 9 4				
		Primary do.	27,211	12,175	44·7	6 15 7				
	Under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Middle do.	20,966	3,944	18·8	10 2 4	Middle do.	62,177	19,123	30·8	13 9 9
		Primary do.	23,797	5,708	24·	4 8 8	Primary do.	53,883	21,824	40·5	4 4 3
	Under the management of Committees under the control of Government.—Lawrence Asylum.	Middle do.	22,653	97	·4	84 6 4				
		Primary do.	70,786	294	·4	105 4 3				
Primary Schools for Boys.	Under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Do. do.	13,257	605	4·6	11 10 7	Do. do.	4,18,417	1,37,196	32·8	0 5 2
	Under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Do. do.	1,48,963	23,724	15·9	0 3 4				

Growth of the Grant-in-aid system.

The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system during the last ten years. It is prepared in the usual manner, and does not include expenditure from the Educational Building Fund, or grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools or salary grants to private schools from Local and Municipal Funds.

Years.	Payments made from			Total.	Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results grants.	Municipal Funds in Results grants.			Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results grants.	Municipal Funds in Results grants.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1869-70 ...	3,07,881	...	...	3,07,881	1874-75 ...	2,57,787	1,23,303	26,221	4,07,311
1870-71 ...	3,35,394	...	...	3,35,394	1875-76 ...	2,64,818	1,70,469	33,009	4,68,296
1871-72 ...	2,50,333	56,165	12,112	3,18,610	1876-77 ...	2,78,632	2,04,743	33,294	5,16,719
1872-73 ...	2,59,483	98,940	18,644	3,77,067	1877-78 ...	2,81,895	1,78,184	34,427	4,94,506
1873-74 ...	2,74,883	1,26,715	27,511	4,29,109	1878-79 ...	2,68,986	1,04,538	20,241	3,93,765

Grant-in-aid expenditure.

The following statement gives an abstract of the entire expenditure on grants-in-aid during the last two years. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel receives a special grant of Rupees 4,200 called the Schwartz grant, which ought to be expended on certain schools, but during the last two years the expenditure of this grant has not been accounted for. The omission was not discovered last year until after the report had been completed.

Grants.	1877-78.	1878-79.
I. Grant to Private Schools under Inspection.		
	RS.	RS.
Grants for salaries, house-rent, servants' wages and contingencies in private schools.	*2,11,359	2,13,080
Furniture and book grants	40	567
Grants for gymnasia	...	1,298
Grants for tools to industrial schools	...	1,006
Scholarships	3,652	3,517
Results grants to private schools	66,845	49,518
	2,81,895	2,68,986
II. Other Grants.		
Lump and salary grants to Local Fund schools	18,302	16,450
Do. do. to Municipal schools	2,477	820
Results grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools	484	560
Grants to eleemosynary schools not under inspection	2,716	2,322
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	1,500	1,500
Total ...	3,07,464	2,91,138

Cost of the University.

Of late years the University has been rapidly becoming more and more self-supporting. The balance shown against the University in 1876-77 was Rupees 11,535-1-9 and in 1877-78 Rupees 3,838-7-4.

* Exclusive of Schwartz grant, Rupees 4,200.

This year the balance, as shown in the following statement, is reduced to Rupees 739-3-8 :—

Receipts.		Charges.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Fees from candidates	48,890 0 0	Salaries of the Registrar and establishment.	5,101 6 7
Sale of books	1,294 11 9	Fees to Examiners paid during the year.	31,450 0 0
Sale of gown	31 0 0	Fees to Examiners sanctioned but not drawn during the year.	5,450 0 0
Total ...	50,215 11 9	Contingent charges	8,953 8 10
Balance against the University.	739 3 8		
Total ...	50,954 15 5	Total ...	50,954 15 5

Expenditure on Educational buildings.

The subjoined table gives the expenditure from the Educational Building Fund during the past year :—

Expenditure by the Public Works Department.		Expenditure by other than Public Works Department.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
a. Repairs	3,660 2 11	*a.* Repairs to Government buildings.	...
b. Minor works up to Rupees 1,000.	3,350 0 8	*b.* Minor Government buildings.	...
c. Larger works above Rupees 1,000.	23,978 13 11	*c.* Minor grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under).	1,479 2 1
d. Supervision	7,747 4 5	*d.* Larger grants-in-aid (above Rupees 1,000).	17,214 12 0
e. Tools and Plant	774 11 8	*e.* Building grants paid in 1877-78, but debited in the accounts of 1878-79.	1,492 8 0
Total ...	39,511 1 7	Total ...	20,186 6 1

The Educational Building Fund had at the commencement of the year a capital of Rupees 2,03,500 and a cash balance of Rupees 34,472-8-0. During the year the capital was reduced by Rupees 50,000, and stood on the 31st March 1879 at Rupees 1,53,500, in addition to which there was a cash balance of Rupees 32,742-4-10 as shown in the following statement :—

Receipts.		Charges.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Balance on 31st March 1878 as per revised accounts.	34,472 8 0	Original Works	27,328 14 7
Interest on the capital ...	7,823 7 1	Repairs	3,660 2 11
Allotment from do. ...	50,000 0 0	Public Works supervision ...	7,747 4 5
Public Works receipts ...	143 13 5	Tools and Plant	774 11 8
		Grants-in-aid	20,186 6 1
		Total ...	59,697 7 8
		Balance on 31st March 1879 ...	32,742 4 10
Total ...	92,439 12 6	Total ...	92,439 12 6

As the Senate House is now completed and building grants to private schools will in future form a charge on Provincial Funds, it may be hoped that the extinction of the Educational Building Fund is an event not quite so near at hand as was at one time apprehended.

The following statement shows the total Government expenditure on education during the year from Provincial Funds and from the Educational Building Fund. It does not include any expenditure from Local or Municipal Funds:— Total expenditure on education from Provincial Funds and the Educational Building Fund.

Charges.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges in connection with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	...	41,327	...	46,052
Charges in connection with Inspecting Agency.	...	1,77,218	...	8,73,841
Government Colleges and Schools under the management of the Educational Department, including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Government. — General...	3,07,879		3,37,084	
— Special...	1,55,073		1,68,769	
		4,62,952		5,05,853
Scholarships in Government Colleges and Schools. — General...	7,570		5,499	
— Special ...	16,093		18,451	
		23,663		23,950
Grants-in-aid—				
Salary and other grants to private schools shown in the returns.	2,11,398		2,10,105	
Lump salary and results grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools.	22,092		18,756	
Results grants to private schools	66,845		49,518	
Scholarships	3,652		3,517	
		3,03,987		2,81,896
Schwartz grant, not shown in the returns ...	...	4,200	...	4,200
Grant to the Cuddapah Local Fund Circle, not shown in the returns.	...	1,350	...	...
Grant to eleemosynary schools, not shown in the returns.	...	2,716	...	2,822
Grant to New Town School, not shown in the returns.	...	28	...	...
Grant to the Madras School Book Society ...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Grant to Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, for books and apparatus.	...	...	...	509
Grant to gymnasium in People's Park ...	...	...	...	1,137
Other Expenditure.				
Book Depot	...	5,501	...	5,416
University	...	49,497	...	50,955
Library of Oriental Manuscripts	...	2,675	...	2,366
Translator	...	840	...	1,005
Adjustments on account of Library and Prize books for 1877-78 and 1878-79.	...	2,152	...	12,655
Teachers' Certificate Examination	...	993	...	5,043
Honoraria for the preparation of a new series of text-books.	...	...	...	7,814
Miscellaneous	...	3,230	...	1,067
Government Buildings — Original Works ...	89,542		34,902	
Government Buildings — Repairs	5,098		4,609	
		94,640		39,511
Building grants to private schools	...	28,923	...	20,186
Charges in Government Schools met from endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	...	12,477	...	7,832
Total ...	...	12,19,869	...	11,96,110
Deduct—				
University fees, &c., paid to credit of Government.	45,658		50,216	
Fees in Colleges and Schools	1,22,068		1,33,921	
Teachers' Certificate Examination fees	2,749		3,130	
Income on Endowments and Contributions credited to Government.	2,740		2,946	
Amount refunded on account of cost of the Book Depot.	4,944		5,388	
Sale-proceeds of the manufactures of School of Arts.	...		10,051	
Miscellaneous	666		1,044	
		1,78,825		2,06,696
		10,41,044		9,89,414

Summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

The following is a summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure prepared from information supplied by the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. The only return which has not been received is that of the Chicacole Municipality, and in this case the expenditure shown in the Inspector's returns has been added :—

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.	By Municipalities.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	67,527	4,913	72,440
Establishment of Local Fund and Municipal Schools ...	1,89,590	34,197	2,23,787
Salary Grants	1,993	5,632	7,625
Results Grants	86,456	19,272	1,05,728
Purchase of books	15,770	...	15,770
Commission on sale of books	1,051	...	1,051
Buildings	1,691	938	2,629
Contribution to Local Funds for Inspection	...	2,453	2,453
Do. to Municipalities for Schools	1,000	...	1,000
Miscellaneous	3,520	1,201	4,721
Total ...	3,68,598	68,606	4,37,204
Add expenditure from the Chicacole Municipality as per Inspector's return ...			672
			4,37,876
Deduct fees credited to Local and Municipal Funds			33,540
			4,04,336
Deduct contributions from and to Local Funds			3,453
Nett expenditure from Local and Municipal Funds			4,00,883

Distribution of expenditure from all sources.

The following table shows the distribution of the expenditure on education from all sources. The percentages for the last two years are compared in the annexed table. The variations are in the main such as might be expected from the facts stated in the body of this notice. The only item which calls for remark is that relating to scholarships. Last year the percentage shown related to scholarships in professional and technical institutions. Scholarships in institutions for general education were shown under the head of Miscellaneous. This year the percentage shown is for all scholarships.

Charges.	Percentages.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Superintendence	10·30	10·71
General Instruction—		
Superior	6·34	7·25
Secondary	22·91	22·32
Primary	45·75	44·91
Miscellaneous charges	7·29	6·52
Special Instruction—		
Superior instruction in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.	·48	·70
Secondary instruction in Professional and Technical Schools.	4·14	5·16
Normal Schools	2·18	1·31
Scholarships	·61	1·12

BOOK REGISTRATION.

The total number of works registered during the calendar year 1878 is 824, including serial publications and periodicals. The relative proportions of each class are shown by the subjoined figures for the last year and the year before :—

—	1877.	1878.
Books	288	337
Pamphlets	274	409
Periodicals	70	71
Miscellaneous	4	7
Total ...	636	824

The numbers for the year under review thus show that 188 more publications were registered, and that the ground lost during a season of an unprecedented famine and distress has been fully regained. A further classification by subjects and languages is annexed.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.
1	Biography	1	4	...	...
2	Drama	...	15	2	...
3	Fiction	1	34	2	...
4	History	4	3	...	...
5	Language	22	66	6	20
6	Law	11	23	1	...
7	Medicine	3	4	1	1
8	Miscellaneous	35	56	...	1
9	Poetry	1	76	4	5
10	Politics	2	...	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	1
12	Religion	31	328	32	6
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	7	9	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	1	4	...	1
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	119	622	48	35
1	Original Works...	67	120	6	19
2	Translations	3	47	...	...
3	Republications { (*a*) Original ...	47	403	42	16
	{ (*b*) Translation ...	2	52	...	...
	Total ...	119	622	48	35
1	Educational Works	51	97	7	16
2	Non-Educational Works	68	525	41	19
	Total ...	119	622	48	35

Of the Vernacular publications Tamil counts 338, or about 41 per cent. of the whole, Telugu 109 publications, or 13 per cent. of the total. The Malayalum publications are 88, Canarese 39, and Hindustani 42 ; the last two showing an improvement on the corresponding figures for the previous year. There is a solitary religious tract in the Tulu dialect registered during the last quarter of the year, but it

calls for little remark. Of the number of publications appearing in the Indian classical languages 57 are Sanscrit books, ill-printed in the Vernacular characters of the Presidency. There are 8 Persian and 6 Arabic publications.

Of the year's publications, about 21 per cent. are educational, and the remaining 79 per cent. non-educational. Educational books published by private agency are more numerous than those of the Educational Department, though the editions may be much smaller. The non-educational works belong to the general class of literature, printed mainly in the languages of the country. During 1878 the copyrights of 91 books were registered, including four school books of the Educational Department; and this stands in favorable contrast with the number (71) of the previous year.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.

The following is an abstract of the main transactions of the Government Depôt in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, and contrasts the financial result and the year's operations in each case.

Item.			1877-78.	1878-79.
			Rs.	Rs.
Balance of value of books in stock on the 1st April 1877 and 1878 ...			1,40,365	1,56,127
Add—		No. of Copies.		
		1877-78. / 1878-79.		
Value of books at Depot prices.	Purchased in England, &c. ...	97,651 / 102,949	43,232	44,497
	Printed	264,520 / 344,000	35,412	36,125
	Total ...		2,19,009	2,36,749
		No. of Copies.		
		1877-78. / 1878-79.		
Deduct value of books sold		295,296 / 302,876	62,679	65,131
Other issues			95	6
Balance of value of books in stock on 31st March			1,56,235	1,71,612
Increase in value of stock			15,370	15,485
Add nett cash receipts into the Treasury during the year			62,762	64,519
,, value of printing paper in stock			7,008	...
	Total ...		85,640	80,004
Deduct the total charges			82,396	73,309
Nett improvement in the year's working			3,244	6,695

NOTE.—Thed ifference in the closing and opening balances of stock is, it is explained, due to adjusting entries made subsequent to the submission of the figures for last year's administration report.

The actual outlay on the supplies of books, &c., purchased during 1878-79 was 32,086 rupees, their value at Depôt prices as above shown amounts to 44,497 rupees. The difference, Rupees 12,411, is the profit expected by the Depôt on the sale of the whole number purchased, or a profit of 39 per cent. against 40 per cent. similarly calculated last year. The prime cost of the books imported from England was 10,122 rupees, and their value at Depôt prices 15,148 rupees, showing a profit of nearly 50 per cent. against 43 per cent. for the previous two years. The new arrangement, whereby Messrs. F. P. Baker and Co. have been reappointed Book Agents in England, is stated to be advantageous. The Depôt has thereby gained by a discount upon the published prices of a little over 19 per cent. against 13½ per cent. in the previous year. The prime cost of all the books printed during the year was Rupees 19,793, and their value at Depôt prices being fixed at Rupees 36,125, a profit of Rupees 16,332, or something over 82 per cent., may be expected to accrue on the sale of the books. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 95 per cent. The sales, as will be seen from the above abstract, show a slight increase both in the number and value of books and maps sold. The number and value of books and maps issued from the Central to the District Depôts during the year is entered below:—

—	Number of Copies.	Value.
		Rs.
1877-78	290,795	54,982
1878-79	313,085	66,128

The Depôt now costs Government nothing, as all sums received from Provincial Funds on account of the salaries of the Curator and his establishment are repaid into the treasury. It is still worked with a loan bearing no interest, but immediately after the close of the year Rupees 5,000 of this loan was repaid, and the loan thus reduced to 20,000 rupees. It is probable that in a few years the whole of it will be repaid, when it will be possible to largely reduce the profits on sales.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The report on the Medical College for 1878-79 shows that the aggregate number of students in the college was 29 in excess of the number in 1877-78, and 36 in excess of that in 1876-77. In the Senior Department there was an increase of 20 and in the Second Department of 18, but in the Junior Department there was a decrease

Senior Department ...	43
Second do. ...	86
Junior do. ...	54
Total ...	183

of 9. In the Senior Department there were 7 students preparing for the M.D. degree and 36 for the L. M. and S. degree. Of the former, two appeared for examination but failed and left the college; one died after passing the preliminary examination. Nine students left the department during the year to proceed to England to finish their studies. Of the students in the Second Department one was removed for misconduct. The department, as a whole, is reported to have been very inferior. The Junior Department consisted of 30 first-year and 24 second-year students. Of the former, 19 passed for the grade of third-class Hospital Assistants and 5 were rejected. One private student has been declared qualified as a chemist and druggist. The Johnston Medal was not awarded. The Blacklock Medal was given to A. N. Wray, Civil Hospital Apprentice, and the Government Gold Medal to Robert Gray, Medical Pupil. The receipts from fees amounted to Rupees 4,115, the charges to Rupees 41,360. The proportion of the contribution of Rupees 33,000 from Local Funds to be taken to the exclusive credit of the college should be determined. Until this is done the aggregate receipts cannot be set off against the aggregate expenditure, and no estimate can be formed as to how far the college is likely to be self-supporting.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Male Branch. The official year 1878-79 opened with 318 boys on the rolls of the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. During the year there were 68 admissions and 65 discharges, leaving 321 as the strength of this school on the 31st March 1879. Considerable difficulty is experienced in keeping the number up to the fixed strength of 330 owing to the delay in joining which takes place. The average daily number during the year was 320. Of the 65 boys who left the asylum, 6 enlisted, 14 were appointed to the Government Telegraph Department, 11 were apprenticed (10 to the Lawrence Asylum Press and 1 to a boot-maker), and 34 were sent back to their friends for various reasons. Of the 321 boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1879, 62 are of pure European and 259 of mixed parentage. Of this number 30 have lost both parents, 154 are fatherless, 43 motherless, and 94 have both parents alive. Of the whole number 20 are Roman Catholics. But 17 boys were above 16 years of age. The school was examined by the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division, when the boys acquitted themselves very fairly and in a manner which showed that they had been carefully taught. Six boys went up for the Peter Cator Examination, Lower Grade; all passed well and two obtained money prizes. The school took the lead of all the schools in the Presidency,

with 76 per cent. of marks. The Viceroy's medal for proficiency in the lower branch of physical science was awarded to a boy named Rolf.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the male branch for the year:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance, 31st March 1878 ...	5,209	Education	14,302	13,037
Grant-in-aid	31,680	Clothing, including Farm.	17,604	8,085
Profit on Asylum property.	48,779	Victualling supplies ...	35,453	34,909
Special Funds	12,145	Household	9,563	5,933
Industries—		Domestic supervision ...	2,395	2,329
Farm ... ... Rs. 2,091		Sanitation	785	841
Workshops ... „ 1,293		Hospital	2,056	2,004
	3,384	Building repairs	1,530	1,415
Miscellaneous	1,845	General establishment ...	11,863	11,935
		Miscellaneous	6,443	2,620
		Total ...	1,02,054	83,108
		Industrial—		
		Farm ... ... Rs. 2,890		
		Workshops ... ... „ 2,981		
				5,871
		Advance to the Farm		4,400
		Pensions paid		460
		Total ...		93,839
		Balance, 31st March 1879		9,203
Total ...	1,03,042	Grand Total ...		1,03,042

The value of stores, &c. on the 1st April 1878 amounted to Rupees 12,181 and on the 31st March 1879 to Rupees 7,420. The financial position of the institution therefore was very much what it was at the beginning of the year. The average cost per annum of each boy, calculated on the expenditure shown above down to miscellaneous, *plus* the diminution in the value of stores, was Rupees 268-5-0, or 29 rupees less than last year. An examination into the accounts of the farm for the past five years shows a balance to credit for that period of Rupees 4,136-4-6. The farming operations of the past year are shown below:—

Cr.	Rs.	*Dr.*	Rs.
By produce sold	12,785	Expenditure inclusive of grant from Male Branch.	22,837
Supplies to Principal	673	Liabilities	1,250
Root and fodder crops	1,360	Stock, 1st April 1879	25,322
Outstanding bills due	1,337		49,409
Permanent advances	100		
Balance at Bank, 31st March 1879.	1,348	Balance to credit	1,949
Stock as per Inventory	26,746	Total ...	51,358
	51,358		

The Tailors' Shop turned out work to the value of Rupees 2,020, and the Knitting Department to Rupees 828.

Female Branch.

At the close of last year there were 59 children on the rolls of the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum since, which time there have been 10 admissions and 10 departures. The particulars of the latter are—removed by friends for various causes 6, married 2, entered service 1, died 1. Of the whole number remaining on the 31st March 1879, 45 were of European and 14 of mixed parentage; 14 had lost

both parents, 26 were fatherless, 10 motherless, and 9 had both parents living.

The following statement is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of this branch of the institution during the year:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.		RS.	RS.
Balance on 31st March 1878.	9,265	Education	1,607	2,311
Grants-in-aid	16,320	Clothing	5,600	6,108
Special Funds	1,673	Victualling	6,938	7,445
Miscellaneous	3,145	Household	2,395	2,518
		Sanitation	233	244
		Building and repairs ...	146	499
		Miscellaneous	705	391
			17,624	19,516
		Advances	...	3,696
		Balance on 31st March 1879	...	7,191
Total ...	30,403			30,403

The value of stores on the 1st April 1878 was Rupees 3,564 and on the 31st March 1879 Rupees 4,743. The financial position of the institution therefore is much the same as it was at the beginning of the year. The average cost of each girl per annum, calculated as in the case of the male branch, was Rupees 309-3-10, or Rupees 49 in excess of that for last year. This branch of the school also acquitted itself well at the Inspector's examination. No girls were sent up for the Teachers' Certificate examination, as none were sufficiently old. Nine girls were sent up for the Peter Cator examination—1 in the higher and 8 in the lower grade. Eva Lee obtained the third place in the first grade and a prize of 70 rupees; the 8 other girls also passed. The school stood first among the girls' schools of the Presidency in this examination.

The health of the institution in both branches has been good. The daily average sick in the male branch was 2·33 per cent., and that in the female branch ·54 per cent. But one death, which occurred in the girls' school, took place.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Two examinations were held during the official year 1878-79, the Special Test Examination in August 1878 and the General Test Examination in February 1879. With the latter the modified General Test Examination and the examination of matriculated students in spelling and hand-writing were also held. Two other examinations were held in September 1878 and one in January 1879 in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department.

The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each Special Test, and the results as compared with those of the previous three years:—

Test.	Number registered in 1878.	Number examined in 1878.	Number passed in 1878.	Number passed in 1877.	Number passed in 1876.	Number passed in 1875.
I-A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade	226	203	45	45	28	32
II-A.— Do. Criminal, Higher Grade ...	592	504	74	139	141	233
I-B.— Do. Civil, Lower Grade	31	23	8	10	5	10
II-B.— Do. Criminal, do.	286	241	83	45	74	110
III-A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade ...	187	155	46	39	71	33
III-B.— Do. do. Lower do. ...	241	199	93	45	69	52
IV.— Do. Salt Department	9	8	2	13	3	5
V.— Do. Sea Customs Department ...	16	14	5	9	9	5
VI.—Account Test	60	59	21	19	26	42
VII-A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade	66	61	19	20	3	5
VII-B.— Do. Lower do.	992	940	343	269	282	285
VIII-A.—Precis Writing, Higher do.	1,077	1,018	284	223	241	220
VIII-B.— Do. Lower do.	9	9	3	5	9	6
IX.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts	320	283	105	89	83	49
Total ...	4,112	3,717	1,131	961	1,044	1,087

Of the successful candidates 738 wrote their answers in English, 132 in Telugu, 195 in Tamil, 39 in Malayalum, 19 in Canarese, 4 in Hindustani, 3 in Uriya, and 1 in Tulu.

For the Police Test 73 candidates presented themselves for examination. The following table shows the—

—	Years.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number who presented themselves for examination.	37	54	67	73
Number who passed	8	10	4	6

The following table shows the number of candidates registered for the General Test Examinations, examined, and passed :—

Number of Candidates registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
1,490	2,248	1,055	4,793	1,408	2,104	975	4,487	112	284	172	568

The agency by which the successful candidates were instructed is as follows :—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	45	65	68	178
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid ...	39	134	34	207
Other Schools	13	41	11	65
Private tuition	15	44	59	118
Total ...	112	284	172	568

The race to which they belonged is shown below :—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians ...	2	13	3	18
Hindus	110	259	165	534
Mahomedans	...	12	4	16
Total ...	112	284	172	568

For the modified General Test Examination 16 candidates registered their names and presented themselves for examination. Of these 4 passed fully and 2 others failed in one subject only; these have the option of appearing again in it at the next examination. 649 matriculated candidates applied to be examined in writing and spelling and 591 appeared; of these only 284 passed.

Under G.O., 5th March 1877, Educational Department, No. 80, three examinations were held in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department (one in September 1878 and another in January 1879) of candidates for the grade of "Civil Medical Pupil," and a third in September 1878 of candidates for the grade of "Civil Hospital Apprentice." The results were duly communicated to the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, who has the option of passing and nominating candidates for admission into the College.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the official year in connection with the above examinations. The receipts exceeded the disbursements by Rupees 3,974.

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Disbursements.	Rs. A. P.
Special Tests	22,473 0 0	Special Tests	13,709 14 4
General Tests, &c.	27,471 0 0	General Tests, &c.	23,258 12 3
Medical Examinations ...	1,395 0 0	Medical Examinations ...	1,883 6 3
		Office Establishments, &c. ...	4,312 2 10
		Total ...	43,164 3 8
		Secretary's salary	4,200 0 0
Total ...	51,339 0 0	Total ...	37,364 3 8

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Madras School of Arts.

The report on the School of Arts for 1878-79 shows that there were in the Artistic Branch 83 students at the beginning of the year. The number rose in January 1879 to 96, but fell again in March

of that year to 86. Twelve students passed in free-hand drawing and were entitled to Rupees 10 a month as apprentices; of these one died, one is a gentleman going through the course, one does not attend in the afternoon, two have been dismissed, and there remain only seven on the roll of apprentices. In the Girls' Branch eight passed in free-hand, but two only entered as apprentices. The Superintendent considers that generally speaking the Artistic Branch has been a success. In the Manufacturing Department it is stated that care has been taken not to compete with local industries. But little progress has been made in pottery, and, although excellent ware has been made, the firings were complete failures. The stain-glass painting has been entirely successful. The accounts of the institution show that the receipts, excluding the permanent advance, amounted to Rupees 34,755, of which Rupees 3,600 were contributed by Government, Rupees 1,887 were the value of stock, Rupees 5,777 were outstandings, and the remainder, Rupees 23,492, were realized by the work done by the institution. The balance on 1st March 1878 was Rupees 1,222. The charges, including liabilities, amounted to Rupees 32,371 against Rupees 25,898 in the preceding year 1877-78, and were thus less than the receipts (Rupees 34,755) by Rupees 2,384. The institution may, therefore, be regarded as nearly self-supporting.

Museums.

During the official year 1878-79 the number of visitors to the Museum was 176,452, and shows a steady decrease as compared with the last three years:—

Year.	No. of Visitors.
1875-76	210,926
1876-77	206,887
1877-78	180,958
1878-79	176,452

The decrease in the present year is ascribed to the fact that the Vycunta Yacathasi festival, during which the Native population resort to the Museum in large numbers, fell on a Sunday in January 1879, when the Museum was of course closed. Of those visiting the institution in the year under review 109,976, or 62·3 per cent., were men and boys, against 107,809 in 1877-78 and 66,476, or 37·1 per cent., were women and girls, against 73,149 in last year. 51,187 persons, or 29·1 per cent., could sign their names, and 125,265, or 70·9 per cent., were unable to do so. The numbers signing in English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani increased as shown below:—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.
English	20,345	21,696
Tamil	17,676	19,596
Telugu	5,593	5,604
Hindustani	2,460	3,125

At the request of numerous Mahomedan gentlemen the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month was set apart for Gosha ladies. The privilege was fairly appreciated, about 50 attending on each occasion. All male attendants are excluded on these occasions, native females engaged for the occasion being placed in charge of the rooms.

The buildings were all in fair order during the year. Catalogues of antiquities, arms, and ethnological specimens, of birds, and of silver coins were in hand, and a Supplement to the Catalogue of Books in the Public Library was completed. Sixteen lectures were delivered, viz., "On the Articulating Telephone," by G. K. Winter, Esq., C.E.; "On Cyclones," by Captain Taylor, R.N.; "On Cooking Stoves fed by Mineral Oils," by Major Kenny Herbert; and thirteen lectures on "Botany," by Dr. G. Bidie, M.B. The number of specimens added to the collections was 6,617, a number much above the average, though less than in 1877.

The following additions were made to the Scientific and Public Libraries during the year:—

	NO.
Works presented by Government	61
Do. do. by others	111
Do. purchased	199
Record publications presented by the Master of the Rolls	8
Patent Office publications	45
Total ...	424

During the year 2,653 visitors, giving a monthly average of 220, visited the library to read. This shows an improvement, as the average in 1877-78 was 191. Some of the visitors were teachers in public institutions, and others young men reading for University degrees. A large number of books were bound and repaired and the whole carefully preserved.

Madras Observatory.

Meridian Circle.

During the calendar year 1878 the catalogue of over 3,000 stars observed with the meridian circle since 1862 was fast approaching completion and will certainly be out of hand within two more years, when, owing to the advanced state of all the necessary calculations, which are as nearly as possible up to date, excepting only the reductions

from apparent to mean positions of certain stars between 1871 and 1874, publication may follow without delay. The very considerable number of 3,416 observations, by far the largest yet attained in any past year, was added to the list in 1878, the average year's outturn being 2,099. The total number of observations awaiting publication, made with this instrument up to the end of 1878, is 35,681. With the exception of some inconvenient but by no means important wear in one of the clamps of the setting circle, the meridian circle remains in excellent order.

Extra meridional pursuits.

The eight-inch equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, the six-inch by Messrs. Lerebours and Secretan, and all the minor portable instruments were in good working condition throughout the year. Approximate positions of 3,401 stars were determined with the equatoreals, 3,083 of which were for portions of fourteen maps of the Variable Star Atlas, commenced by the Government Astronomer at Oxford in 1853, and carried on since successively at Hartwell and Madras. The apparently slow progress of this work need be no matter of surprise when it is considered that observations for it are only possible on perfectly clear and almost moonless nights; that with the exception of a few of the maps plotted and laid down by Miss E. Isis Pogson, the observation and reduction of the many thousand stars (probably over 50,000), the drawing and revision of the maps and catalogues throughout, so far about 140 in number, and the determination of the magnitudes, on a definite photometric scale, of a sufficient number of adjacent stars in each map to serve as standards of comparison with the variable star for which it was constructed, have been only the leisure occupation of a single individual, ever overweighted by official duties to which its progress has been held strictly subordinate. There is good reason to hope, however, that this work will also be completed before the close of the year 1880.

The minor planets Sappho, Camilla, and Ariadne were observed on twelve nights in May, June and July, and eight other of the faintest and most difficult of these objects, not visible at European observatories owing to their low south declination, were unsuccessfully sought for during the year, involving the examination of 299 stars on twenty-two nights.

Encke's comet of short period was carefully observed on four nights in August.

The double star Alpha Centauri, an extremely difficult object during this year owing to the closeness and brilliancy of its components, was also measured with an ocular crystal micrometer on seven occasions between February and August.

The faint nebula in Phœnix, discovered by Miss Pogson in October 1876 while engaged in comet seeking, and which was looked for in vain in the following year, was reobserved on 30th August and appeared brighter than when first seen nearly two years before, which renders its variability highly probable; but unfortunately the evidence of its actual invisibility in 1877 is not sufficiently conclusive to settle the point without awaiting the results of future years.

The eclipses and other phenomena of Jupiter's satellites were observed on twelve occasions, also three occultations of fixed stars by the moon and 112 light comparisons of known variable stars on twenty-three nights.

Time and telegraphic arrangements.

The communication of true time to the shipping and the public, by the correct firing of the Fort time signal gun at noon and 8 P.M. by means of electrical currents transmitted from the Observatory, has been in regular practice since October 1870. Occasional failures, due to faulty friction tubes and other causes, are unavoidable, and were unusually frequent in February and March—nearly 18 per cent. of the signals in those two months. This was partly attributable to a failing battery and partly to the line having been used for another experimental purpose besides its ordinary duty. The failures during the other ten months were only 3 per cent., and for the whole year 5·5 per cent., or 40 actual failures out of the 730 signals given by the clock for the purpose of firing the Fort gun. The Madras mean time has been transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to every Government Telegraph Station in India since February 1873. The line of telegraph to the Master Attendant's Office for weather warnings was in order throughout the year. An additional line was set up in July between the Observatory and the Marine Office, with a loop to include the Central Railway Station, for the purpose of placing an electrical clock at each office under control by the normal mean time clock at the Observatory.

Meteorology and magnetism.

The Madras Meteorological Register was maintained in the form adopted since the year 1861. The only remarkable feature in the year was the failure of the north-east monsoon rain, due no doubt to the influence of two successive cyclones on the Vizagapatam coast far north of Madras. In all other respects the year 1878 was one of the most ordinary description, no remarkable difference from the averages of past years being exhibited except in the rainfall, which was only 28·65 inches, the average being 48·94. The deficiency prevailed however over only a limited extent of country.

Readings of the bifilar magnetometer were continued merely as an index to any earth currents which might affect telegraphic communication; but until the Observatory is supplied with new instruments and the dilapidated buildings formerly used for magnetical observations

restored, it would be simple waste of time to attempt anything further in that direction. Monthly determinations of the magnetical declination, inclination, and total intensity at Madras, where hourly observations were so laboriously carried on for twenty successive years before 1841, would be very desirable if made at undisturbed epochs; but beyond that it is far more advisable to confine researches in the three sciences of Astronomy, Magnetism, and Meteorology to the departments specially devoted to each subject at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

Imperial Meteorological Department.

[Information not furnished.]

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Operations.

THE Government of India having sanctioned in May 1876, an expenditure of 1,000 rupees for explorations, principally at the site of the well known Buddhist monument at Amaravati and the less well known cave temple at Undavilli near Bezwada, Mr. R. Sewell was authorised generally to carry out excavations and explorations in the Kistna District. Up to December 1877, when he had to leave the district on sick leave, he had found time from the pressure of his ordinary work but to complete the explorations at Undavilli and of a small portion of the mound at Amaravati at an expenditure of Rupees 436-9-2. He submitted a report on the 24th December 1877, in which he detailed the results obtained at Undavilli, but owing to their incompleteness and to the want of good illustrations, photographs and drawings, deferred reporting on the excavations at Amaravati till he could return and fully work out the results obtained. In his report above mentioned he describes the remains to be found at Bezwada generally, and identifies it with the capital of Dhanakacheka described by Hiouen Thsang, hitherto supposed to have been Amaravati, and combats the arguments on which this latter supposition has been based. He then describes the excavations at Undavilli, by which the whole of the cave temple with its sculptures has been laid bare. The following condensed description of the temple is extracted from his report. The fourth or upper story consists of three solitary cells, connected with the third story by a flight of steps cut into the face of the rock. Between the upper story platform and the third story roof, the rock was left 5 feet in thickness and supported on the pillars of the third story chamber. The façade was handsomely carved with the well known Chaitya ornament and several sculptured heads of saints in bas-relief, which are now much weather-worn. The third story consists of a chamber measuring 52 feet 9 inches in width by 30 feet 3 inches in breadth, supported on four rows of pillars 8 feet in height with six in each row. Partly on the left-hand side of the solid rock at the back and partly on the southern wall is a long row of seated sculptured figures each about 2 feet high. Two of the figures are broken away. The group, it has been thought, represents Buddha and his disciples, but Mr. Sewell thinks it represents Vishnu and the Rishis as stated by the Brahmins of the place, as the central figure has

four hands, in two of which are the chank and the chakra. In the northern wall of this chamber has been cut a gigantic recumbent figure of Vishnu the creator 17 feet long. On the basis of the similarity of the first sculptures with those in the Rock-cut Temples at the Seven Pagodas, Mr. Sewell conjectures that these latter were probably Buddhist in their origin. The pillars are plain and massive, the only architectural feature being the reduction of the central portion of each into an octagonal shape by cutting off the angles, the pillars being thus divided into base, shaft and capital; the fronts and bases have been sculptured. Outside the verandah of this chamber is a broad platform 48 feet by 19½, the roof of the story below. This platform is divided into two sections, on the northernmost of which is a large image of Buddha flanked by two guardian lions; figures probably similar on the southernmost have been destroyed, the bases alone being now left. Below this platform and connected with it by a flight of steps within the cave is the second story, consisting of a southern chamber, a central hall, and a northern chamber which is again divided into two sections. The southern hall, 19½ feet square, appears to have been used as a place for storing the daily offerings of grain, &c. Connected with this are two cells one behind the other. The roof is supported by four pillars with heavy bracket capitals unsculptured. The façade of the rock above the chamber and in front is somewhat elaborately decorated. Underneath is a freize of sacred geese. Above is a heavy projecting member having the Chaitya ornament; above this again is a row of five objects, now simply blackened lumps of crumbling stone. Above this again, on a flat band, is a carefully executed diaper pattern ornament. The principal chamber of this story is about 30 feet square, having an inner cell 13½ feet square. On each side of the entrance to the main hall are two figures each in a niche with imitation pillars on each side. Above is a representation of dragons holding the roll ornament and supporting in the centre some object of worship resting on the back of an elephant or a lion. The roof is supported on four rows of pillars, six in each row, and standing 8 feet high. The first two rows and the fourth are much weatherworn and bear only lotuses and arabesques, the third contains a few sculptures. Of the two chambers composing the northern portion of this story, the one nearest the main hall is only about half the latter's depth. The roof is supported on four pillars bearing arabesque and lotus ornaments. The chamber measures 19 feet 9 inches by 17 feet 7 inches. At the back is another cell 11 feet square. On either side of the doorways are Dwárápalas similar to those above described. The outer and second portion of the northern chamber inclines slightly back. It also has a cell at its back measuring 4 feet square. On the western wall is a sculpture

interesting from the fact of its being either absolutely Buddhist in origin or an almost exact copy of one at Amaravati. The four pillars have arabesques and lotus ornaments. In the solid rock on the north is a meditation cell 2 feet by 3. The first or basement story was left in an unfinished state. Many pillars have been only half cut out of the solid rock. At the back a whole row of columns has only just been commenced. The whole is solid, square and heavy. There is no attempt at decoration. The main hall would have consisted of narrow passages and aisles amongst massive pillars eight to each row. These would have supported the main halls of the story above. The side chambers are supported on other columns of the same size but standing a little back from the main line. On the façade above, which is plain and unornamented, is a one-line inscription in the Vengi or modified Cave character of about the seventh or eighth century. From the level of the basement floor at the northern corner a broad flight of twenty-five steps slopes down the hill to the plain below.

But slight work, confined to one week, had, as above said, been done at Amaravati. In this time, however, nearly 100 feet of the platform between the rails were laid bare and ninety-one marbles were found, some in the most remarkable preservation and exceedingly beautiful and interesting. Some of these were removed, but their places, when found, were carefully marked on a plan. Only one or two leaden coins were found among the debris. In January 1878 Mr. Sewell returned to the Kistna District. He continued his excavations at Amaravati till April 1879, as opportunity permitted, and expended a further sum of Rupees 238-7-2 on excavations and Rupees 152-11-9 on drawings, &c. In April 1879 he was compelled to proceed on furlough on medical certificate, but before going arranged for the removal of all the marbles, &c. found to the Central Museum, Madras. His further report on his later operations has not yet been received. In February 1879 the Government of India was asked to sanction a further grant of 1,000 rupees for these explorations.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT IV OF 1871.

As in the previous year, the usual Provincial Grants for roads were withheld, but a sum of Rupees 90,000* was specially sanctioned in consideration of the enhanced price of salt in the Chetterpore Circle and of the insolvent state of the funds in the Saidapet and Nilgiri Circles. The grant allowed to the Chetterpore Circle was subsequently withdrawn by Government, the salt duty having been equalized throughout the Presidency. This withdrawal reduced the grant to Rupees 70,000,† which added to the grants sanctioned for old rate schools and for general purposes makes a total of Rupees 97,968 for the year.

	Rs.
* Chetterpore ...	20,000
Saidapet	55,000
Nilgiris	15,000
Total ...	90,000
† For Roads	70,000
„ Schools ...	13,338
„ General purposes.	14,630
Total ...	97,968

The receipts and expenditure of the year have already been discussed in Chapter V. The following statement shows the number of miles of Local Fund roads constructed and maintained in the several districts and the expenditure incurred thereon :—

Districts.	New Works.		Repairs.	
	Number of Miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of Miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Ganjam	15	35,545	660	1,20,609
2. Vizagapatam	30	18,829	738	48,138
3. Godavari	71	70,725	631	48,227
4. Kistna	6	23,352	536	54,978
5. Nellore	63	25,739	613	70,420
6. Cuddapah	...	1,741	1,070	61,000
7. Bellary	16	4,965	870	39,259
8. Kurnool	8	3,514	807	41,762
9. Chingleput	51	10,411	662	46,579
10. North Arcot	7	1,501	340	7,520
11. South Arcot.	...	15,432	1,038	82,758
12. Tanjore	46	19,068	1,178	93,188
13. Trichinopoly	5	5,002	541	67,679
14. Madura	...	19,646	...	1,08,550
15. Tinnevelly	3	2,593	705	73,517
16. Coimbatore	...	...	234	20,123
17. Nilgiris	...	...	185	19,489
18. Salem	...	...	...	1,738
19. South Canara	7	5,443	809	43,507
20. Malabar	65	14,893	1,147	1,66,493
Total ...	393	2,78,339	12,264	12,15,534

The outlay on the construction of new roads and on the upkeep of the existing roads was Rupees 2,78,399 and Rupees 12,15,534 against Rupees 4,07,184 and Rupees 13,73,766 of the previous year respectively. This diminution was caused partly by the orders of the Government of India directing restriction of all expenditure to the utmost limits compatible with efficiency in consequence of financial pressure, and partly to operations having been conducted under famine administration in distressed circles. The object of the restriction was to swell the savings by reducing the expenditure of sanctioned allotments for road works to the lowest possible limit, and even surrendering them altogether where such a measure might be found practicable in order to adjust the outlay incurred from Famine Funds. Later in the year, the order was relaxed and instructions were issued to carry out works to an extent not exceeding one-third of the available unspent balances of Local Funds remaining on the 31st December 1878 in each famine circle. With regard to non-famine circles, Superintending Engineers concerned were, in February 1879, directed to make every effort to expend as much as possible out of allotments available for works which were carried out by Public Works Agency, but it was then too late in the year to spend the full allotments.

The outlay on sanitation and vaccination and the administration of the Local Funds Grants for education have already been noticed in Chapters VI and VII respectively.

After the introduction of Local Fund Act IV of 1871, it was found that the revenue raised under it in the Malabar District was inadequate to meet the most pressing requirements of the district. This financial difficulty was at first met for a time by means of large annual grants from Provincial Funds, but in consequence of the withdrawal of these grants it was considered absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken for the provision of additional funds, and accordingly the reimposition of the house-tax was at first sanctioned by Government on the distinct understanding, however, that it should only be levied in amshoms (group of villages) in which full provision is made for the elementary educational requirements of the people. Before this measure was carried out it was determined to attain the object in view by raising the land-cess, as the Government assessment, which under the provisions of Act IV of 1871 is taken as the annual rent-value of land held on ryotwari tenure for the purpose of calculating such cess, bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent-value in Malabar than in other parts of the country. Accordingly a draft bill for doubling the land-cess was introduced into the local Legislative Council and became law as Act I of 1878. Under this enactment the levy of two annas instead of one anna in the rupee of assessment was authorized; by this measure, which came into force from 1st July 1878, the revenue from this source has been doubled and insolvency averted.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.

Receipts.

The total number of Municipalities administered under Act III of 1871 was the same in 1878-79 as in the previous year, viz., 48; but Mettapolliem in the Coimbatore District was abolished and Anakapalle in the Vizagapatam District was newly constituted a Municipality during the year.

An abstract of the receipts for 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the different Municipalities is subjoined. The accounts for Berhampore, Chicacole and Ongole not having yet been submitted, the figures of the budget estimates have been adopted in regard to those towns for 1878-79. The totals for the year are therefore only approximate. The receipts of the year show a general advance over those of 1877-78 except under tolls and contributions from the general revenues and Local Funds miscellaneous receipts.

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on houses and lands ...	3,24,560	3,58,458
Tax on arts, trades, &c.	65,482	87,071
Tax on vehicles	94,448	65,159
Tax on animals		33,751
Tolls and ferries	2,53,666	2,39,075
License fees	17,791	19,287
Total Income from *Taxation* ...	7,55,947	8,02,801
Rent of markets, &c.	64,035	69,424
Fines	25,803	30,339
Miscellaneous	1,14,723	1,13,358
Fees for private scavengering, &c.	11,837	12,641
Contribution from general revenues and Local Funds.	92,223	91,277
Total Income ...	10,64,568	11,19,840
Opening balance	82,671	88,657
Grand Total ...	11,47,239	12,08,497
Add collections from License-tax	...	1,33,295
	11,47,239	13,41,792

The house-rate was raised in a few Municipalities, notably in Bellary and Tinnevelly (Bellary from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Tinnevelly from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) The profession-tax, which in 1877-78 was confined to 17 Municipalities, was extended during the year to Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ootacamund, Combaconum and Anakapalle. In some Municipalities where the tax had been levied on the first five classes in the schedule, it was extended to the sixth and seventh classes also. The decrease in tolls is due to diminished nett revenue resulting from the payment of arrears of Local Fund share in some Municipalities, especially in Bellary and Madura.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation in each Municipality. The incidence of direct taxation was higher in Ootaca-

mund than it was in 1877-78 owing to the imposition of the profession-tax. In Cuddapah, Berhampore, Dindigul, Vellore, Mannargudi, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram the receipts from tolls nearly equalled or exceeded the revenue from direct taxation. The incidence of direct taxation exceeded that for last year by 1 anna and upwards in Anantapur, Bellary, Conjeveram, Ellore, Masulipatam, Kurnool, Dindigul, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Vellore, Wallajahpet, Salem, Combaconum, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, and Srirangam.

Municipalities.	1871 Census Population.	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of Taxation, including Tolls.	Incidence of Taxation, excluding Tolls.
	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Adoni	22,723	11,787	0 8 4	0 6 4
2. Anantapur	4,918	4,139	0 13 5	0 8 3
3. Bellary	51,766	44,805	0 13 10	0 12 2
4. Gooty	6,730	2,692	0 6 5	0 3 9
5. Conjeveram	37,327	16,818	0 7 2	0 6 1
6. Karur	7,945	5,877	0 11 10	0 6 6
7. Coimbatore	35,310	20,698	0 9 5	0 6 8
8. Erode	7,817	5,748	0 11 9	0 8 9
9. Cuddapah	16,275	17,337	1 1 4	0 8 2
10. Berhampore	21,670	13,700	0 10 1	0 4 11
11. Chicacole	15,587	5,510	0 5 8	0 3 0
12. Cocanada	17,839	18,638	1 0 9	0 11 5
13. Ellore	25,487	15,114	0 9 5	0 4 10
14. Rajahmundry	19,738	8,966	0 7 3	0 5 2
15. Guntoor	18,033	17,965	0 15 11	0 10 8
16. Masulipatam	36,188	21,469	0 9 6	0 6 7
17. Kurnool	25,579	14,673	0 9 2	0 5 9
18. Dindigul	12,865	5,054	0 6 3	0 4 4
19. Madura	51,987	25,045	0 7 8	0 6 9
20. Calicut	47,962	25,840	0 8 7	0 7 9
21. Cannanore	31,358	16,911	0 8 8	0 8 4
22. Cochin	13,840	7,117	0 8 3	0 8 3
23. Palghat	30,752	13,398	0 7 0	0 3 3
24. Tellicherry	20,504	13,601	0 10 7	0 8 0
25. Coonoor	3,058	4,697	1 8 7	1 8 7
26. Ootacamund	9,982	26,913	2 11 2	2 11 2
27. Nellore	29,922	16,050	0 8 7	0 6 2
28. Ongole	7,392	7,702	1 0 10	0 11 6
29. Vellore	38,022	32,966	0 13 10	0 7 0
30. Wallajapet	12,103	8,583	0 11 4	0 7 5
31. Salem	50,012	31,380	0 10 0	0 8 3
32. Chilambaram	15,519	11,474	0 11 10	0 6 4
33. Cuddalore	40,290	17,742	0 7 1	0 4 5
34. Mangalore	29,712	17,649	0 9 6	0 8 5
35. Combaconum	44,444	41,428	0 14 11	0 8 5
36. Mannargudi	17,703	12,827	0 11 7	0 8 7
37. Mayavaram	21,165	11,119	0 8 4	0 5 6
38. Negapatam	48,525	36,138	0 11 11	0 9 9
39. Tanjore	52,175	38,554	0 11 10	0 6 11
40. Palamcottah	17,945	11,245	0 10 0	0 5 6
41. Tinnevelly	21,044	14,619	0 11 1	0 7 9
42. Tuticorin	10,565	13,280	1 4 1	0 14 9
43. Srirangam	11,271	9,267	0 13 2	0 13 2
44. Trichinopoly	76,530	46,133	0 9 8	0 6 10
45. Anakapalle	13,044	5,241	0 6 5	0 6 5
46. Bimlipatam	8,744	5,088	0 9 4	0 4 1
47. Vizagapatam	32,491	17,773	0 8 10	0 5 1
48. Vizianagram	20,169	11,972	0 9 6	0 4 5
Total ...	1,211,727	8,02,801	0 10 7	0 7 5

Expenditure. Public Works.

The expenditure during the year is shown in the annexed abstract in comparison with that for 1877-78. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rupees 2,15,762, of which Rupees 1,35,517 or 56·7 per cent. of the revenue from tolls were devoted to the construction and repair of roads :—

Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.
Public Works—		
Roads	1,05,586	1,35,517
Drainage	9,174	8,011
Water-supply	12,532	8,384
Buildings	33,573	41,323
Miscellaneous	13,340	22,527
Total Public Works ...	1,74,205	2,15,762
Education	66,805	61,088
Hospitals, Vaccination	2,01,591	2,33,250
Registration of births and deaths ...	9,311	9,534
Conservancy	3,15,521	3,00,859
Lighting	61,333	54,229
Watering roads	1,372	1,346
Miscellaneous	1,15,074	1,12,987
Interest and repayment of debt ...	7,792	10,896
Contribution to Local or Provincial Funds.	19,769	16,910
Supervision, management, &c. ...	87,386	92,585
Total ...	10,60,209	11,09,446
Balance ...	87,030	1,01,707
	11,47,239	12,11,153
Add—		
Amount paid to Government on account of License-tax.	...	1,30,639
Total ...	11,47,239	13,41,792

NOTE.—The expenditure under supervision and management includes establishment entertained for the collection of the License-tax, which may be roughly taken at Rupees 2,656.

Some particulars of educational expenditure are given in the sub-joined abstract for the towns in which the sums expended were above Rupees 1,500 :— Education.

—	Municipal Schools.				
	Number.	Attendance.	Cost.	School Fees.	Net Cost per Pupil.
			RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Madura	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	1	67	2,032	534	22 5 8
Calicut	1	91	935	323	6 11 3
Palghat	1	145	1,558	987	3 15 0
Salem	2	201	2,153	1,115	5 2 7
Mayavaram	4	379	3,556	1,273	6 0 5
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	3	Not known.	1,566	708	Not known.
Vellore	4	244	1,292	310	4 0 5
Tanjore	1	29	203	...	7 0 0

—	Combined System Schools.						
	Number.	Attendance.	Cost.	School Fees.	Net Cost per Pupil.	Results Grants.	Salary Grants.
			RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.
Madura	10	395	4,548	1,498	7 11 6	...	180
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Calicut	10	269	705	...	2 9 11	198	...
Palghat ...	6	206	513	...	2 7 10	272	...
Salem	5	163	873	...	5 5 8	166	1,155
Mayavaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
Trichinopoly ...	14	557	708	...	1 4 4	632	826
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	139	489
Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	410	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	324

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Municipal hospitals and dispensaries continued to be worked as satisfactorily as in the previous year and to be well appreciated by the public. In the abstract given below the number of persons treated in some of the more important institutions is compared with that for 1877-78 :—

Municipality in which Dispensary is situated.	Population.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Conjeveram	37,327	3,749	13,103	541	14,724
Cuddalore	40,290	687	23,109	709	*27,728
Madura	51,987	1,061	24,731	1,257	34,980
Mannargudi	17,703	465	8,419	342	11,550
Tanjore	52,175	12,492		11,360	
Calicut	47,962	13,133		12,468	
Bellary	51,766	2,637	14,782	6,417	13,864
Coimbatore	35,310	639	10,860	619	11,006
Tinnevelly	21,044	331	6,588	515	7,274
Guntoor	18,033	150	5,797	337	7,730

Under the provisions of Section 9, Act III of 1871, rules for the election of Commissioners in the ten Municipalities noted in the margin have been framed and passed. It was decided to bring them into force from 1st September 1879 in regard to vacancies occurring from that date.

1. Trichinopoly.
2. Madura.
3. Bellary.
4. Tanjore.
5. Salem.
6. Calicut.
7. Negapatam.
8. Combaconum.
9. Nellore.
10. Ootacamund.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION— MADRAS TOWN.

The following notice of the administration of the Madras Municipality is for the nine months ending 31st December 1878 only. The affairs of the city were administered during that period by a Board constituted under Act IX of 1867, which Act has been repealed by the City of Madras Municipal Act 1878, under which the present Board of Commissioners is constituted.

In the annexed statement the receipts and disbursements under the several heads, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Government of India, are shown :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance	4,714	15	6
Tax on houses and lands	3,42,669	10	8
Licenses on trade	85,423	6	10
Taxes on spring carriages and animals, and on carts and other vehicles without springs	29,396	10	10
Tolls	32,550	0	0
Total income from taxation ...	4,90,044	12	4

* This does not include 24,557 patients treated at the American Mission Dispensary.

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground and other rents	21,982	4	10
Fines and fees	12,142	15	8
Miscellaneous	19,688	3	10
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals and Government—water-supply, house-services	7,801	9	11
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds	15,058	0	0
Refund from Government for excess payment on account of hospitals, &c.	10,781	11	5
Total income of year excluding balance	5,77,499	10	0
Deposits	3,658	2	5
Advances recovered	69,755	15	6
Imperial license tax	44,306	0	0
Total including balance	6,99,988	11	5

Disbursements.

Interest on debt	52,190	1	1
Head Office establishment	82,484	2	6
Conservancy and cleaning	1,30,554	8	4
Registration of births and deaths	3,359	8	0
Lighting	17,553	14	6
Construction and maintenance of roads	1,00,449	14	4
Watering roads	3,119	1	3
Drainage works	5,351	9	0
Water-supply	19,870	6	7
Other public works, including gardens and sanitary improvements	31,296	12	7
Tools and plant	3,535	14	6
Sanitary and charitable establishments and vaccination	3,928	15	5
Education	4,226	11	0
Miscellaneous	17,084	7	7
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals and Government	11,990	13	0
Payment of debt (Sinking Fund)	26,095	0	7
Payments for arrears	45,491	13	2
Refund to Government, the grant on account of restoration of wells	10,000	0	0
Refunds of deposits	2,270	6	2
Advances	72,021	12	9
Imperial license tax	6,272	9	5
	6,49,148	5	10
Balance at close of year	50,840	5	7

The financial position of the Municipality was not satisfactory. The balance at the close of the year, Rupees 50,840-5-7, as shown in the above statement, is not really the cash balance of the Municipal Fund which had only Rupees 12,752-15-0 remaining at its credit as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance as per statement				50,840	5	7
Deduct amount realized on behalf of Government on account of the Imperial license tax	44,360	0	0			
Less charges thereon	6,272	9	5			
				38,087	6	7
Balance at credit of the Municipal Fund				12,752	15	0

Taking for the purposes of comparison the same nine months of an ordinary year 1877-78, it will appear that the yield of the taxes during the nine months from April to December 1878, was greater than the sum which it might fairly be estimated they would give by Rupees 77,558; in other words, the income would have fallen considerably short of the amount required but for the circumstance, that more than a just proportion of the year's taxes were collected within the nine months. Including a claim for quit-rent which was under examination, the Municipality owed Government on the 1st January 1879 Rupees 1,79,690-5-1, and there were outstandings due to others amounting to Rupees 39,881; thus there was a floating debt in all amounting to Rupees 2,19,571-5-1 at the close of the nine months. The incidence of taxation per head of the population, as calculated by the last census, is Rupee 1-3-9.

Water Works loan.

The following statement shows the amount paid to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Water Works loan up to 31st December 1878 :—

Balance to 31st March 1878.		Receipts in nine months ending 31st December 1878.		Total.		Payments.		Balance.	
In Government Securities.	In Cash.	In Government Securities.	In Cash.	In Government Securities.	In Cash.	In Government Securities.	In Cash.	In Government Securities.	In Cash.
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1,80,600	26 7 4	21,000	*32,128 14 7	2,01,600	32,155 5 11	...	20,232 14 2	2,01,600	11,922 7 9

Water Works.

The supply at the Red Hills was abundant throughout the nine months. The lowest point reached was at the end of August, when there was still 6 feet of water above the lowest pipe. The analyses taken show that the water contains albuminoid ammonia in far larger proportion than is considered safe for potable water; nevertheless the water is undoubtedly increasing in favor, the consumption being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day for the nine months embraced in this report. Four new fountains were erected and a few small extensions were made to the pipe-system. The works were kept in good order, though it was discovered in taking up a 24-inch valve in the Mount Road that there was a large deposit of small snails in the main pipe. The delivery channel is reported to be in need of extensive repairs in parts. The number of new house-connections was 57 against 23 in the twelve months preceding. Sixteen public tanks were kept full of water from the pipes.

* Including interest realized on investments, viz., Rupees 6,033-14-0.

Drainage.

Nothing worthy of special mention was done for the improvement of the drainage. A scheme for the drainage of Black Town, drawn up by Mr. Jones, was approved of by the late Commissioners and submitted to Government. In many streets the old masonry side-drains are completely broken up. It is hoped that a portion of Mr. Jones' scheme will be taken in hand in the course of the year 1879.

Roads.

During the nine months 42 miles, 7 furlongs, 64 yards of road containing a superficial area of 38,688·34 squares of 100 square feet were reformed for Rupees 94,100-2-5, or Rupees 2,188-6-0 per mile. The emergent repairs cost Rupees 17,955-7-8 for labor and materials.

Sanitary inspection.

During the nine months from April to December 1878 there were 360 notices served under the conservancy sections of the Act, of which 327 were complied with: 1,686 persons were prosecuted for breaches of those sections, of whom 1,360 were convicted, 28 acquitted, and against 200 the charge was withdrawn. The remaining cases were undisposed of. There were 467 licenses issued for using places for carrying on dangerous or offensive trades, markets, &c., and 46 licenses for temporary erections. The Municipal burying and burning grounds received constant attention, and are generally in a much better condition than formerly. These important duties have fully occupied the staff, in addition to the supervision of the conservancy and repairs, &c., within their respective ranges and wards.

Conservancy.

The surface-cleansing and removal of rubbish and night-soil was carried out by a force of 1,061 coolies and 361 carts. 283,567 cart-loads, of which 8,231 were of night-soil, were removed. As noticed in former reports, the bulk of the night-soil from houses continued to be carried away with the ashes and other rubbish in the open carts. Separate means for its removal are now being supplied. The main drains of Black Town and Triplicane were cleaned, over 5,000 cubic yards of silt having been removed from the former. The cost of the surface-cleansing was Rupees 1,14,399-8-5 out of an allotment of Rupees 1,22,485-4-0 in the budget.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The administration report of the Ecclesiastical Department for the official year ending 31st March 1879 shows that on the latter date the number of clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras was 231, of whom 38 were Government Chaplains ; 20 were Europeans or Eurasians employed in education or ministering to English congregations, or retired ; 2 were Bishops superintending parts of the Native

Church; 50 were European and Eurasian Missionaries; 119 were Native Pastors; 2 were Native Clergymen otherwise employed or retired. The total number exceeds that of March 1878 by 9. Ten Chaplains were absent on furlough, and 9 Missionaries. An eleventh Chaplain was on duty in the Educational Department. Thus there were only 27 Chaplains available for the 34 posts entitled to be held by Government Chaplains. Three Chaplains died and 1 retired. Three Missionaries and 1 Native Clergyman died at their posts, and 1 retired Missionary. Two Missionaries retired. One Missionary and 1 Native Clergyman removed to other dioceses. Three new Chaplains took up their appointments, and one new Missionary arrived. Three ordinations have been held, one each by the Bishop of the Diocese, by Bishop Sargent, and by Bishop Caldwell; the whole number of those ordained Deacons was 23, Priests 14. The number of persons confirmed was 2,684, viz., 207 Europeans and Eurasians and 380 Natives by the Bishop of the Diocese, 1,832 Natives by Bishop Caldwell, and 265 Natives by Bishop Sargent. Two burial-grounds were consecrated—one, a portion of the Washermanpetta Cemetery, and the other at Tripasore.

Visitation. The Bishop visited in January and February the South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore Districts, and was absent on furlough for nearly six months from May to November.

Vacancies. Of the Government chaplaincies, Arungabad and Mercara have been without Chaplains the whole year; Coimbatore has been held in conjunction with the chaplaincy of Calicut; Berhampore has been under the care of a retired Chaplain; Vepery, which is entitled to two Chaplains, has had one Chaplain and an assistant clergyman; Trevandrum was without a Chaplain or any resident clergyman for about four months; and Cocanada for about two months. Wynad and Cochin have been the whole year without resident clergymen.

Churches. The Church of All Saints, Bangalore, has been enlarged entirely from private sources. Some progress has been made with the building of the new church at Madura. Improvements have also been made in several other churches, St. Thomé, Calicut, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Vellore and Arcot. The large old church of St. Peter's, Negapatam, was transferred to Government by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in September, and needs considerable repairs.

Financial. The financial returns, which are for the calendar year, show the following particulars.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Item.	Amount.			Item.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1. Balance on 1st January 1878.	23,043	0	6	1. The Poor	18,545	3	7
2. Collected from all sources within the church or district.	1,15,137	0	8	2. Choirs	18,429	2	2
				3. Ordinary church expenses.	34,438	1	8
				4. District schools	30,245	8	5
				5. Other local purposes ...	18,141	2	0
3. Grants from Government, Municipality or Society.	17,079	1	8	6. S.P.C.K and Diocesan Board of Education.	691	15	7
				7. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	3,306	12	0
				8. Church Missionary Society.	2,995	9	10
				9. Additional Clergy Fund ...	1,759	9	9
				10. Other purposes not local ...	7,913	8	10
				Total ...	1,36,466	9	10
				Balance on the 31st December 1878.	23,792	9	0
Total ...	1,60,259	2	10	Total ...	1,60,259	2	10

The total amount collected from all sources within the several churches and districts is Rupees 1,15,137-0-8. By deducting from that sum the money derived from school fees, interest, &c., the amount of actual contributions freely given in the diocese through the clergy is obtained as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Collected from all sources within the church and district ...	...			1,15,137	0	8
School fees	4,403	13	3			
Interest, rent, sales, &c.	3,820	9	1			
				8,224	6	4
Total ...				1,06,912	10	4

a sum less than that of the previous year by Rupees 15,749-7-0.

Under expenditure, if the items 5 and 10 be further examined, and the several results combined with the totals of the other items according as the object of each is similar, the following classification of expenditure will be obtained :—

	RS.	A.	P.
On Churches including choir	61,657	15	4
The Poor	22,714	2	1
Schools and Orphanages	33,990	9	3
Ministrations to English	5,984	11	11
Missions	7,737	11	1
Bibles and Books	2,065	7	4

If the Government grants (Rupees 17,079-1-8) and school fees and rents (Rupees 8,224-6-4) be deducted from the expenditure upon churches and schools, the remainder will be approximately what has been expended out of the voluntary contributions upon those two objects, viz., Rupees 70,345-0-7.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

The aggregate value of stationery dealt with during the official year 1878-79 amounted to Rupees 6,55,765 and the value of issues to Rupees 3,79,843, leaving a balance of stock valued at Rupees 2,75,922. Compared with 1877-78 the aggregate value was greater by Rupees 77,975, the issues less by Rupees 2,819, and value of stock larger by Rupees 80,794. The value of stationery received and purchased during 1878-79, compared with the average for the four preceding years 1874-75 to 1877-78, shows an excess of Rupees 68,458; the issues, a decrease of Rupees 15,891.

Years.	Receipts.	Issues.
	RS.	RS.
1874-75	6,36,889	3,92,348
1875-76	1,91,523	3,91,546
1876-77	5,70,258	4,16,380
1877-78	1,70,045	3,82,662
1878-79	4,60,637	3,79,843
Average of four years ...	3,92,179	3,95,734

The excess is accounted for by indents not having been complied with in full in 1877-78. The decrease must be ascribed to less stationery having been used by departments.

The local purchases during 1878-79 exceeded those of the preceding year by Rupees 40,718. The value of stationery received from England was larger, but, compared with the receipts in 1876-77, there was a falling off of Rupees 1,85,472. The value of stationery consumed by Government offices in the Judicial, Revenue, Police, Registration, and Ecclesiastical Departments was less in 1878-79 than in 1877-78. In the Jails, Public Works, and Miscellaneous Departments the consumption was larger. The gain by commission sale of waste paper, &c., was less than in 1877-78 by Rupees 442. The charge for the office establishment, Rupees 6,865, is about the same as in previous years.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The pressure of work thrown on the Government Press during the official year 1878-79, to which the following review relates, was as great as in the previous year, owing partly to the printing of separate replies to famine questions and the compilation of replies for the Famine Commission, and partly to the urgency of the administration and annual reports. The increase in general work, taking the place of famine work, prevented a reduction in the strength of the establishment.

There was a small increase (Rupees 196-13-4) in the total value of work turned out by the whole establishment when compared with last year. The expenditure was less under nearly all items, chiefly under purchase of plant in local market; the profit, therefore, is largely enhanced, as shown below:— Value of work and expenditure.

—	1878-79.	1877-78.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total value of work	3,06,539 1 3	3,06,342 3 11
Expenditure—		
Salaries	1,46,836 12 0	1,53,957 1 0
Overtime	2,970 11 10	3,631 3 4
Batta	1,738 3 4	5,139 6 0
Service postage	5,060 0 0	5,130 0 0
Purchase of plant in local market.	4,167 9 6	33,477 14 10
Depreciation of stock	27,427 10 9	22,240 12 3
Other items	60,000 15 0	63,920 4 7
Total ...	2,48,201 14 5	2,87,496 10 0
Profit to Government ...	58,337 2 10	18,845 9 11

The subjoined table shows the increase and decrease in the number of pages of original matter and the impressions printed, also the total cost incurred in each department, compared with the previous year:— Printing.

Press Departments.		Work done.				Cost.			
		1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Department.	Pages	19,433	20,238	...	805	13,397	15,295	...	1,898
	Impressions ...	449,930	491,330	...	41,400				
Military Department.	Pages	11,179	10,201	978	...	7,381	7,576	...	195
	Impressions ...	195,804	175,553	20,251	...				
Public Works Department.	Pages	23,291	24,999	...	1,708	16,325	17,690	...	1,365
	Impressions ...	467,368	486,398	...	19,030				
Revenue Department.	Pages	24,671	34,941	...	10,270	16,530	24,130	...	7,600
	Impressions ...	1,002,555	1,397,078	...	394,523				
Revenue Board Department.	Pages	36,949	33,331	3,618	...	22,700	27,534	...	4,834
	Impressions ...	761,909	900,012	...	138,103				
Gazette Department.	Pages	13,941	14,062	...	121	14,506	15,236	...	730
	Impressions ...	2,472,908	2,489,603	...	16,695				
Vernacular Department.	Pages	2,296	2,194	102	...	5,425	6,146	...	721
	Impressions ...	1,174,595	1,904,961	...	730,366				
Secret Department.	Pages	1,403	1,270	133	...	2,262	2,231	31	...
	Impressions ...	35,889	28,450	7,439	...				
Book Department.	Pages	23,139	13,413	9,726	...	21,611	15,404	6,207	...
	Impressions ...	739,422	561,478	177,944	...				
Job Department.	Pages	16,120	17,850	...	1,730	13,063	13,337	...	274
	Impressions ...	5,299,396	3,877,647	1,421,749	...				
Penitentiary Branch.	Pages	7,878	6,268	1,610	...	9,902	9,008	894	...
	Impressions ...	22,204,253	19,916,350	2,287,903	...				
Total	Pages	235,281	235,793	...	512	1,43,102	1,53,587	7,132	17,617
	Impressions ...	34,804,029	32,228,860	2,575,169	...				

The cost per page, inclusive of striking off, was 15 annas 5 pies; 4 pies less than last year. One hundred and seven Vernacular Acts, Bills, and Regulations were issued with the Gazette during the year.

Binding and Letter-casting and Stereotyping Departments.

The working of the Binding and Letter-casting and Stereotyping Departments of the Press is shown in the annexed statement:—

	Binding.						Letter-casting and Stereotyping.					
	1878-79.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1877-78.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value of work or materials used ...	33,940	5	5	30,492	7	1	8,229	8	4	7,891	9	5
Expenditure	16,366	8	6	17,780	1	10	4,215	10	1	4,555	0	5
Profit ...	17,573	12	11	12,712	5	3	4,013	14	3	3,336	9	0

Penitentiary Branch.

In addition to the workmen employed there was an average daily attendance of 95 adults and 51 juvenile prisoners. The adults worked at the presses and machines and on the treadmill, and the juveniles at folding, stitching, &c. The value of work done at this Branch is given in the annexed statement, showing a considerable increase over last year's outturn; the profit is also much in excess:—

	1878-79.						1877-78.					
	Printing.			Binding.			Printing.			Binding.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value of work	31,693	3	0	10,520	14	0	28,112	14	0	10,213	9	0
	42,214	1	0				38,326	7	0			
Expenditure—												
Superintendence	1,600	0	0	400	0	0	1,600	0	0	400	0	0
Establishment	9,280	0	9	1,940	1	8	9,008	0	9	2,747	8	7
Convict labor	5,553	0	0	1,994	6	0	5,664	15	0	1,476	8	0
	20,767	8	5				20,897	0	4			
Value of materials used	1,335	15	4				1,871	15	3			
Contingencies	621	7	7				630	0	5			
Total ...	22,724	15	4				23,399	0	0			
Profit ...	19,489	1	8				14,927	7	0			

Private Presses.

The total amount paid to Private Presses out of the Press Budget was Rupees 5,636-3-6 against Rupees 7,091-4-5 paid last year. Only one press (the Lawrence Asylum) was employed to assist in getting out work urgently required during the time of the Famine Commission. The payments made to the other two presses were for work in hand not completed at the close of the last official year.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

The nett outturn of work during the calendar year 1878 was Rupees 95,540-0-11, contrasting favorably with that of 1876, but showing a falling off when compared with the outturn of 1877, which was unusually high owing to work done in connection with the famine.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1876	78,914	2	11
1877	1,05,581	11	7
1878	95,540	0	11

The cash receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 95,383-15-11 and disbursements to Rupees 97,652-0-4 (against Rupees 1,10,359-10-6 and Rupees 1,00,145-15-10 respectively for 1877), leaving a balance of Rupees 20,885-11-5 to the credit of the Press in the Bank of Madras on the 31st December 1878, and Rupees 367-2-9 in the cash chest. Rupees 10,000 were contributed towards the funds of the Lawrence Asylum during 1878, and Government securities to the extent of Rupees 6,000 have been purchased during the current year on account of the Press Pension and Gratuity Fund. The disbursements include, in addition to the above Rupees 10,000 contributed to the funds of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund and pensions amounting to Rupees 60 paid on its account, work done gratis for the Asylums to the extent of Rupees 1,262-4-9 and for the Military Female Orphan Asylum, of Rupees 272-11-11; and also the cost of boarding and lodging twenty apprentices, lads from the Lawrence Asylum, amounting to Rupees 3,307-5-8. Of the twenty apprentices one enlisted during the year. His place has been filled up. The health and conduct of the boys have been good.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

District Presses.

The estimated value of the work turned out at the District Presses during the year is Rupees 1,68,085, or 6·5 per cent. higher than 1877-78. The increase is due mainly to the printing of lists of persons liable to pay the License-tax for publication in the District Gazettes. The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges for 1878-79 as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Districts.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	9,853	904	3,021	10,497	601	6,422
Vizagapatam	7,290	460	2,856	8,788	918	3,269
Godavari	5,907	731	3,015	6,455	511	4,683
Kistna	5,422	390	3,205	5,588	313	3,040
Nellore	12,088	371	3,653	13,633	525	2,904
Cuddapah	6,788	522	3,305	7,788	1,153	3,364
Bellary	6,811	227	5,260	7,562	700	5,445
Kurnool	8,094	678	2,896	8,358	894	3,377
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	7,736	279	3,419	7,847	212	5,477
North Arcot	10,017	351	4,670	9,361	462	4,184
South Arcot	9,291	265	3,231	9,909	229	3,484
Tanjore	11,243	926	3,633	13,895	1,766	3,380
Trichinopoly	5,976	2,438	3,255	7,063	852	3,014
Madura	9,837	1,205	3,496	10,852	1,856	2,902
Tinnevelly	6,827	907	3,848	8,553	1,207	4,123
Coimbatore	6,285	93	5,596	7,728	1,782	4,121
Nilgiris	2,719	135	4,527	...	155	5,555
Salem	7,798	386	5,464	7,337	445	4,169
South Canara	8,524	1,438	3,252	7,785	1,332	3,474
Malabar	9,284	1,233	5,169	9,086	704	5,205
Total ...	1,57,790	13,939	76,771	1,68,085	16,617	81,592

There was an increase both in receipts and charges. The increase in the receipts was due to enhancement of the rate levied for private work so as to correspond with the charges demanded by proprietors of private newspapers, and the increase in the charges is owing to renewal of stock in several districts and employment of temporary establishments to overtake the large amount of work entailed by the printing of License-tax notices.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

DIVISION I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Whether Inam or Government.	Area of each district in acres.	Area cultivated.						Area uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Total assessment.	Communications—Mileage of			
			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.								Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Made Imperial and Local roads.	Railroads.
			1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Pasture and forest lands.	Barren or waste lands uncultivable including poramboke.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RIVERS. MILES.	CANALS. MILES.	MILES.	MILES
Ganjam.	Government...	492,776	133,636	12,118	146,550	2,100	280,186	14,218	71,991	20,246	120,353	212,590	307,059	6,70,919	113	10	664	...
	Inam	146,840	71,572	4,261	55,393	602	126,965	4,863	10,326	1,619	7,930	19,875	137,291	64,275				
	Total ...	639,616	205,208	16,379	201,943	2,702	407,151	19,081	82,317	21,865	128,283	232,465	444,350	7,35,194				
Vizagapatam.	Government...	176,627	42,423	2,257	56,727	9,178	99,150	11,435	6,350	14,458	56,669	77,477	105,500	3,30,913	...	...	697½	...
	Inam	25,600	12,470	409	11,495	1,715	23,965	2,124	1,635	...	...	1,635	25,600	31,594				
	Total ...	202,227	54,893	2,666	68,222	10,893	123,115	13,559	7,985	14,458	56,669	79,112	131,100	3,62,507				
Godavari.	Government...	1,849,550	321,213	10,807	288,201	24,197	609,414	35,004	344,289	423,463	472,384	1,240,136	802,560	16,08,570	...	814*	755	...
	Inam	354,070	155,172	3,803	116,095	5,727	271,267	9,530	82,784	...	19	82,803	340,260	7,09,544				
	Total ...	2,203,620	476,385	14,610	404,296	29,924	880,681	44,534	427,073	423,463	472,403	1,322,939	1,142,820	23,18,114				
Kistna.	Government...	3,433,972	197,181	536	1,180,408	5,048	1,377,589	5,584	755,943	741,227	559,213	2,056,383	2,223,742	43,08,330	297	158	509	...
	Inam	473,809	32,311	...	300,881	...	333,192	...	140,617	...	...	140,617	Not given.					
	Total ...	3,907,781	229,492	536	1,481,289	5,048	1,710,781	5,584	896,560	741,227	559,213	2,197,000	2,223,742	43,08,330				
Nellore.	Government...	2,308,451	154,275	8,129	564,835	11,890	719,160	20,019	647,023	484,629	457,639	1,589,291	1,437,082	23,37,552	...	105	1,068	...
	Inam	115,745	22,919	653	53,700	19	76,619	672	39,126	...	...	39,126	72,522	52,118				
	Total ...	2,424,196	177,194	8,782	618,585	11,909	795,779	20,691	686,149	484,629	457,639	1,628,417	1,509,604	23,89,670				
Cuddapah.	Government...	4,153,784	97,243	31,986	935,811	24,726	1,033,054	56,712	423,095	623,974	2,073,661	3,120,730	2,990,596	24,11,185	...	...	879½	102
	Inam	698,952	51,094	13,826	349,711	4,371	400,805	18,197	136,098	19,771	142,278	298,147	668,182	12,95,129				
	Total ...	4,852,736	148,337	45,812	1,285,522	29,097	1,433,859	74,909	559,193	643,745	2,215,939	3,418,877	3,658,778	37,06,314				

* Not distinguished.

(1.)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Whether Inam or Government.	Area of each district in acres.	Area cultivated.						Area uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Total assessment.	Communications—Mileage of		
			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.		Cultivable but not cultivated.	Pasture and forest lands.	Barren or waste lands uncultivable including poramboke.	Total.			Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Imperial and Local roads.	Railroads.
			1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RIVERS. MILES.	CANALS MILES.	MILES.	MILES
Bellary.	Government...	5,412,567	148,354	41,715	1,636,971	3,965	1,785,325	45,680	2,415,264	93,872	1,118,106	3,627,242	4,200,589	30,08,550				
	Inam	1,651,167	45,848	10,491	639,049	1,148	684,892	11,639	682,550	3,700	280,025	966,275	1,367,442	11,93,423	...	...	1,686	141
	Total ...	7,063,734	194,197	52,206	2,276,020	5,113	2,470,217	57,319	3,097,814	97,572	1,398,131	4,593,517	5,568,031	42,01,973				
Kurnool.	Government...	3,447,301	25,254	6,333	871,116	2,187	896,370	8,520	960,643	322,526	1,267,762	2,550,931	1,857,013	16,62,500				
	Inam	1,043,693	18,685	2,586	584,492	1,909	603,177	4,495	440,516	...	...	440,516	1,043,693	10,38,706	...	105	368½	7½
	Total ...	4,490,994	43,939	8,919	1,455,608	4,096	1,499,547	13,015	1,401,159	322,526	1,267,762	2,991,447	2,900,706	27,01,206				
Madras.	Government and Inam.	17,280	Not available.										12,964	72,831	3	7	176½	8
Chingleput.	Government...	1,292,764	258,280	46,636	156,850	7,504	415,130	54,140	392,054	108,135	377,445	877,634	807,184	18,93,797				
	Inam	257,707	62,345	6,122	39,475	1,792	101,820	7,914	103,153	8,769	43,965	155,887	204,973	5,07,204	...	67	756	96
	Total ...	1,550,471	320,625	52,758	196,325	9,296	516,950	62,054	495,207	116,904	421,410	1,033,521	1,012,157	24,01,001				
North Arcot.	Government...	2,450,517	190,615	50,998	349,959	25,621	540,574	76,619	405,269	527,223	977,451	1,909,943	1,118,560	25,07,426				
	Inam	179,940	34,045	12,800	41,565	3,437	75,610	16,237	104,330	...	...	104,33[illegible]	Not given.		...	...	1,151⅓	153¾
	Total ...	2,630,457	224,660	63,798	391,524	29,058	616,184	92,856	509,599	527,223	977,451	2,014,273	1,118,560	25,07,426				
South Arcot.	Government...	2,979,038	319,466	37,067	748,408	87,620	1,067,874	124,687	1,072,547	116,419	722,198	1,911,164	2,140,421	42,87,578				
	Inam	156,970	33,124	3,012	53,091	3,002	86,215	6,014	56,075	...	14,680	70,755	142,290	4,15,245	9	36	1,242½	82¾
	Total ...	3,136,008	352,590	40,079	801,499	90,622	1,154,089	130,701	1,128,622	116,419	736,878	1,981,919	2,282,711	47,02,823				

Tanjore.	Government...	1,576,847	725,964	54,073	200,912	45	926,876	54,118	231,044	57,817	361,110	649,971	1,052,372	42,22,547	...	35	1,274	123¼
	Inam	627,163	153,691	8,170	91,237	2	244,928	8,172	219,044	16,299	146,992	882,235	469,577	3,02,908				
	Total ...	2,204,010	879,655	62,243	292,149	47	1,171,804	62,290	450,088	74,116	508,002	1,032,206	1,512,949	45,25,455				
Trichinopoly.	Government...	1,634,484	173,026	62,721	644,346	...	817,372	62,721	481,555	44,517	291,040	817,112	1,298,927	18,14,483	...	...	536½	97
	Inam	233,286	23,476	2,546	85,471	...	108,947	2,546	81,244	...	43,095	124,339	190,191	2,66,969				
	Total ...	1,867,770	196,502	65,267	729,817	...	926,319	65,267	562,799	44,517	334,135	941,451	1,489,118	20,81,452				
Madura.	Government...	1,719,355	125,582	30,423	526,179	34,477	651,761	64,900	664,273	...	403,321	1,067,594	1,316,034	20,42,404	...	...	1,675½	78
	Inam	240,445	22,800	3,620	83,546	1,835	106,346	5,465	116,516	...	17,583	134,099	222,862	3,36,121				
	Total ...	1,959,800	148,382	34,043	609,725	36,312	758,107	70,355	780,789	...	420,904	1,201,693	1,538,896	23,78,525				
Tinnevelly.	Government...	1,897,917	153,594	97,898	785,134	33,161	938,728	131,059	591,022	53,814	314,353	959,189	1,529,750	26,61,446	...	...	969	95
	Inam	268,439	18,612	8,197	132,153	2,349	150,765	10,546	81,668	2,662	33,344	117,674	92,588	4,26,960				
	Total ...	2,166,356	172,206	106,095	917,287	35,510	1,089,493	141,605	672,690	56,476	347,697	1,076,863	1,622,338	30,88,406				
Coimbatore.	Government...	3,672,881	82,661	20,333	1,755,179	101,830	1,837,840	122,163	772,592	470,586	591,863	1,835,041	3,085,059	30,88,512	...	...	1,388	147
	Inam	314,798	9,960	2,856	215,827	9,733	225,787	12,589	75,799	10,080	3,132	89,011	311,546	3,61,506				
	Total ...	3,987,679	92,621	23,189	1,971,006	111,563	2,063,627	134,752	848,391	480,666	594,995	1,924,052	3,396,605	34,50,018				
Nilgiris.	Government...	319,776	...	...	65,598	3,050	65,598	3,050	76,570	...	177,608	254,178	92,493	65,611	...	...	291	...
Salem.	Government...	2,711,522	84,446	31,862	819,505	74,448	903,951	106,310	791,637	21,689	994,245	1,807,571	1,703,059	22,42,464	...	...	1,222	131
	Inam	231,999	11,604	1,889	96,154	6,274	107,758	8,163	62,042	1,670	60,529	124,241	169,800	2,90,984				
	Total ...	2,943,521	96,050	33,751	915,659	80,722	1,011,709	114,473	853,679	23,359	1,054,774	1,931,812	1,872,859	25,33,448				
South Canara.	Government...	2,781,959	248,000	125,676	102,987	56,206	350,987	181,882	83,154	1,877,538	470,280	2,430,972	351,975	14,82,405	...	357	1,153	...
	Inam	31,626	20,300	13,375	8,441	6,169	28,741	19,544	2,885	...	...	2,885	31,626	1,26,271				
	Total ...	2,813,585	268,300	139,051	111,428	62,375	379,728	201,426	86,039	1,877,538	470,280	2,433,857	383,601	16,08,676				
Malabar.	Government and Inam	3,965,216	389,505	109,651	412,884	...	802,389	109,651	Not available.			3,162,827	802,389	17,92,382	586	51	1,574	90
	Grand Total ...	55,346,833	4,670,741	879,835	15,206,386	557,337	19,877,127	1,437,172	13,622,723	6,066,703	12,600,173	35,452,426	34,716,771	5,19,31,261	1,008	1,745	20,066	1,352

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1878-79.

Nature of different tracts.	Names.	Area in square miles.	Total area in square miles.	Situation of each tract.	Whether in British or Native territory.	Remarks.

[*Same as for* 1877-78.]

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Climate for the year* 1878.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperatures in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
[*Not ready. Due from the Government Astronomer.*]																				
General Averages ...																				

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(1.)—*Native States for the year* 1878-79.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1. Travancore ...	In subsidiary alliance.	In money Rs. 8,10,000 per annum.	2,311,379 according to the census of 18th May 1875.	Rs. 59,78,021 (last year).	1,360 Infantry and 30 Artillery with four guns, drummers and fifers and the band not included.	None ...	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, jack, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl and gingelly, laurel-nuts, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oil, jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	In money Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.	601,114 souls according to last census taken in 1875-76.	Rs. 13,00,000 ...	321	None ...	Paddy, cocoanuts, coffee, pepper, timber, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, coir, mats and coarse cloth.
3. Pudukottah ...	No regular treaty, but the Rajah is considered as an ally subject to the advice of the British Government.	None. ...	294,189	6 lakhs of rupees inclusive of Jaghire, Davastanam, Chattram, and other alienated villages.	Cavalry ... 21 Infantry ... 121 Militia or village peons ... 3,542 3,684	None ...	1, Paddy; 2, dry grains; 3, ochre and iron besides granite; 4, earth-salt; 5, white cloths, cumblies, and mats. There are also looms for weaving silk.
4. Banganapalli ...	In subsidiary alliance.	None ...	26,914	Rs. 2,13,734	None ...	None ...	Jonna, sajja, corra, araika, indigo, cotton, mangoes, oranges, country cloth. Lacquered wares, a small diamond mine.
5. Soondoor ...	Feudatory ...	None ...	14,999 according to last census.	Rs. 34,500	None ...	None ...	Cholum, tobacco, sugarcane, betel-leaves, and iron.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families up to* 31*st March* 1879.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurma, G.C.S.I., Councillor of the Empress, C.C.I.	The Maha Rajah (Regnant).	*Caste.*—Kshatrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheruman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	47	By private tutors.	Rules the country.	Yes, the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Primogeniture, but succession devolves on eldest male member according to the Malabar law in the female line.	All those named in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	(*a*) The Maha Rajah's elder brother is of unsound mind. (*b*) The Elliah Rajah (Maha Rajah's next younger brother) is of unsound mind.
His Highness Carela Vurma (*a*).	.....		52	...	Private life.				
His Highness Revi Vurma (*b*).	.....		44	...	Do.				
His Highness Rama Vurma.	The 1st Prince, a Brother.		42	...	Do.				
His Highness Rama Vurma.	The 2nd Prince (Nephew).		22	...	Do.				
His Highness Carela Vurma.	The 3rd Prince (Grand Nephew).		15						
His Highness Rama Vurma.	The 4th Prince (Grand Nephew).		12						
His Highness Marthanda Vurma.	The 5th Prince (Grand Nephew).		8						
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									
2. COCHIN STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurma of Perumpadappu Swaroopam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshatrya. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	44	Private tuition in Malayalam and Sanscrit.	In governing the country.	Holds a Sannad authorizing adoption.	Do. ...	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKOTTAH.									
Name.—His Excellency Rajah Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar. *Religion.*—Siva.	50	Speaks and writes English well; has had fair education, but has not kept up his studies thoroughly.	Fond of shikar; not studious.	Yes	Yes ...	A grandson has been adopted.	
Family Name.—Tondiman.									

NOTE.—1. These returns have been tabulated so far as information has been received.
2. A portion of the information for Banganapalli is still due.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
4. BANGANAPALLI.									
Syed Fathe Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalli State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Syed Gulam Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalli State.	Mussalman of Shea Sect and Syed.	30	By private tutor.	In administrating his state.	If no male issue, nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes ...	Has one son by the name of Syed Gulam Ali Khan.	
Syed Asud Ali Khan Bahadur, brother of late Nawab Syed Gulam Ali Khan Bahadur.	Jaghiredar	Do. ...	55	Do. ...	Looking after his jaghire.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Has two sons, 1st Fathe Ali Khan Bahadur, present Nawab of Banganapalli; 2nd Syed Marthoza Ali Khan Bahadur.	Father of Syed Fathe Ali Khan Bahadur, present Nawab of Banganapalli.
Syed Marthoza Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of Syed Fathe Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalli.	Under the control of his father.	Do. ...	26	Do. ...	In reading...	Do. ...	Yes ...	Not yet married.	
Syed Gulam Ali Khan Bahadur, son of Syed Fathe Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalli.	Young	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	Son of Syed Fathe Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalli.
5. SOONDOOR.									
Vittal Rao Sahib, founder of Family Mallaji Rao Ghorepura, an officer in the army of the Bijapur state.	Rajah	Mahratta ...	30	Privately.	...	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's Sannad.	Yes ...	None.	
Kunde Rao Babu Sahib ...	Brother	Do. ...	28	Do.					
Anna Sahib	Do.	Do. ...	25	Do.					
Bala Sahib	Do.	Do. ...	21	Do.					

[*See next page.*]

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.		—	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Sub do.	1				
	Criminal.	District Munsifs ...	4				
		District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates...	4				
		Sub do. ...	15				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	2	8,313	1,520,088	Berhampore ... 21,670	4,975
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions.	6				
	Civil. Agency.	Agency Judge ...	1				
		Hill Munsifs ...	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs ...	6				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates...	4				
		Sub do. ...	20				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4	18,344	2,296,351	Vizagapatam ... 32,191	12,304
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions.	20				
	Civil. Agency.	Agency Judge	1				
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs ...	10				
Godavari.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Sub- do.	1				
		District Munsifs ...	8				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional do. ...	4				
		Sub do. ...	23	7,109	1,620,634	Cocanada 17,839	2,462
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions.	13				
Kistna.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Do. Munsifs ...	5				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates...	4	8,036	1,452,374	Masulipatam ... 36,188	2,102
		Sub do. ...	21				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Do. Munsifs ...	3				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates...	3				
		Sub do. ...	17	8,462	1,376,811	Nellore 29,922	2,132
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions.	13				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 11 Revenue. 3	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 25	96	16	1,466	6,91,667	13,19,440	38,48,482
Civil ... 20 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates. 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 18 3rd-lass Magistrates ... 7 Magisterial Benches ... 3 35	75 to 80	9 in the plains and 25 in the hills.	2,136	4,93,970	13,93,147	25,92,805
Civil ... 10 Revenue. 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates. 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... 12 Magisterial Benches ... 3 41	90	13	1,370	5,63,765	45,10,555	61,70,730
Civil ... 6 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 13 Magisterial Benches ... 2 41	60	10	1,321	5,19,070	38,81,345	53,53,314
Civil ... 4 Revenue. 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 3rd-class Magistrates ... 9 Magisterial Benches ... 1 31	100	45	1,358	3,45,306	30,02,062	43,50,126

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Cuddapah.	Civil.	District Judge	1	8,367	1,351,194	Cuddapah 16,275	1,318
		District Munsifs ...	6				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	4				
		Sub do. ...	15				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Bellary.	Civil.	District Judge	1	10,867	1,653,010	Bellary 51,766	2,565
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs ...	5				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	5				
		Sub do. ...	24				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	6				
		Tahsildars	15				
Kurnool.	Civil.	District Judge	1	7,151	914,432	Kurnool 25,579	787
		Do. Munsifs ...	3				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	3				
		Sub do. ...	13				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Madras.	Civil	... ...	1	27	397,552	Madras 397,552	14 villages and 49 hamlets.
	Criminal—						
	Presidency Magistrates	...	2				
	Revenue	... ...	1				
Chingleput.	Civil.	District Judge	1	2,753	938,184	Saidapet 4,642	2,267
		Do. Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge ...	1				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates.	3				
		Sub do. ...	12				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	2				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil.	District Judge	1	7,139	2,015,278	Chittur 5,572	5,333
		Do. Munsifs ...	5				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	3				
		Sub do. ...	19				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	3				
		Tahsildars	9				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1878-79—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 7 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Bench ... 1 31	110	80	1,046	...	21,36,446	26,26,733
Civil ... 7 Revenue. 7	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... 17 Magisterial Benches ... 4 50	107	36	1,066	5,58,796	19,94,957	28,99,115
Civil ... 4 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 14 3rd-class Magistrates ... 7 26	70	26	1,000	5,03,766	16,28,419	20,13,542
Civil ... 9 Revenue. 1	Four.	5	2	991	5,61,246	76,644	30,44,226
Civil ... 5 Revenue 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 8 3rd-class Magistrates ... 10 Magisterial Bench ... 1 26	30	15	1,081	9,38,090	17,11,178	58,43,469
Civil ... 6 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrates ... 9 2nd-class Magistrates ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... 7 45	45	27	1,340	2,07,186	31,14,168	36,35,441

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.		—	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Arcot.	Civil.	District Judge	1	4,873	1,755,817	Cuddalore 40,290	3,197
		Small Cause Judge ...	1				
		District Munsifs ...	4				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	4				
		Sub-Magistrates ...	17				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil.	District Judges	2	3,654	1,973,731	Tanjore 52,175	3,935
		Small Cause Judge ...	1				
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs ...	13				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	5				
		Sub-Magistrates ...	21				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil.	District Judge	1	3,515	1,200,408	Trichinopoly ... 76,530	1,644
		Do. Munsifs ...	4				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	4				
		Sub-Magistrates ...	10				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil.	District Judge	1	9,502	2,266,615	Madura 51,987	5,459
		Sub do.	1				
		Small Cause Judge ...	1				
		District Munsifs ...	6				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	18				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars	6				
Tinnevelly.	Civil.	District Judge	1	5,176	1,693,959	Tinnevelly 21,044	1,633
		Sub do.	2				
		District Munsifs ...	5				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	3				
		Sub-Magistrates ...	17				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	3				
		Tahsildars	9				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1878-79—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 6 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Bench ... 1 32	90	19	1,211	6,01,941	35,27,552	48,97,945
Civil ... 18 Revenue. 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... 7 Special Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 5 38	80	33	1,481	13,46,617	42,05,283	72,60,535
Civil ... 5 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 10 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Cantonment Magistrate ... 1 21	80	38	907	1,46,274	18,54,334	{[21,34,807
Civil ... 9 Revenue. 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... 2 37	20	10	1,215	7,90,817	26,74,882	36,96,918
Civil ... 8 Revenue. 7	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Assistant Magistrate ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... 13 Magisterial Benches ... 3 35	72	13	1,034	5,42,707	29,41,422	49,19,344

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.		—	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Coimbatore.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Do. Munsifs ...	5				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	3	7,432	1,763,274	Coimbatore 35,310	1,579
		Sub-Magistrates ...	17				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	3				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Small Cause Judges ...	2				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	2	973	74,719	Ootacamund ... 9,982	18
		Sub-Magistrates ...	2				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer ...	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars ...	2				
Salem.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	3	7,483	1,966,995	Salem 50,012	4,352
		Sub-Magistrates ...	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	3				
		Tahsildars	9				
South Canara.	Civil.	District Judge	1				
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs ...	8				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	2	3,902	918,362	Mangalore 29,712	1,288
		Sub-Magistrates ...	11				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil.	District Judges	2				
		Sma Cause Judge ...	1				
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	18				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate ...	1				
		Divisional Magistrates ...	6	5,778	2,236,032	Calicut 47,962	428
		Sub-Magistrates ...	23				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers ...	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars	23				
		Total ...	...	138,856	31,385,820	...	59,841

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1878-79—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 6 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... 3 36	80	13	1,020	13,47,768	32,33,471	36,55,064
Civil ... 5 Revenue. 2	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrate ... 1 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... 3 8	20	10	151	2,26,515	75,632	2,26,238
Civil ... 7 Revenue. 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrates. 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... 9 Magisterial Bench ... 1 35	45	19	1,139	7,83,150	29,43,802	34,30,178
Civil ... 10 Revenue. 3	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 Other 1st-class Magistrates. 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 10 3rd-class Magistrates ... 7 Magisterial Bench ... 1 23	79	21	921	4,43,392	12,38,482	20,60,589
Civil ... 24 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 6 Other 1st-class Magistrates. 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 3rd-class Magistrates ... 16 43	32	17	1,671	13,76,723	19,72,020	34,48,908
286	663	...	...	24,945	1,29,88,766	4,94,35,241	7,81,08,009

D.—POPU

For the

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years of age.		Total.	Number per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam	8,859	317,165	326,024	418,906	461,744	276,389	231,937	1,388,976	182·9
Do. (Maliah villages).				50,597	27,789	33,220	19,506	131,112	
Vizagapatam ...	37,813	363,196	401,009	570,890	597,080	370,235	306,506	1,844,711	125·1
Do. (Jeypore)...	...	...	95,423	...	...	...	...	* 451,640	
Godavari	19,664	349,709	369,373	492,705	533,113	310,898	256,223	1,592,939	227·9
Do. Badrachalam and Rakapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 27,695	
Kistna ...	43,632	228,263	271,895	466,487	481,389	271,008	233,490	1,452,374	180·7
Nellore	14,489	239,177	253,666	459,030	455,608	248,362	213,811	1,376,811	162·7
Cuddapah	46,375	278,026	324,401	456,075	452,460	237,325	205,334	1,351,194	161·5
Bellary	219,942	96,751	316,693	555,884	547,681	296,755	252,690	1,653,010	152·1
Kurnool	90,308	104,470	194,778	300,050	304,620	167,590	142,172	914,432	127·8
Madras	40,989	10,752	51,741	137,998	155,665	56,678	47,211	397,552	14724·1
Chingleput	36,045	98,013	134,058	292,598	296,554	183,370	165,662	938,184	340·7
North Arcot ...	41,655	272,445	314,100	635,183	649,308	385,495	345,292	2,015,278	282·3
South Arcot ...	21,287	204,495	225,782	541,538	559,589	344,384	310,306	1,755,817	360·3
Tanjore	86,475	271,313	357,788	597,978	702,504	355,990	317,259	1,973,731	540·1
Trichinopoly ...	14,890	191,117	206,007	368,357	414,520	219,777	197,754	1,200,408	341·5
Madura	25,897	401,928	427,825	681,802	773,565	430,264	380,984	2,266,615	238·5
Tinnevelly	22,152	346,196	368,348	524,639	583,463	311,876	273,981	1,693,959	327·3
Coimbatore	45,741	298,922	344,663	536,677	585,739	338,298	302,560	1,763,274	237·3
Nilgiris	1,914	12,008	13,922	18,160	14,575	9,032	7,734	49,501	66·0
Salem	36,223	319,842	356,065	593,415	647,969	382,087	343,524	1,966,995	262·9
South Canara ...	1,935	158,460	160,395	294,407	321,163	165,322	137,470	918,362	235·4
Malabar‡	7,480	370,748	378,228	697,907	770,572	436,982	355,789	2,261,250	376·7
Total ...	863,760	4,932,996	5,892,179	9,691,283	10,336,670	5,831,337	5,047,195	31,385,820	226

* These persons have not been distinguished as men, women, and children, but 238,737 are males and 212,903 are

† For these, particulars of men, women, and children are not available.

‡ The figures given against this district include those of South-East Wynad recently transferred to Nilgiris.

§ The figures in columns 18 and 19 are exclusive of the population of the Maliah villages and the Jeypore

NOTE.—The figures given in this statement have been taken without modification from the census returns of 1871, exceeds the number of men given in column 5 of this statement, as in framing the census schedules boys under 12 not possible to correct. In the last year's return the population of Bhadrachalam and Rakapalli newly added to the in the districts of Bellary and Kurnool respectively. The figures have been now rectified. The population of Jeypore, the head Hindus.

LATION.

year 1878-79.

Classification of population.							Occupation.				
Christians.											
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration during the year.	Immigration during the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
149	215	679	1,513,673	4,826	45	501	327,800	161,797	Oorya and Telugu.	3,620	471
378	925	882	2,272,584	21,080	91	461	487,670	187,570	Telugu ...	2,856	5,484
451	447	585	1,583,676	35,173	39	263	388,057	154,518	Do. ...	...	...
76	214	7,380	1,365,709	78,941	...	54	306,716	170,418	Do. ...	...	...
101	258	2,653	1,308,014	65,670	...	115	324,341	170,191	Do. ...	...	...
91	274	4,608	1,242,317	103,676	4	224	334,081	147,563	Do. ...	...	...
1,209	967	3,354	1,521,386	125,666	327	101	371,836	158,596	Do. and Canarese.	376	...
40	170	3,644	810,677	100,441	2	58	212,467	115,547	Telugu ...	...	...
3,613	12,013	21,441	308,611	50,964	...	910	28,010	83,706	Tamil ...	5,145	460
2,090	1,586	14,480	899,686	23,192	147	3	214,164	90,146	Do. ...	101	68
336	784	6,316	1,913,020	86,741	7,889	192	464,490	158,435	Do. and Telugu.	244	...
123	475	30,219	1,676,462	44,567	3,861	110	460,757	109,123	Tamil ...	332	570
388	758	65,262	1,803,787	102,703	239	593	426,580	172,010	Do. ...	1,731	...
623	777	50,822	1,115,776	32,024	143	243	290,348	89,911	Do. ...	3,872	...
168	328	70,445	2,062,768	132,833	13	60	588,573	129,541	Do. ...	64,741	42,376
197	130	102,249	1,506,621	84,753	...	9	327,772	179,829	Do. ...	34,083	40,435
153	471	11,443	1,715,081	36,026	56	44	394,956	142,562	Do. ...	...	...
1,339	796	2,935	42,451	1,936	...	44	10,964	5,358	Do. ...	...	...
256	393	12,684	1,901,060	52,312	28	262	456,301	144,872	Do. ...	42	...
130	190	48,938	777,587	83,178	8,339	...	218,035	69,603	Canarese and Malayalam.	...	...
2,579	6,783	32,280	1,637,914	581,609	31	54	492,252	161,582	Malayalam ...	...	...
14,491	28,954	490,209	28,978,260	1,848,261	21,254	4,301	7,127,072§	2,802,940§	...	117,148	88,864

females.

Zemindari.

in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. The total number of males given under occupation years of age have in some cases been erroneously entered as adults in the occupation column, an error which it is now Godavari District was omitted, and the population, &c., of the Native States of Soondoor and Banganapalli were included Bhadrachalam, and Rakapalli have not been classified as Hindus, Mahomedans, &c. They have all been taken under

E.—FISCAL.

(1 *a.*)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1878.			Cost and cost per square mile.				Surveyed during the year 1878-79, square miles.			Cost and cost per square mile.			
		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.			Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
	Topographical.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Topographical.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam ...	746·16	1416·09	1257·33	33,829 1 4	45 5 5	4,53,104 2 11	319 15 6	127·00	206·00	136·57	3,639 7 11	28 10 6	51,679 12 0	250 14 0
Godavari ...	653·11	2880·00	2123·20	10,393 6 4	15 14 7	2,96,160 15 11	102 13 4	255·00	...	...	9,367 6 6	36 11 9	...	...
Kistna	1126·00	5454·00	4348·10	11,093 5 7	9 13 7	5,15,820 5 7	94 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	4506·38	4232·36	2642·80	54,050 2 9	11 15 11	4,19,849 1 9	99 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	2596·97	4426·68	3659·13	47,225 3 3	18 2 11	8,15,501 5 10	184 3 7	564·35	...	...	8,594 9 6	15 3 8	...	...
Bellary ...	58·79	736·20	658·26	1,263 3 2	21 7 9	1,07,176 5 3	145 9 3	...	31·50	28·22	...	...	2,320 12 0	73 10 10
Cuddapah ...	2808·43	3560·07	2698·55	58,701 11 7	20 14 5	7,33,115 8 7	205 14 10	112·12	688·74	416·81	2,257 6 8	20 2 2	1,64,264 14 1	238 8 0
North Arcot ...	2786·85	2085·26	1754·15	65,416 11 3	23 7 7	3,10,606 0 0	148 15 3	484·00	157·00	87·00	8,597 2 0	17 12 2	27,099 10 10	172 9 9
Chingleput ...	745·78	2096·26	1261·72	26,150 8 5	35 1 0	3,88,154 1 2	185 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	...	27·00	27·00	...	...	56,882 4 0	2,106 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	514·00	463·00	...	...	49,734 10 3	96 12 2	...	86·00	57·00	...	...	12,214 9 2	142 0 6
Trichinopoly ...	820·10	2740·81	2278·86	19,758 0 1	24 1 5	2,17,097 13 0	79 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	2948·14	3655·70	3145·01	1,16,206 6 11	39 6 8	3,04,313 8 0	83 3 11	426·15	...	...	14,247 11 8	33 6 11	...	...
Coimbatore ...	465·03	4823·13	4490·88	13,485 11 7	29 0 0	8,16,490 2 3	169 4 7	337·41	51·46	21·26	12,581 15 11	37 4 8	12,464 11 0	242 3 6
Madura ...	52·86	389·94	273·40	3,753 7 6	71 0 2	80,663 9 1	206 13 9	76·22	99·47	75·06	1,960 8 1	25 11 7	24,073 1 0	242 0 2
Tinnevelly ...	1718·91	3080·43	2730·70	60,416 15 6	35 2 4	6,89,289 13 9	223 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	408·22	213·68	145·67	14,025 2 0	34 5 8	3,03,072 1 0	1,418 5 6	285·54	135·41	183·30	7,183 8 3	25 2 6	1,41,763 6 6	1,046 14 9
Malabar ...	...	8·67	8·67	...	...	3,976 8 1	458 10 5	28·85	0·11	0·11	838 3 6	29 0 10	142 8 8	1,295 13 4

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(1 *b*.)—*Settlement for the year* 1878-79.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settlement in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
Do. for 30 years or upwards.	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1894-95	Godavari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1901-2	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1901-2	Salem.
	4,395	19,03,896	1902-3	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1906-7	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1907-8	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1907-8	Kurnool.
Total ...	24,754	1,46,62,084	...	
Do. for 10 years and under 30.	...	...	...	
Do. under 10 years ...	...	...	...	
Do. in progress ...	15,835	...	...	
Total ...	15,835	...	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of right	...	...	...	
Do. without such records.	19,379	1,15,81,643	...	Trichinopoly. Godavari. Kistna. Salem. Nellore. Tinnevelly.
Settlement during the year. Detailed ...	5,375	30,80,441	...	Chingleput.
Settlement during the year. Summary..	...	...	...	Kurnool.

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Particulars of survey and assessed area in acres for the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.								
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable lands.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.		
	By Government works.	By private individuals.																
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	Not received.																	
Godavari	321,201	12	288,201	609,414	1,663	187,692	3,791	802,560	1,608,570	2	6	9	1	3	11	2	0	1
Kistna	197,181	...	1,180,408	1,377,589	449,279	396,874	...	2,223,742	4,308,330	2	2	2	1	8	10	1	15	0
Nellore	151,885	2,390	564,885	719,160	...	717,922	...	1,437,082	2,337,552	2	2	3	1	3	5	1	11	7
Cuddapah	30,088	6,089	376,346	412,523	...	536,141	...	948,664	1,022,485	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	10	0
Kurnool	25,254	...	871,116	896,370	...	960,643	...	1,857,013	1,662,500	1	3	9	0	14	4	0	14	10
Chingleput	251,173	7,107	156,850	415,130	...	392,054	...	807,184	1,893,797	2	12	4	1	9	9	2	5	6
Trichinopoly	165,133	7,893	644,346	817,372	...	481,555	...	1,298,927	1,814,483	1	10	6	0	14	4	1	6	2
Tinnevelly	153,117	477	785,134	938,728	...	591,022	...	1,529,750	2,661,446	2	4	2	0	14	9	1	11	10
Coimbatore	Not received.																	
Salem	60,301	24,145	819,505	903,915	7,471	791,637	...	1,703,059	2,242,464	1	6	4	0	14	6	1	5	1
Total and average rates ...	1,355,333	48,113	5,686,791	7,090,237	458,413	5,055,540	3,791	12,607,981	19,551,627	2	0	4	1	2	4	1	11	3

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government for the year* 1878-79.

Nature of tenures.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	15	9,426	16*	5,778,270	385,218	1,84,458	...	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	1	116,102	116,102	59,929	...	...
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Held under law of primogeniture	54	6,521	58*	9,364,447	173,416	14,807	...	...
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	70	1,485	134	797,294	11,390	10,479	...	...
Small Zemindaries, Mootahs, &c., other than those of cultivating communities	577	3,088	807	1,946,259	3,373	1,335	...	...
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	999	755	5,745	27,732	28	71	...	...
Rented villages	417	387	1,213	89,176	214	498	...	...
Proprietary cultivators paying more than Rs. 100	46,491	8,346	90,565	3,122,993	67	188	...	...
Do. do. paying separately including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	2,375,002	26,434	3,289,969	16,762,964	7	12	...	...
Holders of revenue free tenures — In perpetuity	294,246	22,472	480,365	5,943,899	20	30	...	...
Holders of revenue free tenures — For life	1,814	591	2,308	25,154	14	22	...	...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	385	121	262	4,494	12	...	...	...
Purchase of waste lands	481	121	164	19,278	40	40	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The last two columns are left blank correct information not being available.

* The number of holders is more than the number of estates, as some of the Zemindaries are registered jointly in the names of the widows of the deceased Zemindars.

N.B.—Statement No. 4, Varieties of tenure *not* held direct from Government for the year 1878-79, is not printed, as the information is not procurable at present.

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Register of transfers for the year* 1878-79.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Great Zemindaries (complete).	...	...	2	...	...	903,036
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindaries	...	...	2	...	...	10,480
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Zemindaries	10	1	2	4,636	444	5,730
Shares in do.	2	2	2	1,870	2,684	3,629
Villages owned by cultivating communities	6	1	...	212	1,202	...
Shares in do.	17	3	1	7	10·70	14·58
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	62,274	7,339	51,913	5·40	5·21	6·04
Revenue free tenures	1,429	298	1,030	8·15	5·40	9·12

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of Increase or Decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...	45,87,715	...	56,77,928	34,10,449	4,60,74,792	....	43,956	2,31,868	The increase in the collections is due to the favorable character of the season which rendered large remissions unnecessary and to the realization of a large amount of arrears, the collection of which was suspended owing to the prevalence of distress and the impoverished condition of the ryots in the last two years.
From settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...						
Settled estates taken off rent roll during present year.	...	...	...	...						
Ryotwar collections ...	...	266,48,477	...	388,87,361						
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	*27,552	...	32,222						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above.	...	36,85,094	...	48,87,799						
Total ...	...	†349,48,838	...	494,85,241	34,10,449	4,60,74,792	...	43,956	2,31,868	

NOTE.—The columns "assessed" and "outstanding balances" are left blank, as the demand is fixed for the fasli and not the official year.

* The figure given in the last year's return, viz., 27,395, has been corrected.

† The figure given last year was exclusive of the contribution (Rs. 50,000) from Mysore. It has now been corrected.

DIVISION II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

(1).—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year* 1878-79 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act for Licensing Trades, Dealings and Industries in the Presidency of Madras.	By Government ...	The Government of India having decided that additional taxation is necessary in order to provide a surplus of revenue each year to enable the Government to discharge the obligation placed upon it by the periodical occurrence of famine in different parts of British India, the present measure is passed with the view of supplying such portion of the said additional taxation as it at present deemed reasonable to levy in the Madras Presidency.	11th April 1878.
An Act to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to remove the restriction under which tolls levied under this Act are applied only to the maintenance of the ferries and canals brought under its operation, and to provide that the same might also be lawfully expended on roads and communications leading to such ferries.	26th do.
An Act to provide for the better management of the Municipal affairs of the city of Madras.	Do. ...	For the efficient maintenance of the existing purposes of the present Acts, and the addition thereto of a system of effective drainage, the revision of the existing enactments was rendered indispensable; the present average income is Rupees 5,10,576, and the charge Rupees 5,68,161, showing a deficit of Rupees 57,595, while to fulfil present purposes and provide effective drainage an additional income of about three lakhs of rupees is estimated to be necessary.	6th July 1878.
An Act to make provision for investing with certain powers the Commissioner of Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency.	Do. ...	The report of the Salt Commission in 1876 gave rise to the appointment of Salt Commissioner, and the present measure is passed in view to invest the new officer in charge of the Salt administration with the power now exercised by the Collectors of Districts under Regulation I of 1805, and with the powers which it was intended that the Salt Agent should have exercised.	27th August 1878.
An Act to provide for the payment from Municipal funds of a portion of the cost of the Police force employed in the city of Madras and in all Municipal towns within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Do. ...	The principle of this Act is to review the old provisions of the law compelling Municipalities to contribute towards the maintenance of the Police in the city of Madras and in all Municipal towns in the Mofussil.	7th September 1878.
An Act to prevent thefts of coffee ...	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to check the petty pilfering of coffee on the part of coolies employed on coffee plantations on the Wainad and other coffee-growing tracts in this Presidency. Accordingly the Act contains provisions designed more particularly to restrict the power of disposing of the stolen coffee and to remove the main incentive to petty pilfering.	28th do.
An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1866 (The Cattle Disease Prevention Act).	Do. ...	A cattle plague was in existence within the Municipal limits of the city of Madras, and it was rendered necessary to amend Madras Act II of 1866 in order to apply its provisions to the city of Madras also.	22nd March 1879.
An Act to provide for the protection of Game and acclimatised Fish in the district of the Nilgiris in the Madras Presidency.	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to prevent the extinction of game on the Nilgiri Hills and the destruction of fish introduced and acclimatised in the streams of that locality.	24th do.

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1878-79.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to provide for Trustees for the Port of Madras.	By Government ...	To call into existence a body of persons to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of schemes for improving the port of Madras as regards both the security of shipping and convenience in dealing with cargo may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to decide between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1873 under Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	.....	A Revised Bill is under preparation.
A Bill to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards.	Do. ...	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of Minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.	.....	Select Committee's report presented, and the amended Bill recommitted for further consideration on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Funds Act, 1871.	Do. ...	To amend Section 38 of the Act as to the mode of fixing the rent-value of lands for the purpose of the land-cess leviable under the Act.	Do. do. ...	.....	Select Committee's report presented and the amended Bill recommitted on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to place the manufacture and sale of hemp, gunjah, bhang and all other intoxicating drugs and preparations in this Presidency under proper regulation and management by a system of licenses and penalties, for breach of such licenses, or for trafficing without proper licenses. The Bill also provides for restrictions being placed on the transport, possession and use of such articles.	Introduced on the 17th June 1875.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill to incorporate the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Fund and to render its officers more amenable to the Courts. The recent prosecution of its Secretary showed how necessary it was that this Fund should be incorporated.	Introduced on the 16th November 1875 and the Bill published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th April 1876.	.....	Do. do.
A Bill to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract and other misconduct between domestic and other servants and their employers.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to give summary jurisdiction to Magistrates to determine disputes between Masters and Servants instead of civil remedy.	Introduced on the 16th January 1878 and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 22nd January 1878.	.....	.....
A Bill to provide further means for carrying out the object of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to alleviate the burden generally on house-property, relieve the lowest class of persons assessable to the profession tax, and make the incidence of taxation less unequal and more equitable than at present by imposing a town duty on certain articles of consumption when imported or brought into the town of Madras. The introduction of such a duty will enable the Municipality to limit the taxes on houses for general, water and lighting purposes to about 10	Introduced on the 13th February 1879.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.

		per cent. of the annual value thereof, and to meet all the requirements contemplated by the Act, recently came into operation, with less oppression to house-owners.			
A Bill to amend the law relating to Abkári in the Madras Presidency.	By Government ...	For the efficient administration of the Abkári revenue and the protection of public morality, the amendment of the existing law was rendered necessary.	Original Bill introduced on the 15th June 1878; Revised Bill introduced on the 30th January 1879.	.....	Passed as Madras Act No. V of 1879.
A Bill for the regulation of Hackney Carriages in the City of Madras.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to make provision for the registration of all hackney carriages and to place the same under the superintendence and control of the Commissioner of Police to provide for the hiring of the same at fixed and proper rates, thereby preventing unreasonable and extortionate demands on the part of owners or drivers of such vehicles; to ensure a decent class of hackney carriages and the orderly and respectable behaviour of the owners and drivers of the same; and to give jurisdiction to Magistrates to determine differences between the owners or drivers of hackney carriages and the hirers thereof.	Introduced on the 30th January 1879.	.....	Passed as Act No. III of 1879.
A Bill to amend Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Do. ...	Section 55 of Madras Act VIII of 1867 provided that any one cruelly ill-treating, abusing, or torturing any animal shall be liable to fine not exceeding 100 rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; but it contained no provision for relieving the injured animal. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals suggested that in certain cases of injury there should be some means of taking care of and treating injured animals, and they undertook to provide an establishment for the purpose, if legal provision were made to enable their object to be carried out. The Bill was intended to carry out this suggestion.	Do. do. ...	.....	Passed as Act No. IV of 1879.

(3.)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1878-79.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
A Bill to provide for the better administration of Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	By Government ...	The object is sufficiently indicated by its title	.....

B.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the various judicial*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	53,140	2¾	575	(*a*) 46,514	One Judge.	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., final jurisdiction in Civil Suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10, or on agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary ... ...
2. Taluk Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	892	198,860	155	One Judge.	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluk and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Magistrates.	331	417¾	90,100	331	Do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers.)	7	...	...	7	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs (exercising Civil powers).	110	1,263¾	2,77,688	110	Do.	Original Suits up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rs. 50 (Act III of 1873).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	* 51	...	...	51	Do.	Powers of Magistrates of 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class.	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue. —*Vide* Taluk Magistrates.

* This number is liable to constant fluctuation.
(*a*) *I.e.*, the number of Heads of Villages.
(*b*) *I.e.*, the number who actually exercised jurisdiction in criminal matters.
(*c*) *I.e.*, one-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

STATEMENTS.

tribunals, original and appellate, existing on the 31st December 1878.

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(*b*) 33,021	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive.	...	...	18,616	45,216	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,200	2,200	(*c*) 900	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(*d*) 139,715	(*e*) 1,084	...	...	...
...	...	6	325	800	800	(*c*) 120								
...	7	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None ...	288	...	(*d*) 2,719	1,154	...	1	...
...	...	7	103	2,600	2,600	1,400	Do. ...	252	15	...	136,127	...	...	...
22	...	5	24	4,800	4,800	...	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(*d*) 12,156	461	...	1,978	1

(*d*) Including preliminary inquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(*e*) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vytheri and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

B.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals,*

Class of tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers).	3	4,692	...	3	One Judge.	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	* 54	2,561	570,804	54	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge).	3	5,534	1,577,302	3	Do.	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rs. 500. Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No Special qualification for the latter.
10. Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	13	4,594	1,208,005	13	Do.	Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law.—*Vide* District Munsifs.
11. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	17	6,160	1,505,257	17	Do.	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulations XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI of 1831 and Madras Act VIII of 1865.	Covenanted Officers.
12. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,929	3	One Judge with Assessors in criminal cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Do. ...
13. District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	21	6,272	1,597,888	21	Do. Also in six districts with juries in certain cases.	Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than Rs. 5,000.	Do. ...
Total ...	768			768			

* This number is liable to constant fluctuation.
(*a*) *I.e.*, one-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*b*) *I.e.*, including preliminary inquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.

STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

original and appellate, existing on the 31*st December* 1878—(Continued).

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	....	...	10,000	10,000	(a) 580	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(b) 12,156	461	...	1,978	1
36	...	3	15	8,500	8,500									
2	...	1	...	15,000	...	5,000	None ...	236	10	...	4,432	...	...	375
...	...	2	11	6,000	6,000	6,402	Do. ...	236	11	(c) 224	8,056	...	(c) 2	2,368
17	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	549	...	(d) 5,520	352	...
3	...	...	...	28,000	...	(a) 4,687			...	42	6	...	7	17
21	...	...	...	28,000	...	7,721	None. ...	236	28	2,223	203	...	484	3,897
104	7	34	623							176,244	196,739	5,520	2,824	6,658

(*c*) The Sub-Judge of Cochin exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(*d*) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

B.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals,*

Class of tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. High Court. (Original Side).	...	27	397,552	...	Division Court of one Judge.	Ordinary Original Jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
(Appellate Side).	...	138,291	30,823,421	...	Division Court of two Judges.	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court). Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts and Sub-Judges' Courts. Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	Ditto ...

(*a*) Not including the pay of menial servants.

STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

original and appellate, existing on the 31st December 1878—(Continued).

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	None ...	243	98	101	537 Insolvent Petitions 140	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	48,000	...	(a) 84,000				...	...	...	673	(b) 854

(*b*) Of these 76 are miscellaneous appeals.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1878.

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*					
1	115, 117 to 119 ... Substantive abetments	2	2	1	1	...
2	131 to 136, 138 ... Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 & 471. Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	298	251	37	189	25
4	212, 216 ... ... Harbouring an offender	17	9	4	5	...
5	224 to 226 ... ... Other offences against public justice ...	738	697	50	632	15
6	148 to 153, 157, 158. Rioting or unlawful assembly	730	3,771	974	2,368	429
7	140, 170, 171 ... Personating public servant or soldier ...	22	18	3	15	...
	Total ...	1,807	4,748	1,069	3,210	469
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396 ... Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9	Do. dacoits	10	26	8	15	3
10	Do. robbers	20	32	19	11	2
11	Do. poison	20	22	10	10	2
12	Other murders	411	434	202	180	52
13	307 ... ... Attempts at murder	90	54	13	32	9
14	304, 308 ... ... Culpable homicide	223	301	160	117	24
15	376 ... ... Rape	50	16	9	6	1
16	377 ... ... Unnatural offences	6	4	1	1	2
17	317, 318 ... ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	75	30	7	21	2
18	305, 306, 309 ... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	333	218	14	201	3
19	329, 331, 333 ... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	8	17	8	9	...
20	325, 326, 335 ... Grievous hurt	396	476	110	364	2
21	328 ... ... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	28	24	8	11	5
22	327, 330, 332 ... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	78	150	67	73	10
23	324 ... ... Hurt by dangerous weapon	571	592	99	491	2
24	363 to 369 ... ... Kidnapping or abduction	146	104	39	61	4
25	346 to 348 ... ... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	22	11	2	8	1
26	372, 373 ... ... Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	16	7	2	3	2
27	371 ... ... Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	481	672	144	505	23
29	338 ... ... Rash act causing grievous hurt	15	10	1	9	...
	Total ...	2,999	3,200	923	2,128	149
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398 ... Dacoity	890	3,017	1,301	1,364	352
31	399, 402 ... ... Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	10	10	4	4	2
32	394, 397, 398 ... Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
	By other means ...	92	84	15	58	11
33	392, 393 ... ... Robbery. In dwelling house	74	47	17	30	...
	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	189	195	36	153	6
	Other robberies	593	638	121	493	24
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	742	793	264	480	49

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(Continued).					
35	454, 455, 457 to 460. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14,664	11,774	1,048	10,501	225
36	449 to 452 ... ... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,137	679	126	501	52
37	412, 413 ... ... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	22	32	17	11	4
	Total ...	18,323	17,269	2,940	13,595	725
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
37*a*	323 ... ... Hurt	8,214	7,919	2,264	5,643	12
38	334 ... ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	197	260	122	138	...
39	341 to 344 ... ... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1,041	1,079	627	444	8
40	336, 337 ... ... Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	75	83	23	60	...
41	374 ... ... Compulsory labor	2	3	...	3	...
	Total ...	9,529	9,344	3,036	6,288	20
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
41*a*	428, 429 ... ... Mischief (simple)	522	714	104	609	1
42	453, 456 ... ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	172	135	17	117	1
43	379 to 382 ... ... Theft ... { Of cattle	10,679	13,967	1,173	12,596	198
	{ Ordinary	30,475	31,112	3,656	26,668	788
44	406 to 408 ... ... Criminal breach of trust	3,268	1,830	440	1,276	114
45	411, 414 ... ... Receiving stolen property	1,576	1,853	257	1,573	23
46	447, 448 ... ... Criminal or house-trespass	6,343	7,427	5,011	2,409	7
47	461, 462 ... ... Breaking open closed receptacle	811	904	114	778	12
	Total ...	53,846	57,942	10,772	46,026	1,144
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401 ... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	1	...	1	...
49	295 to 297 ... ... Offences against religion	38	57	20	36	1
50	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Public and local nuisances	964	2,159	756	1,383	20
	Total ...	1,004	2,217	776	1,420	21
	Miscellaneous.					
51	109 to 111 & 113 to 116 Abetments	79	124	22	102	...
52	120 ... ... Concealment of Criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
53	225*a* ... ... Rescue	6	17	2	15	...
54	304*a* ... ... Causing death by negligence	88	65	25	36	4
55	511 ... ... Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	2,283	632	45	583	4
	Total ...	2,456	838	94	736	8
	Grand Total, Cognizable Offences ...	89,964	95,558	19,619	73,403	2,536

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NON-COGNIZABLE.					
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*					
1	115, 117 to 119 ... Substantive abetments	1	1	...	1	...
2	121 to 130, 505 ... Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ... Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228. Offences against public justice	2,897	3,521	1,043	2,406	72
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223. Offences by public servants	299	305	70	227	8
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424. False evidence, false complaints and false claims.	947	853	261	514	78
7	465 to 477 ... ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	302	306	148	88	70
8	264 to 267 ... ... Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	333	365	37	324	4
9	482 to 489 ... ... Marking or using false trade-marks ...	9	5	5	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	260	1,047	188	859	...
	Total ...	5,048	6,403	1,752	4,419	232
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ... ... Causing miscarriage	51	27	13	9	5
12	370 ... ... Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	51	27	13	9	5
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ... ... Extortion	526	511	218	233	60
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
15	345 ... ... Wrongful confinement	4	1	...	1	...
16	352, 355, 358 ... Criminal force	21,219	15,811	9,897	5,897	17
	Total ...	21,223	15,812	9,897	5,898	17
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
17	417 to 420 ... ... Cheating	1,307	709	236	409	64
18	403, 404 ... ... Criminal misappropriation of property ...	960	1,135	292	803	40
19	409 ... ... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	294	217	59	143	15
20	426, 427, 434 ... Mischief (simple)	4,137	4,136	2,546	1,560	30
	Total ...	6,698	6,197	3,133	2,915	149
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
21	493 to 498 ... ... Offences relating to marriage	442	224	96	100	28
22	298 ... ... Offences against religion	3	5	5	...	...
23	490 to 492 ... ... Criminal breach of contract of service ...	21	42	10	32	...
24	500 to 502 ... ... Defamation	239	168	83	85	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ... Intimidation and insult	1,624	1,051	441	610	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. Public and local nuisances	2,146	5,305	750	4,524	31
	Total ...	4,475	6,795	1,385	5,351	59

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous.					
27	109 to 111 & 113 to 116. Abetments	66	84	33	48	3
28	120 ... ... Concealment of Criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
29	121*a* ... ... Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...
30	124*a* ... ... Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	...	...	...	...	...
31	294*a* ... ... Keeping a lottery office	4	5	...	5	...
32	511 ... ... Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	78	94	23	70	1
	Total ...	148	183	56	123	4
	Grand Total, Non-cognizable Offences ...	38,169	35,928	16,[illegible]	18,948	526
	Grand Total, Cognizable Offences ...	89,964	95,558	19,619	73,403	2,536
	Grand Total, Offences against I.P.C. ...	128,133	131,486	36,073	92,351	3,062
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.					
	PART I.—*Cognizable.*					
	Offences against—					
1	Abkari (Excise Laws) Regulation III of 1864	1,924	2,143	400	1,726	17
2	Arms's Act XXXI of 1860	21	19	2	17	...
3	Articles of War (Clause C. Part III) Act V of 1869	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	1,623	2,046	1,262	756	28
5	Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868	16	16	2	14	...
6	Customs Laws Act VI of 1863	8	8	1	7	...
7	Gambling (Madras Town Police Act VIII of 1867, Sec. 32) ...	177	476	26	450	...
8	Jails Act (Madras) V of 1869	84	91	13	78	...
9	Marine Police Act XXVIII of 1858	10	10	...	10	...
10	Merchants' Seamen's Act I of 1859	64	106	9	97	...
11	Military Cantonment Act I of 1866	858	1,193	51	1,142	...
12	Municipal Acts X of 1865, IX of 1867 and III of 1871	22,129	20,035	2,263	17,772	...
13	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages) Reg. IV of 1821 ...	10,197	14,586	596	13,990	...
14	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859, Section 48	16,486	22,861	1,967	20,892	2
15	Police Act VIII of 1867, Sec. 17. Offences against property without violence under.	151	164	33	131	...
16	Police Act VIII of 1867. Breaches of peace under	4,611	7,770	543	7,227	...
17	Police Act VIII of 1867. Miscellaneous offences under ...	14,642	15,698	1,183	14,515	...
18	Railway Laws, Reg. XVIII of 1854, and Act XXV of 1871 ...	727	846	93	748	5
19	Security for good behaviour, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXVIII and Vagabonds.	28	40	...	40	...
20	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...
21	Stamp Act XVIII of 1869	37	84	10	72	2
22	Vagrancy Act IX of 1874	12	11	1	10	...
23	Miscellaneous and old Laws	11	16	1	15	...
24	The Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act XXXI of 1871.	1	1	1	...	...
	Total, Cognizable Offences ...	73,717	88,220	8,457	79,709	54
	PART II.—*Non-Cognizable.*					
	Offences against—					
1	Abkari (Excise Laws) Regulations XIX of 1852 and III of 1864.	271	410	108	300	2
2	Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII of 1860	36	58	26	29	3
2*a*	Canals' and Ferry Act I of 1870	5	15	6	9	...
3	Compulsory Labor Act I of 1858	10	55	26	29	...
4	Conservancy Act XIV of 1856	...	...	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PART II.—*Non-Cognizable*—(Continued).					
	Offences against—					
5	Contract Act XIII of 1859	2,087	1,059	208	848	3
6	C. P. C. Disposal of Lunatics, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXI.	...	...	...	...	...
6*a*	Security for keeping the Peace, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXVII.	5	5	...	5	...
6*b*	Breaches of orders not to repeat nuisances, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXIX.	5	6	...	6	...
6*c*	Disputes concerning occupancy of land, Act X of 1872, Chapter XL.	16	25	1	24	...
6*d*	Maintenance of Wives and Families, Act X of 1872, Chapter XLI and Act VIII of 1867.	942	477	251	226	...
6*e*	Contempt and disobedience and frivolous charge, Act X of 1872.	13	12	3	9	...
7	Disobedience to order of Sub-Magistrate, Act (Madras) I of 1863.	1	1	1	...	...
8	Emigration Act VII of 1871	1	1	1	...	...
9	Moplai (Malabar) Acts XXIV of 1854 and XX of 1859 ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Native Passengers' Shipping Act XII of 1870	3	2	1	1	...
11	Overcrowding Native Passenger's Act XXV of 1859	1	1	...	1	...
12	Petty assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816.	5,502	6,280	1,210	5,070	...
13	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	106	102	15	86	1
14	Police Act (by others), XXIV of 1859	105	226	83	143	...
15	Port Regulation XXII of 1855 and Boat Rules Act IV of 1842 and XII of 1875.	47	65	27	38	...
16	Post Office Act XIV of 1866	39	32	4	26	2
17	Railway Laws, Regulation XVIII of 1854 and Act XXV of 1871.	405	576	77	497	2
18	Registration Act VIII of 1871	15	34	11	23	...
19	Salt Laws, Regulation I of 1805, and Acts XVII of 1840, VII of 1852 and VI of 1871.	2,958	6,956	645	6,291	20
20	Telegraph Act I of 1876	...	...	...	...	...
21	Trespass, &c., by European subjects, Regulation II of 1820 and Act VII of 1853.	...	...	...	...	...
22	Miscellaneous and old Laws	36	59	22	37	...
	Total, Non-cognizable Offences ...	12,609	16,457	2,726	13,698	33
	Total, Cognizable Offences ...	73,717	88,220	8,457	79,709	54
	Grand Total, Offences against Special and Local Laws ...	86,326	104,677	11,183	93,407	87

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes during the year* 1878.

Class of tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1877.				Received by transfer from other districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Appeared voluntarily.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	(*a*) 1	4,791	48	6,809	11,432	...	23,081	2,214	1,806	19,060	...	1	...	1·2	27,073
Unpaid Magistrates*	...	6,768	364	12,643	30	...	19,805	2,541	2,835	14,429	...	...	...	3·2	15,529
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	(*b*) 3,452	102,214	15,530	117,105	3,190	1	241,492	95,953	31,966	105,409	5,919	196	2,948	5·8	289,708
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District.	(*c*) 566	11,503	2,121	7,340	451	12	21,993	6,672	2,968	11,458	624	18	253	5·6	39,006
Chief Magistrates of Districts	(*d*) 20	308	52	158	30	2	570	129	99	316	21	2	3	5·6	1,135
Magistrates of Madras Town	...	30,895	177	17,847	...	...	48,919	12,054	4,952	31,805	108	...	...	1	20,258
Total Magistracy ...	4,039	156,479	18,292	161,902	15,133	15	355,860	119,563	44,626	182,477	5,772	217	3,204	4·3	392,709
Sessions Courts	536	...	...	...	...	7	6,206	29	2,612	3,188	...	34	343	2·7	12,287
High Court	2	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	18	93	...	...	...	1	547
Total Courts ...	538	...	...	...	...	7	6,317	29	2,630	3,281	...	34	343	1·8	12,834
Total Magistrates and Courts ...	4,577	156,479	18,292	161,902	15,133	22	362,177	119,592	47,256	185,758	5,772	251	3,547	3·5	405,543

* Persons shown under this head are those disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.
(*a*) 1 person was transferred to this from Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.
(*b*) 1 person was transferred from this to village officers, 48 to full power Magistrates, 5 to Chief Magistrates and 3 erroneously shown in last return are omitted in this.
(*c*) 43 persons were transferred to this from Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates and 5 persons erroneously shown in last return are omitted in this.
(*d*) 5 persons were transferred to this from Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.

B.—JUDICIAL

(4.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted*

Class of tribunals.	Death.	Transportation		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine		Whipping		Order to find or give		
					Rigorous.										
		For life.	For a term.		With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishments.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	*19,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	215	444	...	85	13,747	...	1	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates (*b*).	...	...	...	...	17	38,763	3,993	...	6,144	50,481	1,064	11,772	21	2	1
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District (*c*).	...	...	...	...	30	5,555	864	...	902	3,280	299	1,444	14	6	39
Chief Magistrates of Districts (*d*).	...	...	...	...	1	181	36	...	21	59	25	37	...	...	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	55	...	163	27,528	127	1,212	3	...	...
Total Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	48	47,354	24,452	...	7,315	95,095	1,515	14,466	38	8	40
Sessions Courts (*f*)	90	156	266	...	18	2,278	68	...	192	48	75	262	1	2	...
High Court (*g*)	...	3	6	...	...	71	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...
Total Courts ...	90	159	272	...	18	2,349	71	...	195	48	77	263	1	2	...
Total Magistrates and Courts ...	90	159	272	...	66	49,703	24,523	...	7,510	95,143	1,592	14,729	39	10	40

* Of these, 6,164 persons were put in stocks.

(*a*) 21 were ordered to fulfil their contracts and 1 to repay the advance.

(*b*) 283 were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 2 were disposed of under Section 518, C. C. P.; 46 were ordered to repay the advance; 39 were not punished being sentenced in other cases; 5 were ordered to pay damages; and 16 were ordered to give sureties in addition to other punishments.

(*c*) 159 were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 6 were disposed of under Section 518 C. C. P.; 11 were ordered to repay the advance; 17 were not punished being sentenced in other cases; 2 were ordered to pay damages; 1 was disposed of under Section 530, C. C. P; 812 were ordered to grant maintenance; 2 were ordered to deliver possession of house and land; 1 was ordered to execute recognizance in addition to other punishment; 21 were ordered to close new channels; 4 were ordered to give security to keep the peace; 3 were ordered to give sureties in addition to other punishments; and 3 were cautioned.

STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

by various criminal tribunals during the year 1878.

Details of punishments.																		
Imprisonment												Fines not exceeding						
Not exceeding								Exceeding 7 years.		Total.								
15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.												
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	5 rupees.	50 rupees.	200 rupees.	1,000 rupees.	Exceeding 1,000 rupees.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	19,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	442	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	444	13,421	411	...	...	...	16,479	15,031
14,582	3,167	24,144	826	54	...	...	...	...	...	38,780	3,993	42,615	13,299	711	...	...	3,67,776	2,33,17
644	664	2,859	187	2,078	13	4	...	...	...	5,585	864	2,449	1,324	366	43	...	93,702	35,447
1	30	74	6	107	...	...	...	...	...	182	36	30	36	10	4	...	3,772	2,474
342	35	2,031	18	267	2	...	...	...	...	2,640	55	26,974	702	15	...	...	37,745	25,801
15,743	23,398	29,149	1,039	2,506	15	4	...	...	...	47,402	24,452	85,489	15,772	1,102	47	...	5,19,474	3,11,929
4	16	332	45	658	7	1,187	...	115	...	2,296	68	12	72	113	34	9	64,360	8,451
...	...	5	1	18	2	48	...	...	...	71	3	...	1	2	...	...	250	...
4	16	337	46	676	9	1,235	...	115	...	2,367	71	12	73	115	34	9	64,610	8,451
15,747	23,414	29,486	1,085	3,182	24	1,239	...	115	...	49,769	24,523	85,501	15,845	1,217	81	9	5,84,084	3,20,380

(*d*) 2 were ordered to grant maintenance.
(*e*) 186 were ordered to grant maintenance; 99 were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 1 was ordered to go on boardship; 10 were cautioned; and 71 were convicted in other cases.
(*f*) 2 were not punished being sentenced in other cases; 1 was ordered to give security; and 2 were ordered to execute recognizances in addition to other punishments.
(*g*) 9 were not punished being sentenced in other cases.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the result of appeal in Criminal cases in the year* 1878.

Courts.	Number of persons.											
	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1878.	Filed in 1878.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 278.	After perusal of records.			Otherwise disposed of, by transfer, death, &c.	Total of columns 5 to 9.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates ...	243	4,479	4,722	531	1,986	346	1,444	97	4,404	95	110	318
District Magistrates ...	56	750	806	91	320	21	185	113	730	22	30	76
Sessions Courts	57	672	729	223	209	77	168	6	683	1	24	46
Total ...	356	5,901	6,257	845	2,515	444	1,797	216	5,817	118	164	440
High Court, Appellate Side.	85	1,365	1,450	961	257	59	53	...	1,330	6	64	120
High Court, Appellate Side (as a Court of Reference).	6	108	114	...	68	22	12	3	105	3	7	9
High Court, Appellate Side (as a Court of Revision).	...	...	...	...	84	98	172	...	354	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and nature of civil suits instituted in the several classes of courts in the year* 1878.

Nature of claims.	Number of cases in different courts.												Ordinary suits,
	Ordinary suits.							Small causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CIVIL COURT CASES.													
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain.	5,470	...	24,956	250	9	53	30,738	40,611	4,497	3,820	...	48,928	172
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain.	25,783	...	2,139	8	...	...	27,930	15,203	937	554	...	16,694	2
Money due on contract. — On account stated	5,901	...	1,469	30	1	4	7,408	7,030	547	382	...	7,959	19
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received ...	1,678	...	344	2	...	...	2,024	1,437	196	143	...	1,776	19
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered.	3,216	...	359	7	...	...	3,582	2,055	284	333	...	2,670	51
Rent	521	...	1,927	11	2	...	2,461	5,105	523	315	...	5,943	1
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof.	1,560	...	863	13	1	3	2,440	2,348	197	55	...	2,600	11
Damages. — For injuries to person ...	...	...	24	...	1	...	25	16	...	...	...	16	...
Damages. — For injuries to property ...	...	...	211	2	...	2	215	144	52	46	...	242	...
Damages. — For defamation	...	...	73	2	1	3	79	2	...	...	...	2	3
Damages. — For other injuries not included in the above.	...	...	106	5	1	1	113	73	24	5	...	102	7
Damages. — For breaches of contract, not included in the above.	16	...	270	11	2	5	304	152	41	19	...	212	9
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	96	...	384	8	...	5	493	153	1	...	...	154	3
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident.	...	...	104	11	...	3	118	2	...	...	...	2	2
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	...	...	148	2	...	2	152	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	...	...	49	7	...	15	71	...	...	...	...	...	18
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping.	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits connected with religion and caste ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	...	...	14	7	3	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	11
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce.	...	...	145	2	1	6	154	17	13	1	...	31	5
Suits to establish or dispute adoption ...	...	...	32	...	1	1	34	1	...	...	...	1	...
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	...	...	7	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	...	...	435	12	3	5	455	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest wills ...	...	...	32	5	1	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	6
Claims to inheritance. — Under Hindu Law ...	...	...	740	16	3	21	780	5	...	...	...	5	2
Claims to inheritance. — ,, Mahomedan Law ...	...	...	141	3	...	5	149	1	...	...	...	1	1
Claims to inheritance. — ,, any other Law ...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.	...	...	61	1	1	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to the Revenue	28	...	204	...	...	1	233	673	27	...	...	700	...
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property.	...	...	16,691	52	3	18	16,764	56	...	...	...	56	94
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands..	...	...	21	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits).	...	...	689	2	...	13	704	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for partition of immovable property.	...	...	810	27	11	3	851	...	...	...	...	...	25
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	73	...	...	4	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above.	...	...	11,377	139	2	19	11,537	...	...	...	...	...	51

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and nature of civil suits instituted in the several classes of courts in the year* 1878—(Continued).

Nature of claims.	Number of cases in different courts.												
	Ordinary suits.							Small causes.					Ordinary suits.
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
REVENUE COURT CASES.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3).	...	503	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11).	...	2,343	...	...	...	...	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	145	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 40 and 80).	...	1,410	...	...	...	...	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44,272	4,401	64,952	639	47	199	114,510	75,082	7,340	5,673	...	88,095	516

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1878.

Value.	Number of suits disposed of in different courts.														
	Ordinary suits.								Small causes.						Ordinary suits.
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of suits.	Total value in rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of Small Causes.	Total value in rupees.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not exceeding Rupees 5	23,325	625	618	8	...	...	24,576	77,534	3,831	28	99	...	3,958	14,900	...
Do. do. 20	21,421	1,248	4,583	26	...	3	27,281	2,52,469	28,964	200	425	...	29,589	4,12,907	...
Do. do. 100	464	2,079	30,975	65	...	11	33,594	19,20,346	40,230	3,271	2,409	...	45,910	17,82,221	...
Do. do. 500	5	854	23,423	84	2	14	24,382	48,09,492	83	3,830	2,589	...	6,502	13,40,276	47
Do. do. 1,000	...	121	3,173	48	3	7	3,352	22,99,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Do. do. 2,500	1	11	1,500	59	1	9	1,581	24,12,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Do. do. 5,000	...	19	1	239	32	71	382	12,21,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Do. do. 10,000	...	1	...	99	18	46	164	13,86,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Do. do. 1,00,000	...	...	...	68	7	29	104	23,31,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Exceeding do. 1,00,000	...	...	...	2	1	4	7	36,19,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value.	...	562	291	9	...	15	877	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total ...	45,216	5,520	64,564	727	64	209	116,300	2,03,31,914	73,108	7,329	5,522	...	85,959	35,50,304	537

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1878.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining on the 1st January 1878.	Filed in 1878 (including suits remanded and re-admitted).	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1878.	Pending			Average duration of suits in days.		Referred to arbitration.
							Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*. For plaintiff.	Decreed *ex-parte*. For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.			Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Munsifs	*8,131	44,332	4	52,467	...	10	6,747	1,082	9,492	8,087	9,924	343	8,503	1,038	45,216	7,251	2,076	1,943	574	91	73	4
Revenue Courts	†2,344	4,388	519	7,251	520	88	577	883	153	63	542	119	1,639	1,544	5,520	1,211	353	451	115	118	130	3
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. Ordinary ...	18,652	66,125	787	85,564	1,074	105	2,049	1,321	14,840	4,247	15,980	1,416	18,129	6,582	64,564	19,926	5,486	4,321	372	251	137	306
Small Causes...	4,674	75,673	60	80,407	56	47	3,916	1,671	18,500	6,899	20,575	2,350	14,819	4,378	73,108	7,243	774	89	3	71	58	36
Subordinate Judges. Ordinary ...	259	659	115	1,033	12	1	34	19	102	56	116	1	280	119	727	294	72	91	10	220	86	6
Small Causes...	796	7,398	255	8,449	24	36	272	39	1,818	551	2,122	4	1,859	664	7,329	1,096	164	21	1	47	36	34
Small Cause Court Judges. As Subordinate Judges.	38	52	4	94	...	...	1	1	11	4	5	...	30	12	64	30	5	17	3	226	145	5
Small Causes...	574	5,707	22	6,303	90	...	261	245	853	526	1,511	36	1,707	383	5,522	691	108	47	2	48	33	34
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Ordinary ...	162	207	79	448	70	7	5	11	46	6	21	1	76	43	209	169	36	58	42	276	212	4
Small Causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35,630	204,541	1,845	242,016	1,846	294	13,862	5,272	45,815	20,439	50,796	4,270	47,042	14,763	202,259	37,911	9,074	7,038	1,122	...	...	432
High Court (Original Side) ...	648	516	...	1,164	...	...	98	104	6	38	126	1	108	56	537	627	88	58	481	...	...	

N.B.—2,022 Village Munsifs have exercised civil jurisdiction.

* This differs from the number entered in Column No. 17 of the corresponding statement for 1877. The figures in Column No. 2 of the statements returned for 1878 show a deficit of 1,707 suits. Of these, 1,623 suits are stated to have been expunged as old standing; as regards 58, it is remarked that some Village Munsifs have furnished no returns; and as regards the remaining 26 the explanation called for has not been received as yet.

† The figures entered in Column No. 17 of the statement for 1877 showed two suits in excess over the actual number pending at the end of that year.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the Appellate Courts in the year* 1878.

Class of courts.	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1878.	Instituted in 1878 (including appeals remanded and readmitted).	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1878.	Pending		Remanded.	Objections under Section 561 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for default or under Sections 97 and 557 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Withdrawn, compromised or decreed on confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four months.	Over twelve months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	811	533	1,877	3,221	61	59	77	16	1	14	1,324	299	579	2,369	791	269	24	121	57	19
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	129	40	245	414	22	28	12	2	2	3	205	26	97	375	17	16	1	23	4	1
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Revenue ...	315	468	11	794	10	127	78	6	2	10	243	19	122	607	177	76	14	60	1	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Civil ...	2,217	5,286	104	7,607	2,145	117	109	78	9	59	1,936	353	646	3,307	2,155	772	125	165	74	26
Total ...	3,472	6,327	2,237	12,036	2,238	331	276	102	14	86	3,708	697	1,444	6,658	3,140	1,133	164	369	136	46
High Court Appeals	46	110	...	156	...	...	1	2	...	...	62	9	16	90	66	30	12	12	10	2
Second Appeals ...	175	706	...	881	...	12	2	211	4	9	314	14	97	663	218	36	22	69	33	9
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.	27	83	...	110	...	...	...	5	...	5	50	2	14	76	34	2	3	...	...	...
Appeals from Original Side.	9	27	...	36	...	1	1	...	...	...	22	...	1	25	11	4	...	...	1	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(10.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the execution of decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1878.

Class of courts.		Application to execute decrees.				Decrees		Pending at the end of 1878.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.					Orders under Section 305 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending on the 1st January 1878.	Filed in 1878.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of person.	Movable property.		Immovable property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	11,340	61,376	1,422	74,138	47,419	15,217	15,398	5,945	9,433	2,080	19,423	11,761	436
	Small Causes.	4,579	43,384	149	48,112	36,206	6,877	5,462	4,286	13,017	2,362	914	576	32
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary ...	349	1,010	36	1,395	931	255	400	158	98	33	299	180	17
	Small Causes.	510	4,653	54	5,217	4,378	452	607	1,819	966	320	...	...	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges	22	121	13	156	133	10	19	...	13	5	34	15	...
	Small Causes.	287	4,165	32	4,484	3,947	431	347	384	587	269	...	...	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	210	669	32	911	553	190	276	110	229	40	243	172	10
	Small Causes.	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts		41	627	1	669	547	9	113	1	9	9	...	2	...
	Total ...	17,338	116,007	1,739	135,084	94,115	23,442	22,623	12,703	24,353	5,118	20,913	12,706	495

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(11.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the year* 1878.

Courts.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	Remaining and committed for trial.		Number of persons in Jury trials.					Number of persons in Assessors' trials.				Total of Columns 5 to 12.	Pending.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		Cases in which records were submitted to the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code with the results.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.				Cases.	Persons.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.	Verdict sustained.	Verdict set aside.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sessions Courts. Assessors.	2	2,295	6,175	50	312	429	2	...	800	3,673	624	220	6,110	30	65
Sessions Courts. Jury ...	5														
High Court (Jury) ...	9	101	137	13	94	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.																		Total value of immovable property transferred.
		Compulsory.								Optional.										
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Sec. 18, Clause *f*).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									Rs. A. P.										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District...	2	29	1,722	1,957	315	...	652	4,675	9,143 0 0	177	74	34	16	6	5	4	1	317	310 14 0	57,19,707 11 3
Ganjam do. ...	10	12	930	1,287	64	12	243	2,548	4,059 5 0	553	378	38	46	...	12	20	3	1,050	908 9 0	15,36,483 12 6
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	40	1,246	1,665	106	36	630	3,723	5,987 13 0	341	148	66	78	...	8	7	1	649	510 15 0	21,03,184 3 1
Godavari do. ...	18	80	2,736	3,398	241	4	2,453	8,912	12,654 9 0	2,120	1,456	118	538	...	37	13	4	4,286	3,171 4 0	30,05,837 2 2
Kistna do. ...	17	56	1,244	1,592	61	12	603	3,568	5,280 3 0	643	351	23	31	...	9	10	3	1,070	981 14 0	11,52,131 12 11
Nellore do. ...	14	19	1,418	2,302	115	6	839	4,699	6,776 4 0	1,295	873	18	107	2	21	9	10	2,335	1,825 5 0	15,41,196 0 0
Cuddapah do. ...	13	20	2,223	826	78	9	21	3,177	4,639 12 0	1,776	438	23	12	...	7	4	2	2,262	1,732 0 0	10,54,802 4 9
Kurnool do. ...	11	67	1,231	818	23	...	1,337	3,476	4,534 0 0	1,451	557	6	78	...	3	4	...	2,099	1,415 4 0	8,12,269 0 0
Bellary do. ...	22	40	1,536	1,630	19	...	84	3,309	4,980 0 0	793	345	5	7	...	10	34	...	1,194	1,016 8 0	11,55,386 12 3
Chingleput do. ...	10	10	1,995	1,933	84	56	422	4,500	6,854 6 0	801	487	13	17	1	5	29	...	1,353	1,165 0 0	17,02,224 8 6
North Arcot do. ...	16	28	2,812	3,738	122	69	243	7,012	11,000 7 0	1,974	1,856	28	82	...	11	39	6	3,991	3,660 0 0	29,85,700 0 0
South Arcot do. ...	13	34	3,038	5,078	190	3	328	8,671	12,795 4 0	2,898	3,480	120	234	10	38	81	...	6,861	6,018 10 0	28,75,380 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	17	134	7,600	13,845	1,509	21	3,176	26,285	42,435 1 0	2,770	2,729	356	1,637	1	131	86	20	7,780	6,598 10 0	1,30,91,337 0 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	17	80	8,681	13,991	432	39	264	23,487	36,105 10 0	5,514	6,766	121	127	1	52	42	1	12,724	9,364 9 0	90,55,231 0 0
Madura do. ...	18	35	5,135	10,541	326	33	2,299	18,369	27,113 8 0	4,374	8,914	72	76	2	64	16	30	13,548	10,081 7 0	71,59,352 11 5
Trichinopoly do. ...	7	44	2,655	4,042	245	18	710	7,714	11,876 13 0	1,017	564	107	363	...	18	17	4	2,090	1,732 10 0	29,68,019 15 7
Salem do. ...	17	13	3,165	2,706	164	125	259	6,432	9,510 7 0	1,431	756	22	69	...	11	11	4	2,304	1,868 5 0	20,67,483 0 3
Coimbatore do. ...	15	11	4,710	5,191	201	12	510	10,635	16,011 4 0	1,073	757	29	108	...	11	89	...	2,047	2,027 9 0	38,27,412 0 0
SouthCanara do. ...	11	45	1,794	3,252	1,285	1,372	713	8,461	12,899 10 0	470	514	201	174	...	153	331	2	1,845	2,614 7 0	44,14,509 12 3
Tellicherry do. ...	10	141	1,338	6,388	1,899	141	9,341	19,248	20,525 8 0	321	6,987	588	2,959	...	2,988	...	...	13,843	9,737 0 0	44,64,870 4 6
Calicut do. ...	19	43	2,167	13,575	5,126	22	7,588	28,521	37,723 13 0	938	15,472	6,852	684	...	5,140	8	4	29,098	19,654 7 0	127,96,917 10 7
Nilgiri do. ...	2	6	231	124	23	...	67	451	1,353 8 0	123	7	...	...	...	...	37	...	167	188 0 0	14,45,736 8 7
Total ...	293	987	59,607	99,879	12,628	1,990	32,782	207,873	3,04,260 1 0	32,953	53,889	8,835	7,493	23	8,734	891	95	112,913	86,583 3 0	8,69,33,223 2 7

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 20, 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.
	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clauses *d* and *f*).	All other documents registered under (Section 18, Clause *f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)
					RS. A. P.									RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District ...	44	186	191	421	1,149 3 0	1	43	...	2	2	44	197	654	10,771 7 0	208 0 0	10,979 7 0
Ganjam do. ...	9	217	188	414	793 0 0	...	9	...	7	5	8	89	253	5,796 14 0	48 0 0	5,844 14 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	21	292	176	489	991 6 0	1	15	...	16	28	39	160	316	7,550 2 0	156 2 0	7,706 4 0
Godavari do. ...	193	1,482	1,521	3,196	5,956 8 0	...	56	1	29	41	59	220	1,239	22,007 11 0	287 7 0	22,295 2 0
Kistna do. ...	20	96	233	349	1,000 8 0	1	13	...	18	43	77	80	314	7,314 9 0	260 0 0	7,574 9 0
Nellore do. ...	22	138	105	265	570 0 0	...	28	...	10	9	33	59	377	9,283 9 0	206 15 0	9,490 8 0
Cuddapah do. ...	34	44	74	152	347 0 0	1	8	...	4	18	43	31	195	6,750 12 0	89 8 0	6,840 4 0
Kurnool do. ...	16	31	54	101	382 8 0	...	7	4	1	2	7	14	207	6,375 12 0	13 0 0	6,388 12 0
Bellary do. ...	25	95	65	185	862 0 0	...	8	2	4	4	8	35	147	6,899 8 0	10 8 0	6,910 0 0
Chingleput do. ...	1	110	60	171	412 3 0	...	30	3	12	46	66	64	328	8,503 9 0	304 8 0	8,868 1 0
North Arcot do. ...	6	94	246	346	847 7 0	1	46	...	33	139	129	64	399	15,691 14 0	495 0 0	16,186 14 0
South Arcot do. ...	13	136	144	293	598 7 0	...	49	...	41	198	178	37	1,013	19,608 5 0	643 8 0	20,251 13 0
Tanjore do. ...	22	860	785	1,667	3,065 0 0	3	143	2	71	379	236	378	5,069	52,676 3 0	1,843 12 0	54,519 15 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	61	934	431	1,426	2,189 4 0	...	54	...	30	31	168	183	2,680	47,875 7 0	615 8 0	48,490 15 0
Madura do. ...	33	676	356	1,065	1,877 0 0	...	42	2	20	54	117	222	1,462	39,247 15 0	481 0 0	39,728 15 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	1	326	142	469	872 9 0	...	35	1	19	58	24	64	1,119	14,622 14 0	241 12 0	14,864 10 0
Salem do. ...	11	66	138	215	469 15 0	...	11	...	27	47	105	79	395	11,892 11 0	309 3 0	12,201 14 0
Coimbatore do. ...	6	175	89	270	737 0 0	1	4	...	12	41	48	80	997	18,771 13 0	240 6 0	19,012 3 0
South Canara do. ...	128	862	882	1,872	2,926 8 0	2	30	...	8	30	67	201	2,525	18,560 9 0	557 10 0	19,118 3 0
Tellicherry do. ...	60	1,924	2,717	4,701	5,608 12 0	1	2	...	22	30	65	121	2,433	35,879 4 0	242 8 0	36,121 12 0
Calicut do. ...	269	2,967	1,299	5,535	5,977 14 0	1	7	2	22	43	153	382	2,728	63,392 2 0	390 9 0	63,782 11 0
Nilgiri do. ...	3	25	20	48	240 0 0	1	...	...	1	2	12	43	112	1,781 8 0	21 8 0	1,803 0 0
Total ...	998	11,736	9,916	22,650	37,854 0 0	14	640	17	409	1,250	1,686	2,803	24,962	4,31,314 6 0	7,666 4 0	4,38,980 10 0

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments now admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	1,441 0 5	...	1,441 0 5	...	1,441 0 5	(*a*)62,704 2 10	(*a*) This sum includes the following items:—Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink and printing done in the Government Press, Rupees 26,560-11-5. Estimated value of seals, stamp and weighing machines made up at D.P.W. Workshops and of cloth supplied for Peons' belts by Army Clothing Department, Rupees 438-4-0. Amount debited for freight and value of Chubb's Locks, Rs. 175-8-10. Amount debited for buildings, Rupees 5,457-7-1. (*b*) Includes Rupees 20-14-8, the value of office stationery.
Madras District ...	127 8 0	10,851 15 0	4,243 4 0	46 4 0	4,289 8 0	38 1 0	4,251 7 0	(*b*)13,790 11 9	
Ganjam do. ...	41 8 0	5,803 6 0	1,852 9 0	31 0 0	1,883 9 0	5 0 0	1,878 9 0	5,277 14 7	
Vizagapatam do. ...	105 12 0	7,000 8 0	2,690 13 11	67 0 0	2,757 13 11	86 0 0	2,671 13 11	6,718 2 0	
Godavari do. ...	178 5 0	22,116 13 0	4,477 5 3	402 8 0	4,879 13 3	171 0 0	4,708 13 3	16,223 1 4	
Kistna do. ...	158 8 0	7,416 1 0	1,746 13 6	107 0 0	1,853 13 6	70 8 0	1,783 5 6	6,332 11 2	
Nellore do. ...	157 15 0	9,332 9 0	1,974 0 4	78 12 0	2,052 12 4	27 8 0	2,025 4 4	7,878 4 10	
Cuddapah do. ...	59 8 0	6,780 12 0	1,151 3 0	38 8 0	1,189 11 0	22 8 0	1,167 3 0	6,107 9 0	
Kurnool do. ...	14 8 0	6,374 4 0	905 10 4	14 0 0	919 10 4	5 8 0	914 2 4	5,168 10 9	
Bellary do. ...	8 8 0	6,901 8 0	913 15 6	1 8 0	915 7 6	...	915 7 6	6,188 15 11	
Chingleput do. ...	234 0 0	8,634 1 0	1,564 8 8	82 0 0	1,646 8 8	86 8 0	1,560 0 8	6,877 9 3	
North Arcot do. ...	322 8 0	15,864 6 0	2,480 13 1	92 8 0	2,573 5 1	150 0 0	2,423 5 1	11,502 6 11	
South Arcot do. ...	457 0 0	19,704 13 0	2,859 5 0	262 8 0	3,121 13 0	181 8 0	2,940 5 0	13,185 12 9	
Tanjore do. ...	1,488 4 0	53,031 11 0	13,749 1 2	771 8 0	14,520 9 2	677 11 0	13,842 14 2	39,017 7 8	
Tinnevelly do. ...	457 0 0	48,033 15 0	7,745 4 10	120 1 0	7,865 5 10	112 2 0	7,753 3 10	31,417 10 8	
Madura do. ...	288 0 0	39,440 15 0	3,611 3 8	75 10 0	3,686 13 8	69 10 0	3,617 3 8	22,608 9 4	
Trichinopoly do. ...	192 4 0	14,672 6 0	2,456 4 6	37 13 0	2,494 1 6	67 0 0	2,427 1 6	10,384 14 5	
Salem do. ...	206 0 0	11,995 14 0	1,472 12 10	60 0 0	1,532 12 10	49 8 0	1,483 4 10	10,503 5 3	
Coimbatore do. ...	182 8 0	18,829 11 0	1,902 0 6	111 8 0	2,013 8 6	63 8 0	1,950 0 6	12,692 1 9	
South Canara do. ...	399 12 0	18,718 7 0	8,223 1 11	355 12 0	8,578 13 11	373 0 0	8,205 13 11	16,516 5 5	
Tellicherry do. ...	200 1 0	35,921 11 0	9,110 5 3	447 13 0	9,558 2 3	393 10 0	9,164 8 3	27,082 7 2	
Calicut do. ...	284 4 0	63,498 7 0	10,290 8 3	161 14 0	10,452 6 3	103 2 0	10,349 4 3	43,624 9 10	
Nilgiri do. ...	11 0 0	1,792 0 0	486 2 0	...	486 2 0	...	486 2 0	1,352 7 7	
Total ...	5,574 9 0	4,33,406 1 0	87,348 2 11	3,365 7 0	90,713 9 11	2,753 4 0	87,960 5 11	3,83,156 0 2	

C.—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelkonda ...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	140	1	141	361	12	373	501	13	514
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail	Convicts	291	19	310	1,101	112	1,213	1,392	131	1,523
		Civil	1	1	2	19	1	20	20	2	22
		Under trial ...	4	...	4	125	3	128	129	3	132
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts	488	24	512	2,091	548	2,639	2,579	572	3,151
		Civil	4	...	4	19	...	19	23	...	23
		Under trial ...	14	2	16	74	13	87	88	15	103
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry...	Central Prison.	Convicts	1,141	52	1,193	289	79	368	1,430	131	1,561
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
Do. ...	District Jail	Convicts	204	11	215	910	106	1,016	1,114	117	1,231
		Civil	3	...	3	13	...	13	16	...	16
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	152	5	157	160	5	165
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts	159	5	164	476	25	501	635	30	665
		Civil	...	...	...	12	2	14	12	2	14
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	95	6	101	110	6	116
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor ...	Do. ...	Convicts	357	26	383	841	65	906	1,198	91	1,289
		Civil	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	1,176	51	1,227	1,259	152	1,411	2,435	203	2,638
		Civil	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
		Under trial ...	67	...	67	193	11	204	260	11	271
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Do. ...	Convicts	732	28	760	1,531	155	1,686	2,263	183	2,446
		Civil	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7
		Under trial ...	7	...	7	170	8	178	177	8	185
		Security	5	...	5	3	...	3	8	...	8
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts	1,860	46	1,906	2,895	268	3,163	4,755	314	5,069
		Civil	6	...	6	15	...	15	21	...	21
		Under trial ...	87	3	90	643	22	665	730	25	755
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.

classes confined in jails during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
341	10	351	160	3	163	163·51	1·96	165·47	163·51	1·96	165·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,077	114	1,191	315	17	332	309·34	19·20	328·54	318·21	19·44	337·65
20	2	22	...	...	...	1·39	·10	1·49			
124	3	127	5	...	5	6·13	·14	6·27			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·35	...	·35			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
2,126	537	2,663	453	35	488	468·98	61·25	530·23	474·94	62·50	537·44
20	...	20	3	...	3	1·89	...	1·89			
86	15	101	2	...	2	4·07	1·25	5·32			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
414	70	484	1,016	61	1,077	1119·91	64·86	1184·77	1127·74	64·86	1192·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	...	7	...	...	...	6·83	...	6·83			
833	107	940	281	10	291	150·11	9·59	259·70	264·30	9·85	274·15
14	...	14	2	...	2	2·20	...	2·20			
147	5	152	13	...	13	11·75	·26	12·01			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·24	...	·24			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
390	26	416	245	4	249	127·49	4·17	131·66	134·51	4·44	138·95
11	2	13	1	...	1	1·33	·09	1·42			
104	5	109	6	1	7	5·16	·18	5·34			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·51	...	·51			
1	1	2	...	...	...	·02	...	·02			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	258	11	269	269·15	16·69	285·84	269·72	16·69	286·41
6	...	6	...	...	...	·57	...	·57			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,614	172	1,786	821	31	852	980·11	36·83	1016·94	993·49	37·62	1031·11
12	...	12	8	...	8	1·65	...	1·65			
252	11	263	8	...	8	11·37	·40	11·77			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	1	3	...	...	...	·36	·39	·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,591	154	1,745	672	29	701	674·36	36·56	710·92	684·42	36·79	721·21
5	...	5	1	1	2	1·15	·04	1·19			
140	7	147	37	1	38	7·31	·19	7·50			
5	...	5	3	...	3	1·24	...	1·24			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·36	...	·36			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3,147	254	3,401	1,600	60	1,668	1717·63	63·99	1781·62	1771·49	66·03	1837·52
14	...	14	7	...	7	3·34	...	3·34			
688	23	711	42	2	44	50·39	1·78	52·17			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·01	...	·01			
1	3	4	...	...	...	·12	·26	·38			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cuddapah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	487	21	508	1,186	69	1,255	1,673	90	1,763
		Civil ...	2	1	3	51	2	53	53	3	56
		Under trial ...	10	1	11	92	2	94	102	3	105
		Security ...	12	...	12	1	...	1	13	...	13
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittur ...	Do. ...	Convicts	850	83	933	1,516	157	1,673	2,366	240	2,606
		Civil	5	...	5	34	1	35	39	1	40
		Under trial ...	110	...	110	460	10	460	560	10	570
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore ...	Central Prison	Convicts	1,038	47	1,085	307	46	353	1,345	93	1,438
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Camp ...	Convicts	713	...	713	853	...	853	1,566	...	1,566
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Central Prison	Convicts	1,984	74	2,058	2,563	247	2,810	4,547	321	4,868
		Civil	3	...	3	48	3	51	51	3	54
		Under trial ...	24	...	24	364	22	386	388	22	410
		Security	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy ...	District Jail	Convicts	53	...	53	214	...	214	267	...	267
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Do. ...	Convicts	316	16	332	923	93	1,016	1,239	109	1,348
		Civil	6	...	6	62	5	67	68	5	73
		Under trial ...	6	...	6	159	8	167	165	8	173
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	1,302	18	1,320	1,608	103	1,711	2,910	121	3,031
		Civil	3	...	3	24	1	25	27	1	28
		Under trial ...	25	...	25	297	16	313	322	16	338
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	Jail ...	Convicts	148	13	161	437	56	493	585	69	654
		Civil	11	1	12	44	...	44	55	1	56
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	68	6	74	68	6	74
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	District Jail	Convicts	229	21	250	621	52	673	850	73	923
		Civil	5	...	5	91	5	96	96	5	101
		Under trial ...	19	...	19	270	12	291	298	12	310
		Security	2	...	2	2	6	8	4	6	10
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1878—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,258	71	1,329	415	19	434	484·34	18·77	503·11			
48	3	51	5	...	5	3·99	·22	4·21			
96	3	99	6	...	6	4·86	·39	5·25			
12	...	12	1	...	1	5·47	...	5·47	498·66	19·38	518·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,091	218	2,309	275	22	297	460·57	38·38	498·95			
32	1	33	7	...	7	4·52	...	4·52			
527	10	537	33	...	33	27·42	·65	28·07	492·75	39·03	531·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·24	...	·24			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
285	49	334	1,060	44	1,104	1064·60	51·49	1116·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1065·60	51·49	1117·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
975	...	975	591	...	591	658·66	...	658·66			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658·66	...	658·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3,539	289	3,828	1,008	32	1,040	1603·85	56·53	1660·38			
44	3	47	7	...	7	4·39	·10	4·49			
379	22	197	9	...	9	19·82	·86	20·68	1630·92	57·49	1688·41
6	...	6	1	...	1	2·86	...	2·86			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
158	...	158	109	...	109	72·61	...	72·61			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·61	...	72·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
893	86	979	346	23	369	306·06	19·56	325·62			
63	5	68	5	...	5	14·25	·30	14·55			
150	5	155	15	3	18	7·02	·30	7·32	327·33	20·16	347·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,029	93	2,122	881	28	909	1066·34	21·66	1088·00			
22	...	22	5	1	6	2·90	·04	2·94			
315	15	330	7	1	8	16·88	·61	17·49	1086·46	22·31	1108·77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·34	...	·34			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
449	56	505	136	13	149	129·53	12·55	142·08			
44	1	45	11	...	11	7·64	·16	7·80			
51	5	56	17	1	18	2·84	·18	3·02	140·39	12·89	153·28
1	...	1	...	...	...	·31	...	·31			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·07	...	·07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
619	56	705	201	17	218	200·01	15·60	215·61			
85	5	90	11	...	11	9·90	·30	10·20			
269	12	281	29	...	29	13·95	·57	14·52	225·05	19·04	244·09
4	6	10	...	...	...	1·19	2·57	3·76			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—PRISONS

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Trichinopoly ...	Central Prison.	Convicts	1,023	66	1,089	583	244	827	1,606	310	1,916
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	District Jail	Convicts	278	...	278	736	...	736	1,014	...	1,014
		Civil	4	1	5	38	1	39	42	2	44
		Under trial ...	39	...	39	206	3	209	245	3	248
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Camp Jail.	Convicts	531	...	531	1,151	...	1,151	1,682	...	1,682
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	District Jail	Convicts	1,766	83	1,849	1,839	137	1,976	3,605	220	3,825
		Civil	14	1	15	137	2	139	151	3	154
		Under trial ...	151	...	151	328	20	348	479	20	499
		Security	6	...	6	9	2	11	15	2	17
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	457	28	485	1,154	90	1,244	1,611	118	1,729
		Civil	2	...	2	45	1	46	47	1	48
		Under trial ...	20	...	20	320	10	330	340	10	350
		Security	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	Do. ...	Convicts	7	...	7	28	...	28	35	...	35
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	Do. ...	Convicts	218	9	227	913	17	930	1,131	26	1,157
		Civil	19	1	20	126	6	132	145	7	152
		Under trial ...	11	...	11	157	6	163	168	6	174
		Security	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Insane	1	1	2	14	6	20	15	7	22
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	Do. ...	Convicts	127	6	133	392	9	401	519	15	534
		Civil	7	...	7	88	5	93	95	5	100
		Under trial ...	9	...	9	58	...	58	67	...	67
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	Central Prison.	Convicts	855	...	855	216	...	216	1,071	...	1,071
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	District Jail	Convicts	167	13	180	367	31	392	528	44	572
		Civil	11	3	14	85	9	94	96	12	108
		Under trial ...	5	2	7	82	8	90	87	10	97
		Security	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Insane	1	...	1	8	3	11	9	3	12
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1878—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
838	241	779	1,068	69	1,137	1077·87	71·43	1149·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1077·87	71·43	1149·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
776	...	776	238	...	238	251·08	...	251·08			
37	2	39	5	...	5	3·84	·06	3·90			
240	3	243	5	...	5	10·23	·09	10·37	265·20	·15	265·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
948	...	948	734	...	734	677·33	...	677·33			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677·33	...	677·33
...	...	...	1	...	1	·50	...	·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,762	193	2,955	843	27	870	1068·36	43·17	1,111·53			
112	3	115	39	...	39	17·88	·51	18·39			
458	20	478	21	...	21	30·19	·91	31·10	1120·56	44·84	1165·40
11	...	11	4	2	6	4·13	·25	4·38			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,193	91	1,284	418	27	445	436·46	24·05	460·51			
37	1	38	10	...	10	6·17	·10	6·27			
272	8	280	68	2	70	17·31	·67	17·98	461·04	24·82	485·86
4	...	4	...	...	...	·99	...	·99			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·11	...	·11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
34	...	34	1	...	1	3·86	...	3·86			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	...	8	...	...	...	·07	...	·07	3·93	...	3·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
881	17	898	250	9	259	243·17	8·52	251·69			
137	6	143	8	1	9	10·88	·23	11·11			
164	5	169	4	1	5	3·57	·07	3·64	258·66	8·95	267·61
2	...	2	...	...	...	·31	...	·31			
15	7	22	...	...	...	·73	·13	·86			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
433	12	445	86	3	89	105·15	5·38	110·53			
84	5	89	11	...	11	6·46	·12	6·58			
65	...	65	2	...	2	6·52	...	6·52	118·76	5·50	124·26
1	...	1	...	...	...	·62	...	·62			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·01	...	·01			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
214	...	214	857	...	857	839·85	...	839·85			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839·85	...	839·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·00	...	·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
362	35	397	166	9	175	177·09	15·02	192·11			
89	9	98	7	3	10	9·11	1·36	10·53			
85	10	95	2	...	2	4·64	·50	5·14	195·86	17·07	212·93
4	...	4	...	...	...	3·88	...	3·88			
9	3	12	...	...	...	1·08	·19	1·27			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4.			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Palghat ...	Fort Jail ...	Convicts	430	...	430	482	...	482	912	...	912
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Central Prison.	Convicts	1,286	29	1,315	458	16	474	1,744	45	1,789
		Civil	4	...	4	28	5	33	32	5	37
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	District Jail	Convicts	645	26	671	1,353	75	1,428	1,998	101	2,099
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	52	1	53	288	17	305	340	18	358
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	Do. ...	Convicts	168	15	183	209	66	275	377	81	458
		Civil	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
		Under trial ...	10	...	10	14	...	14	24	...	24
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	European Prison.	Convicts	26	...	26	33	...	33	59	...	59
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Central Prison.	Convicts	593	69	662	3,017	1,042	4,059	3,610	1,111	4,721
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	48	4	52	150	23	173	198	27	225
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	1	1	2	26	11	37	27	12	39
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Debtors' Jail.	Civil	13	1	14	470	39	509	483	40	523
		Total ...	23,163	925	24,088	41,259	4,425	45,684	64,422	5,350	69,772

(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1878—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
633	...	633	279	...	279	340·94	...	340·94			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340·94	...	340·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
375	16	391	1,369	29	1,398	1362·70	30·88	1393·58			
24	3	27	8	2	10	3·42	·88	4·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1366·27	31·76	1398·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	1	...	1	·15	...	·15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,742	79	1,821	256	22	278	410·53	25·20	435·73			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
318	14	332	22	4	26	25·91	1·43	27·34	436·44	26·63	463·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
246	78	324	131	3	134	140·39	7·86	148·25			
5	...	5	...	...	...	·65	...	·65			
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·05	...	1·05	142·09	7·86	149·95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	...	29	30	...	30	24·53	...	24·53			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	24·57	...	24·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,916	1,018	3,934	694	93	787	719·79	98·15	817·94			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
184	23	207	14	4	18	14·24	2·15	16·39	735·02	101·23	836·25
1	...	1	...	...	...	·03	...	·03			
26	11	37	1	1	2	·96	·93	1·89			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
461	38	499	22	2	24	20·39	1·52	21·91	20·39	1·52	21·91
45,584	4,567	50,151	18,838	783	19,621	20486·04	903·73	21389·77	20486·04	903·73	21389·77

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9	
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.	
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1877.		Imprisoned during the year 1878.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelkonda	140	1	360	12	500	13	1	...	...	...	501	13	514	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	Berhampore	291	19	1,101	112	1,392	131	...	...	...	...	1,392	131	1,523	38	1	1	...	30	1
3	Vizagapatam	488	24	2,081	547	2,569	571	10	1	...	...	2,579	572	3,151	20	2	3	2	12	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	1,141	52	93	8	1,234	60	196	71	...	...	1,430	131	1,561	33	1	18	1	5	...
5	Do. District ...	204	11	910	106	1,114	117	...	...	...	...	1,114	117	1,231	7	62	2	...	20	2
6	Masulipatam	159	5	409	25	568	30	67	...	...	...	635	30	665	63	3	...	...	18	...
7	Guntoor	357	26	833	65	1,190	91	8	...	...	...	1,198	91	1,289	69	1	3	...	24	2
8	Nellore	1,176	51	1,256	152	2,432	203	3	...	...	...	2,435	208	2,638	1	...	3	...	11	2
9	Kurnool	732	28	1,529	155	2,261	183	2	...	...	...	2,263	183	2,446	3	...	...	...	11	...
10	Bellary	1,860	46	2,832	266	4,692	312	63	2	...	...	4,755	314	5,069	1	...	...	...	26	3
11	Cuddapah	487	21	1,126	68	1,613	89	60	1	...	...	1,673	90	1,763	50	1	23	3	34	2
12	Chittur	850	83	1,502	157	2,352	240	14	...	...	...	2,366	240	2,606	664	40	124	1	27	...
13	Vellore Central	1,038	47	24	1	1,062	48	283	45	...	...	1,345	93	1,438	58	9	34	3	...	...
14	Do. Camp	713	...	49	...	762	...	804	...	...	...	1,566	...	1,566	241	...	...	...	21	...
15	Salem Central	1,984	74	2,531	246	4,515	320	32	1	...	...	4,547	321	4,868	30	16	...	...	15	1
16	Guindy	53	...	...	...	53	...	214	...	...	...	267	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	316	16	800	87	1,116	103	123	6	...	...	1,239	109	1,348	126	...	...	...	14	1
18	Cuddalore	1,302	18	1,596	103	2,898	121	12	...	...	...	2,910	121	3,031	212	...	...	...	33	...
19	Tranquebar	148	13	436	56	584	69	1	...	...	...	585	69	654	...	...	...	...	23	...
20	Tanjore	229	21	614	52	843	73	7	...	...	...	850	73	923	174	6	...	...	16	...
21	Trichinopoly Central	1,023	66	175	194	1,198	260	408	50	...	...	1,606	310	1,916	295	...	30	8	2	...
22	Do. District	278	...	736	...	1,014	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	...	1,014	101	...	...	...	6	...
23	Do. Camp	531	...	...	...	531	...	1,151	...	...	...	1,682	...	1,682	3	...	...	...	2	...
24	Madura	1,766	83	1,839	137	3,605	220	...	...	...	...	3,605	220	3,825	971	22	...	...	35	1
25	Tinnevelly	457	28	1,154	90	1,611	118	...	...	...	...	1,611	118	1,729	224	6	...	...	33	...
26	Cochin	7	...	28	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	218	9	912	17	1,130	26	1	...	...	...	1,131	26	1,157	278	...	...	...	7	...
28	Tellicherry	127	6	390	9	517	15	2	...	...	...	519	15	534	13	...	6	...	27	...
29	Cannanore Central	855	...	71	...	926	...	145	...	...	...	1,071	...	1,071	6	...	...	...	6	...
30	Mangalore	167	13	361	31	528	44	...	...	...	...	528	44	572	7	2	...	...	19	...
31	Palghat Fort	430	...	31	...	461	...	451	...	...	...	912	...	912	8	...	...	...	13	...
32	Coimbatore Central	1,286	29	179	12	1,465	41	279	4	...	...	1,744	45	1,789	48	...	...	...	3	...
33	Do. District	645	26	1,339	73	1,984	99	14	2	...	...	1,998	101	2,099	225	...	...	...	18	...
34	Ootacamund District	168	15	209	66	377	81	...	...	...	...	377	81	458	43	4	...	...	1	1
35	European Prison	26	...	15	...	41	...	18	...	...	...	59	...	59	7	...	...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	593	69	2,814	1,020	3,407	1,089	83	...	120	22	3,610	1,111	4,721	258	...	...	...	2	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,245	900	30,335	3,867	52,580	4,767	4,452	183	120	22	57,152	4,972	62,124	4,278	176	247	18	515	16

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	9—(*Continued*). Released during the year—(*Continued*). B. On expiry of sentence.		C. On payment of fine.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.		10 Transferred beyond seas.		11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining on the 31st December 1878.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	326	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	160	3	163	163·51	1·96	165·47
2	Berhampore	941	109	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	53	3	315	17	332	309·34	19·20	328·54
3	Vizagapatam	2,016	527	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	66	5	453	35	488	468·98	61·25	530·23
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	330	67	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	1	1,016	61	1,077	1119·91	64·86	1184·77
5	Do. District	790	42	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	1	281	10	291	250·11	9·59	259·70
6	Masulipatam	302	23	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	345	4	249	127·49	4·17	131·66
7	Guntoor	838	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	258	11	269	269·15	16·69	285·84
8	Nellore	1,530	164	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	61	5	821	31	852	980·11	36·83	1016·94
9	Kurnool	1,309	137	3	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	232	17	672	29	701	674·36	36·56	710·92
10	Bellary	2,613	238	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	491	12	1,608	60	1,668	1717·63	63·99	1781·62
11	Cuddapah	1,061	64	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	1	415	19	434	484·34	18·77	503·11
12	Chittur	1,165	174	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	90	2	275	22	297	460·37	38·38	498·95
13	Vellore Central	177	36	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1,060	44	1,104	1064·60	51·49	1116·09
14	Do. Camp	666	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	591	...	591	658·66	...	658·66
15	Salem Central	2,997	259	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	346	12	1,008	32	1,040	1603·85	56·53	1660·38
16	Guindy	156	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	109	...	109	72·61	...	72·61
17	Chingleput	721	85	14	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	346	23	369	306·06	19·66	325·62
18	Cuddalore	1,694	93	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	881	28	909	1066·34	21·66	1088·00
19	Tranquebar	408	55	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	136	13	149	129·53	12·55	142·08
20	Tanjore	433	49	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	1	201	17	218	200·01	15·60	215·61
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	163	224	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	3	1,068	69	1,137	1077·87	71·43	1149·30
22	Do. District ...	621	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	238	...	238	251·08	...	251·08
23	Do. Camp ...	875	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	734	...	734	677·33	...	677·33
24	Madura	1,461	157	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	263	12	843	27	870	1068·36	43·17	1111·53
25	Tinnevelly	910	84	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	1	418	27	445	436·46	24·05	460·51
26	Cochin	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3·86	...	3·86
27	Calicut	548	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	34	4	250	9	259	243·17	8·52	251·69
28	Tellicherry	357	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	1	86	3	89	105·15	5·38	110·53
29	Cannanore Central	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	857	...	857	839·85	...	839·85
30	Mangalore	308	32	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	1	166	9	175	177·09	15·02	192·11
31	Palghat Fort	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	279	...	279	340·94	...	340·94
32	Coimbatore Central ...	160	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	160	4	1,369	29	1,398	1362·70	30·88	1393·58
33	Do. District ...	1,318	76	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	174	2	256	22	278	416·53	25·20	435·73
34	Ootacamund District ...	174	72	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	131	3	134	140·39	7·86	148·25
35	European Prison	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	24·53	...	24·53
36	Penitentiary	2,465	989	59	5	...	...	4	...	106	22	6	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	694	93	787	719·79	98·15	817·94
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,598	3,879	262	13	1	...	233	3	106	22	17	1	7	...	65	3	2,552	91	18,271	750	19,021	20006·26	879·30	20885·56

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
Serial number.	Jails.	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	242	10	...	...	257	2	2	...	412	9
2	Berhampore	...	...	3	...	3	2	8	1	632	87	...	...	746	41	32	10	738	95
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	6	...	38	9	1,888	545	...	...	636	17	50	14	2,016	458
4	Rajahmundry Central	...	...	...	...	7	...	64	1	1,136	59	...	...	27	...	44	5	860	48
5	Do. District	4	...	...	...	2	...	23	2	375	41	...	...	710	74	...	...	944	102
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	3	...	31	5	513	24	...	...	21	1	27	...	445	20
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	2	...	341	13	847	78	...	...	...	...	19	...	870	68
8	Nellore	...	...	1	...	1	...	136	16	2,294	187	...	...	...	...	47	10	1,895	163
9	Kurnool	...	...	1	...	8	...	262	23	1,990	160	...	...	...	...	66	10	1,452	93
10	Bellary	1	...	1	...	6	1	538	18	688	42	...	...	3,458	251	75	17	3,931	280
11	Cuddapah	...	...	2	...	5	...	216	10	649	50	...	...	741	29	22	2	1,458	75
12	Chittur	...	...	3	1	4	...	186	16	2,157	223	2	...	...	...	62	19	1,203	197
13	Vellore Central	1	...	...	...	2	...	44	1	977	47	...	...	38	...	18	...	838	42
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	...
15	Salem Central	...	...	1	...	63	3	264	6	4,158	311	28	...	1	...	181	7	3,050	294
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	32	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	51	...
17	Chingleput	2	...	1	...	9	...	33	6	1,071	97	...	...	...	...	29	1	935	88
18	Cuddalore	1	...	...	...	75	...	82	3	2,423	118	15	...	302	...	28	6	2,697	104
19	Tranquebar	...	...	2	...	26	1	38	3	516	65	...	...	2	...	14	1	465	50
20	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	38	...	16	...	789	73	...	...	...	...	23	4	614	58
21	Trichinopoly Central	12	...	2	1	17	2	23	8	1,106	249	38	...	...	...	36	13	756	202
22	Do. District	...	...	...	...	12	...	26	...	563	...	...	...	413	...	...	...	665	...
23	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	...
24	Madura	...	...	1	...	175	1	27	16	3,402	203	...	...	...	...	97	23	2,469	180
25	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	61	3	375	19	1,175	96	...	...	...	...	11	5	1,007	68
26	Cochin	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
27	Calicut	1	...	1	...	37	1	481	7	609	18	...	...	1	...	6	...	925	23
28	Tellicherry	...	...	1	...	8	1	158	5	350	9	...	...	...	...	14	1	425	7
29	Cannanore Centarl	...	...	2	...	12	...	258	...	616	...	38	...	...	...	6	...	657	...
30	Mangalore	1	...	...	...	100	10	135	...	224	29	10	...	58	5	13	4	404	33
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	...	...	10	...	218	...	181	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	220	...
32	Coimbatore Central	...	...	...	...	11	...	78	...	1,190	38	44	...	142	3	7	...	1,338	37
33	Do. District	...	...	1	...	10	...	66	12	1,907	87	...	...	...	...	37	5	1,581	78
34	Ootacamund District	...	...	5	1	21	24	39	1	312	55	...	...	...	...	10	11	335	56
35	European Prison	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
36	Penitentiary	141	...	37	11	209	29	593	107	2,389	942	38	...	...	...	209	...	1,885	573
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	239	...	67	14	947	78	4,836	309	38,656	3,943	213	...	7,622	423	1,185	168	38,773	3,501

(3.)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts, &c., during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	4—(*Contd.*) Age—(*Contd.*) C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Of independent property.	B. Agriculturists.	C. Non-agriculturists.	D. Domestic servants.	E. Government servants.	F. No occupation.	Females. G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Widows.	J. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
1	Russelkonda	84	4	2	...	108	195	10	5	13	169	9	1	1	2	500	13	513
2	Berhampore	486	26	136	...	105	664	311	182	88	42	42	10	54	25	1,392	131	1,523
3	Vizagapatam	455	81	48	18	...	1,435	586	318	18	212	197	10½	264	6	2,569	571	3,140
4	Rajahmundry Central	288	6	42	1	6	647	123	38	29	391	17	5	32	6	1,234	60	1,294
5	Do. District	156	13	14	2	3	323	712	29	14	33	61	7	47	2	1,114	117	1,231
6	Masulipatam	91	9	5	1	2	133	397	...	19	17	9	2	15	4	568	30	598
7	Guntoor	298	17	3	6	210	713	62	15	175	15	77	6	3	5	1,190	91	1,281
8	Nellore	450	24	40	6	128	231	1,916	13	64	80	106	19	69	9	2,432	203	2,635
9	Kurnool	637	72	106	8	54	373	1,665	14	96	59	72	8	95	8	2,261	183	2,444
10	Bellary	614	15	72	...	138	1,926	2,147	107	91	283	122	31	135	24	4,692	312	5,004
11	Cuddapah	125	12	8	...	26	405	1,016	44	69	53	43	11	33	2	1,613	89	1,702
12	Chittur	862	22	135	2	...	1,769	214	116	47	206	93	27	118	2	2,352	240	2,592
13	Vellore Central	185	6	21	...	35	645	171	11	60	140	27	8	13	...	1,062	48	1,110
14	Do. Camp	126	...	5	...	30	402	127	6	10	187	...	...	...	...	762	...	762
15	Salem Central	1,009	17	275	2	...	1,508	2,743	46	191	27	127	16	173	4	4,515	320	4,835
16	Guindy	2	...	...	...	...	11	37	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
17	Chingleput	129	12	23	2	...	205	841	28	27	15	31	10	35	27	1,116	103	1,219
18	Cuddalore	151	7	22	4	...	1,140	424	1,190	95	49	62	6	45	8	2,898	121	3,019
19	Tranquebar	98	18	7	...	33	160	158	12	41	180	60	1	7	1	534	69	653
20	Tanjore	181	11	25	...	...	401	356	24	26	6	32	6	35	...	843	73	916
21	Trichinopoly Central	331	40	75	5	55	679	56	84	17	307	119	13	63	65	1,198	260	1,458
22	Do. District	333	...	16	...	...	524	453	4	31	2	...	...	...	...	1,014	...	1,014
23	Do. Camp	89	...	3	...	1	210	36	5	10	269	...	...	...	...	531	...	531
24	Madura	956	13	83	4	...	1,058	2,348	65	31	103	124	55	26	15	3,695	220	3,825
25	Tinnevelly	409	29	184	16	161	194	532	19	8	697	55	16	32	15	1,611	118	1,729
26	Cochin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
27	Calicut	174	3	25	...	2	98	984	18	24	4	17	1	5	3	1,130	26	1,156
28	Tellicherry	74	7	4	...	...	108	361	13	22	11	7	1	6	1	517	15	532
29	Cannanore Central	229	...	34	...	4	367	507	17	13	18	...	...	...	...	926	...	926
30	Mangalore	102	7	9	..	1	275	...	100	16	136	30	3	5	6	528	44	572
31	Palghat Fort	236	...	5	...	...	295	32	20	5	109	...	...	...	...	461	...	461
32	Coimbatore Central	98	4	22	...	...	459	878	102	21	5	29	...	10	2	1,465	41	1,506
33	Do. District	345	16	21	...	...	266	151	21	44	1,502	72	8	18	1	1,984	99	2,083
34	Ootacamund District	32	14	...	...	19	50	234	51	18	5	46	13	22	...	377	81	458
35	European Prison	3	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
36	Penitentiary	1,066	495	247	21	...	837	1,135	305	91	989	302	85	287	415	3,407	1,089	4,496
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,905	1,000	1,717	98	1,121	18,706	21,843	3,059	1,525	6,326	1,988	473	1,648	658	52,580	4,767	57,347

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the convicts in jails for the year* 1878, *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2	3																				4				5		
		Classes according to length of sentence.																				Nature of imprisonment.				Total.		
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.				I.		A.		B.				
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
																For life.		For a term.										
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	28	...	233	13	117	...	83	...	11	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	483	9	500	13	513
2	Berhampore	197	54	950	73	126	3	69	1	27	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	72	5	1,320	126	1,392	131	1,523
3	Vizagapatam	1,218	359	1,189	179	88	21	38	2	12	2	13	1	...	...	4	6	1	...	6	1	26	12	2,543	559	2,569	571	3,140
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	1	...	16	8	6	4	376	26	256	9	402	7	78	...	70	6	29	...	...	...	3	1	1,231	59	1,234	60	1,294
5	Do. District ...	120	17	862	97	123	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	23	15	1,091	102	1,114	117	1,231
6	Masulipatam	133	13	284	14	46	...	67	2	17	1	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	23	8	545	22	568	30	598
7	Guntoor	237	15	577	67	243	7	57	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	1,140	78	1,190	91	1,281
8	Nellore	184	37	1,085	122	420	17	531	22	187	2	14	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	80	18	2,352	185	2,432	203	2,635
9	Kurnool	224	11	1,314	146	402	22	247	3	60	...	8	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	59	6	2,202	177	2,261	183	2,444
10	Bellary	273	48	2,437	233	658	15	818	4	346	4	46	...	5	...	22	8	78	...	9	...	73	43	4,619	269	4,692	312	5,004
11	Cuddapah	196	39	1,053	42	243	4	70	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	21	...	...	...	53	12	1,560	77	1,613	89	1,702
12	Chittur	159	18	1,312	194	372	16	172	6	87	1	61	1	...	...	13	2	170	2	6	...	41	7	2,311	233	2,352	240	2,592
13	Vellore Central	...	...	7	6	1	9	233	11	331	9	341	12	42	1	56	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	48	1,062	48	1,110
14	Do. Camp	...	...	154	...	338	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	762	...	762
15	Salem Central	545	12	1,873	276	721	16	645	...	346	3	275	3	20	1	40	2	44	2	6	1	71	5	4,444	315	4,515	320	4,835
16	Guindy	...	...	24	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	53
17	Chingleput	59	25	673	67	183	4	114	5	59	...	24	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	24	9	1,092	94	1,116	103	1,219
18	Cuddalore	394	49	2,070	62	89	2	109	2	78	2	35	...	...	...	22	4	101	...	...	...	85	22	2,813	99	2,898	121	3,019
19	Tranquebar	55	17	372	39	111	11	26	2	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	6	543	63	584	69	653
20	Tanjore	65	10	462	47	94	10	71	3	58	...	81	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	1	...	32	15	811	58	843	73	916
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	11	128	32	76	3	22	221	10	343	9	501	7	4	...	42	1	41	1	...	...	4	33	1,194	227	1,198	260	1,458
22	Do. District ...	78	...	742	...	170	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	988	...	1,014	...	1,014
23	Do. Camp ...	...	...	60	...	331	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	531	...	531
24	Madura	2	1	1,830	161	973	47	485	4	134	1	77	...	2	...	17	6	79	...	6	...	63	17	3,542	203	3,605	220	3,825
25	Tinnevelly	82	9	915	91	345	11	149	3	48	...	34	...	2	...	13	3	20	1	3	...	49	11	1,562	107	1,611	118	1,729
26	Cochin	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	24	...	35	...	35
27	Calicut	378	4	391	10	108	2	96	4	72	1	54	2	2	...	14	3	6	...	9	...	67	1	1,063	25	1,130	26	1,156
28	Tellicherry	97	3	293	5	80	4	32	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	3	...	55	4	462	11	517	15	532
29	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	258	...	173	...	153	...	16	...	89	...	226	...	...	...	1	...	925	...	926	...	926
30	Mangalore	71	6	242	23	69	3	86	6	22	2	16	1	2	...	15	3	...	...	5	...	23	5	505	39	528	44	572
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	64	...	228	...	163	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	...	461	...	461
32	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	19	585	9	231	2	53	...	19	10	4	...	4	1	...	...	1,465	41	1,465	41	1,506
33	Do. District ...	70	8	1,716	82	198	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	7	1,951	92	1,984	99	2,083
34	Ootacamund District ...	41	50	166	26	51	3	59	2	23	...	30	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	370	81	377	81	458
35	European Prison ...	2	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	41
36	Penitentiary	1,537	585	1,101	427	552	69	154	6	29	1	24	1	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	171	49	3,236	1,040	3,407	1,089	4,496
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,475	1,518	24,516	2,586	7,545	334	6,44	158	3,408	56	2,476	40	232	2	513	62	892	6	74	5	1,283	328	51,297	4,439	52,580	4,767	57,347

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the convicts in jails during the year* 1878, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6			
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Sec. 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
					A.		B.		C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelkonda	360	12	372	35	...	2	...	...	...	37	...	37	10·27	...	9·94	2	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	1,101	112	1,213	84	4	6	...	...	...	90	4	94	8·17	3·57	7·74	26	9	2	...
3	Vizagapatam	2,081	547	2,628	301	29	75	18	17	4	393	51	444	18·88	9·32	16·89	50	14	18	9
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	93	8	101	13	...	11	1	8	...	32	1	33	34·40	12·50	32·67	32	3	11	...
5	Do. District ...	910	106	1,016	102	3	24	...	4	...	130	3	133	14·28	2·83	13·09	...	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	409	25	434	46	4	5	1	11	...	62	5	67	15·15	20·00	15·43	24	...	11	...
7	Guntoor	833	65	898	44	6	13	...	11	...	68	6	74	8·16	9·23	8·24	19	...	3	...
8	Nellore	1,256	152	1,408	141	4	23	1	25	1	189	6	195	15·04	3·94	13·84	40	6	3	...
9	Kurnool	1,529	155	1,684	218	5	35	4	9	2	262	11	273	17·13	7·09	16·21	55	10	13	2
10	Bellary	2,832	266	3,098	258	4	32	...	18	...	308	4	312	10·87	1·50	10·07	62	16	12	...
11	Cuddapah	1,126	68	1,194	139	4	27	1	10	1	176	6	182	15·63	8·82	15·24	14	2	1	...
12	Chittur	1,502	157	1,659	98	5	24	1	17	1	139	7	146	9·25	4·45	8·80	40	11	21	2
13	Vellore Central	24	1	25	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7	29·16	...	26·00	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	49	...	49	14	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	16	32·65	...	32·65	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	2,531	246	2,777	494	5	8	1	11	...	513	6	519	20·26	2·43	18·32	181	7	5	...
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	800	87	887	197	16	9	3	4	1	210	20	230	26·25	22·98	27·05	27	1	7	...
18	Cuddalore	1,596	103	1,699	313	15	27	1	15	2	355	18	373	22·24	17·47	21·95	21	5	2	2
19	Tranquebar	436	56	492	49	3	4	...	6	...	59	3	62	13·53	5·35	12·60	11	1	1	...
20	Tanjore	614	52	666	39	3	6	...	2	...	47	3	50	7·65	5·76	7·50	23	4	2	1
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	175	194	369	37	16	8	3	1	22	46	41	87	26·28	21·13	23·57	18	12	4	...
22	Do. District ...	736	...	736	55	...	4	...	2	...	61	...	61	8·28	...	8·28	...	...	...	...
23	Do. Camp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	1,839	137	1,976	187	12	15	...	8	...	210	12	222	11·41	8·75	11·23	56	16	9	3
25	Tinnevelly	1,154	90	1,244	28	5	15	3	8	1	51	9	60	4·41	10·00	4·82	9	3	2	...
26	Cochin	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	912	17	929	62	...	16	...	11	...	89	...	89	9·75	...	9·58	5	...	2	...
28	Tellicherry	390	9	399	25	...	4	...	2	1	31	1	32	7·94	11·11	8·02	10	...	2	...
29	Cannanore Central ...	71	...	71	11	...	2	...	2	...	15	...	15	21·12	...	21·12	2	...	2	...
30	Mangalore	361	31	392	24	1	8	1	7	1	39	3	42	10·80	9·67	10·71	12	4	2	...
31	Palghat Fort	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3·22	...	3·22	...	...	...	...
32	Coimbatore Central ...	179	12	191	39	...	5	...	5	...	49	...	49	27·37	...	25·65	3	...	...	...
33	Do. District ...	1,339	73	1,412	151	4	26	...	6	...	183	4	187	13·66	5·47	13·24	22	4	6	1
34	Ootacamund District ...	209	66	275	6	...	3	...	3	...	12	...	12	5·74	...	4·36	8	10	...	...
35	European Prison	15	...	15	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	20·00	...	20·00	...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	2,814	1,020	3,834	696	203	351	153	431	146	1,478	502	1,980	52·52	49·21	51·64	209	...	128	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,335	3,867	34,202	3,914	351	791	192	656	183	5,361	726	6,087	17·67	18·77	17·79	981	138	269	20

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5								6														7
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.														
														A.		B. By jail officers.										C.		
																a.		b.		c.		d.	e.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		Reduced diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.		Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1	Russelkonda	163·51	1·96	...	...	13	...	6	...	11	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...		30	...	18·13
2	Berhampore	309·34	19·20	1	...	27	3	12	...	103	16	142	19	1	...	14	6	34	8	55	5	34	5	...		143	19	49·30
3	Vizagapatam	468·98	61·25	9	...	59	...	64	...	58	3	181	3	9	...	...	...	16	...	20	3	144	1	...		190	3	36·39
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	1119·91	64·86	1	...	162	1	149	3	231	2	542	6	1	...	...	...	353	6	34	...	17	138	...		543	6	46·33
5	Do. District ...	250·11	9·59	...	...	27	1	18	1	64	3	109	5	...	...	...	...	83	5	9	...	13	4	...		109	5	43·89
6	Masulipatam	127·49	4·17	1	...	14	1	39	...	101	2	154	3	1	...	...	...	109	3	3	...	31	8	...		152	3	117·72
7	Guntoor	269·15	16·69	...	...	36	...	39	...	114	7	189	7	...	...	1	1	122	5	2	...	59	5	1		189	7	68·56
8	Nellore	980·11	36·83	1	...	47	...	27	26	115	37	189	63	1	...	...	...	1	62	...	...	181	7	1		190	63	24·87
9	Kurnool	674·36	36·56	1	...	32	1	68	...	112	...	212	1	1	...	2	1	44	...	7	...	158	1	...		213	1	30·10
10	Bellary	1717·63	63·99	...	...	62	1	593	...	202	...	857	1	...	...	7	...	18	...	...	1	301	531	...		857	1	48·15
11	Cuddapah	484·34	18·77	...	...	10	...	19	...	66	8	95	8	...	...	1	...	44	8	...	...	50	...	...		95	8	20·47
12	Chittur	460·57	38·38	...	...	19	...	30	3	160	36	209	39	...	...	...	...	98	38	...	1	95	16	...		209	39	49·70
13	Vellore Central	1064·60	51·49	2	...	133	5	255	48	318	31	706	84	2	...	65	9	256	72	...	...	116	269	3		708	84	70·96
14	Do. Camp	658·66	...	...	...	144	...	135	...	155	...	434	...	...	...	11	...	251	...	...	...	95	77	...		434	...	65·89
15	Salem Central	1603·85	56·53	2	...	190	...	274	2	391	4	855	6	2	...	...	...	58	3	57	2	634	106	1		857	6	51·97
16	Guindy	72·61	...	1	...	25	...	6	...	27	...	58	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	19	...	...		59	...	81·25
17	Chingleput	306·06	19·56	...	...	54	13	23	...	71	38	148	51	...	...	2	10	59	35	...	3	86	1	3		148	51	61·11
18	Cuddalore	1066·34	21·66	1	...	2	...	18	...	32	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	12	...		53	...	4·87
19	Tranquebar	129·53	12·55	...	...	10	...	1	...	16	1	27	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	17	1	...		27	1	19·70
20	Tanjore	200·01	15·60	...	...	28	...	1	...	11	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	24	3	...		40	...	18·55
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1077·87	71·43	...	...	38	...	109	...	107	...	254	...	...	...	9	...	111	...	5	...	69	60	...		254	...	22·10
22	Do. District ...	251·08	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	19	...	28	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	1	...	10	2	...		29	...	11·55
23	Do. Camp ...	677·33	...	...	...	138	...	73	...	63	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	50	46	...		274	...	40·45
24	Madura	1068·36	43·17	...	...	16	...	6	...	52	...	74	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	...		74	...	6·65
25	Tinnevelly	436·46	24·05	...	...	27	12	4	1	28	6	59	19	...	...	...	...	21	19	...	...	33	5	...		59	19	16·93
26	Cochin	3·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
27	Calicut	243·17	8·52	...	...	7	...	10	...	31	3	48	3	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	1	29	1	...		48	3	20·26
28	Tellicherry	105·15	5·38	...	...	6	1	2	...	14	2	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	2		22	3	22·61
29	Cannanore Central ...	839·85	...	...	...	64	...	59	...	85	...	208	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	69	87	...		208	...	24·76
30	Mangalore	177·09	15·02	...	...	3	...	123	...	5	...	131	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	125	...	...		131	...	68·19
31	Palghat Fort	340·94	...	1	...	33	...	44	...	136	...	213	...	1	...	2	...	113	...	17	...	42	39	...		214	...	62·76
32	Coimbatore Central ...	1362·70	30·88	...	...	87	...	547	...	233	...	867	...	...	...	4	...	332	...	225	...	184	122	...		867	...	62·21
33	Do. District ...	410·53	25·20	...	...	12	...	2	...	47	...	61	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	16	...	35	...	...		61	...	13·59
34	Ootacamund District ...	140·39	7·86	...	...	9	1	9	...	32	...	50	1	...	...	1	...	5	1	8	...	20	16	...		50	1	34·40
35	European Prison ...	24·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...		10	...	40·76
36	Penitentiary	719·79	98·15	...	...	499	3	333	5	822	9	1,654	17	...	...	197	15	475	2	...	...	931	51	...		1,654	17	204·29
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Total ...	20006·26	879·30	22	...	2,035	43	3,102	89	4,042	208	9,179	340	22	...	373	42	2,895	270	475	17	3,818	1,618	11		9,201	340	45·68

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from jails for the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Of those in column 7 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F
1	Russelkonda	360	12	335	12	22	...	3	...	163·51	1·96	18·52	...	333	10	301	10	29	...	3	...	31	...	17	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	1,101	112	1,011	112	54	...	36	...	309·34	19·20	6·00	...	980	110	856	109	86	...	38	1	51	1	6	...	4	1
3	Vizagapatam	2,081	547	2,028	547	45	...	8	...	468·98	61·25	..	....	2,031	527	1,985	527	39	...	7	...	72	5	19	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	93	8	91	8	2	...	...	...	1119·91	64·86	726·47	49·66	336	67	51	41	104	26	181	...	36	3	93	5	158	...
5	Do. District...	910	106	878	106	6	...	26	...	250·11	9·59	...	...	813	44	789	44	6	...	18	...	71	...	...	...	2	...
6	Masulipatam	409	25	381	25	16	...	12	...	127·49	4·17	...	...	324	23	307	23	11	...	6	...	67	...	...	...	1	...
7	Guntoor	833	65	743	65	69	...	21	...	269·15	16·69	2·25	...	862	79	777	79	54	...	31	...	273	13	47	...	7	...
8	Nellore	1,256	152	1,247	151	5	1	4	...	980·11	36·83	...	...	1,547	166	1,524	166	10	...	13	...	162	7	11	...	7	...
9	Kurnool	1,529	155	1,470	155	35	...	24	...	674·36	36·56	8·48	...	1,354	137	1,309	137	27	...	18	...	137	5	12	...	8	...
10	Bellary	2,832	266	2,739	266	29	...	64	...	1717·63	63·99	300·17	...	2,648	242	2,544	242	34	...	70	...	514	6	11	...	19	...
11	Cuddapah	1,126	68	1,014	68	72	...	40	...	484·34	18·77	...	...	1,107	66	998	66	79	...	30	...	274	4	15	...	7	...
12	Chittur	1,502	157	1,142	157	217	...	143	...	460·57	38·38	12·96	...	1,207	175	942	175	172	...	93	...	19	2	11	...	6	...
13	Vellore Central ...	24	1	17	1	2	...	5	...	1064·60	51·49	795·07	...	180	36	157	36	14	...	9	...	147	13	14	...	7	...
14	Do. Camp	49	...	48	...	...	...	1	...	658·66	...	...	...	713	...	651	...	47	...	15	...	305	...	24	...	8	...
15	Salem Central	2,531	246	2,419	246	78	...	34	...	1603·85	56·53	217·01	...	3,156	260	2,882	260	246	...	28	...	364	6	183	...	22	...
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·61	...	...	...	157	...	134	...	20	...	3	...	71	...	6	...	1	...
17	Chingleput	800	87	734	86	39	1	27	...	306·06	19·56	...	...	759	86	629	86	78	...	52	...	103	3	18	...	11	...
18	Cuddalore	1,596	103	1,468	103	82	...	46	...	1066·34	21·66	316·79	...	1,733	93	1,582	93	112	...	39	...	122	1	31	...	9	...
19	Tranquebar	436	56	352	56	43	...	41	...	129·53	12·55	1·50	...	441	55	380	55	36	...	25	...	43	5	5	...	4	...
20	Tanjore	614	52	469	52	47	...	98	...	200·01	15·60	5·15	...	457	49	355	49	35	...	67	...	23	3	5	...	2	...
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	175	194	147	193	21	1	7	...	1077·87	71·43	991·45	2·00	165	230	63	222	70	7	32	1	51	25	49	...	25	1
22	Do. District ...	736	...	652	...	7	...	77	...	251·08	...	232·00	...	639	...	461	...	124	...	54	...	57	...	2	...	7	...
23	Do. Camp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677·33	...	642·38	...	882	...	575	...	242	...	65	...	298	...	126	...	23	...
24	Madura	1,839	137	1,145	137	456	...	238	...	1068·36	43·17	1068·35	43·17	1,521	159	1,056	159	398	...	67	...	528	39	271	...	61	...
25	Tinnevelly	1,154	90	1,016	90	73	...	65	...	436·46	24·05	...	...	954	84	870	84	63	...	21	...	246	7	24	4	15	2
26	Cochin	28	...	4	...	24	...	...	...	3·86	...	...	...	34	...	4	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	912	17	707	17	197	...	8	...	243·17	8·52	...	...	559	13	453	13	102	...	4	...	157	...	27	...	2	...
28	Tellicherry	390	9	340	8	24	1	26	...	105·15	5·38	·35	...	403	11	343	10	29	1	31	...	41	2	6	...	9	...
29	Cannanore Central ...	71	...	57	...	1	...	13	...	839·85	...	620·31	...	153	...	36	...	73	...	44	...	26	...	73	...	44	...
30	Mangalore	361	31	251	31	70	...	40	...	177·09	15·02	...	...	337	32	263	32	44	...	30	...	50	5	8	...	10	...
31	Palghat Fort	31	...	21	...	10	...	...	...	346·94	...	...	...	584	...	539	...	40	...	5	...	195	...	49	...	8	...
32	Coimbatore Central ...	179	12	165	12	9	...	5	...	1362·70	30·88	1226·34	...	164	12	86	12	74	...	4	...	84	12	74	...	4	...
33	Do. District ...	1,339	73	1,211	73	101	...	27	...	410·53	25·20	...	...	1,341	77	1,238	76	72	1	31	...	52	4	11	1	6	...
34	Ootacamund District ...	209	66	176	65	28	1	5	...	140·39	7·86	...	...	184	74	161	73	17	1	6	...	17	1	6	...	1	...
35	European Prison ...	15	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	24·53	...	...	...	21	...	5	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	8	...	6	...
36	Penitentiary	2,814	1,020	1,791	1,003	671	15	352	2	719·79	98·15	185·00	...	2,530	994	1,504	973	705	21	321	...	409	...	227	...	62	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,335	3,867	26,271	3,845	2,557	20	1,507	2	20006·26	879·30	7376·55	94·83	31,609	3,911	26,810	3,852	3,330	57	1,469	2	5,074	172	1,489	10	566	4

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails during the year* 1878, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3							4			5		
		Average number of prisoners.							Rations.			Establishment.		
									A.	B.		A.	B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Civil.	Under trial.	Security.	Insane.	State.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners and under trials.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
									RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.	
1	Russelkonda	166	...	...	...	...	...	166	7,635	45 15 11		2,097	12 10 1	
2	Berhampore	337	2	6	...	...	1	346	17,398	51 7 7		3,290	9 8 2	
3	Vizagapatam	530	2	5	...	...	...	537	29,043	54 12 9		3,150	5 13 10	
4	Rajahmundry Central	1,187	...	...	1	...	7	1,195	69,803	58 6 7		19,636	16 6 11	
5	Do. District	260	2	12	...	...	...	274	15,016	57 12 1		3,924	14 5 2	
6	Masulipatam	132	1	5	1	...	...	139	9,267	69 10 10		2,779	19 15 11	
7	Guntoor	288	1	...	...	...	...	289	15,976	55 7 7		2,516	8 11 4	
8	Nellore	1,003	2	12	...	1	...	1,018	51,225	51 0 4		5,414	5 5 1	
9	Kurnool	714	1	8	1	...	...	724	29,351	41 0 10		4,502	6 3 6	
10	Bellary	1,812	3	52	...	...	...	1,867	82,117	45 5 1		7,177	3 13 6	
11	Cuddapah	507	4	5	5	...	...	521	35,154	68 10 7		3,623	6 15 3	
12	Chittur	500	5	28	...	...	...	533	19,707	39 6 7		4,247	7 15 6	
13	Vellore Central	1,117	...	...	...	1	...	1,118	46,721	41 12 8		18,720	16 11 11	
14	Do. Camp	658	...	...	...	...	...	658	26,869	40 13 4		2,522	3 13 4	
15	Salem Central	1,668	5	21	3	...	...	1,697	70,658	42 4 7		13,422	7 14 7	
16	Guindy	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	4,167	57 1 4		1,429	19 9 2	
17	Chingleput	325	15	7	...	...	...	347	16,465	50 10 7		3,681	10 9 9	
18	Cuddalore	1,088	3	17	...	...	...	1,108	57,449	52 12 10		5,547	5 0 1	
19	Tranquebar	142	8	3	...	...	...	153	7,185	50 9 7		2,324	15 3 0	
20	Tanjore	216	10	15	4	...	...	245	19,089	45 13 9		2,742	11 3 1	
21	Trichinopoly Central	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	53,940	46 15 1		18,051	15 11 4	
22	Do. District	245	4	10	...	...	...	259	10,944	44 10 9		3,317	12 12 11	
23	Do. Camp	680	...	...	...	...	...	680	31,236	45 15 0		2,190	3 3 6	
24	Madura	1,111	18	31	4	...	...	1,164	50,484	45 4 5		4,405	3 12 7	
25	Tinnevelly	463	6	18	1	...	...	488	22,745	49 0 4		2,783	5 11 3	
26	Cochin	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	712	178 0 0		240	60 0 0	
27	Calicut	254	11	4	...	1	...	270	14,399	56 7 6		2,846	10 8 8	
28	Tellicherry	110	7	7	1	...	...	125	7,195	64 13 1		2,334	18 10 9	
29	Cannanore Central	836	...	...	...	...	...	836	50,757	60 11 5		19,376	23 2 10	
30	Mangalore	192	11	5	4	1	...	213	10,953	55 9 7		2,785	13 1 2	
31	Palghat Fort	344	...	...	...	...	...	344	18,353	53 5 8		7,423	21 9 3	
32	Coimbatore Central	1,393	4	...	...	...	...	1,397	59,688	42 13 7		18,820	13 7 7	
33	Do. District	448	...	27	...	...	...	475	19,315	43 1 10		1,336	2 13 0	
34	Ootacamund District	146	1	1	...	...	...	148	12,937	88 9 9		2,254	15 3 8	
35	European Prison	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	5,036	201 7 0		7,562	302 7 8	
36	Penitentiary	837	...	16	...	2	...	855	38,300	45 10 5		19,651	22 15 9	
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...		2,088	94 14 7	
	Total ...	20,960	148	315	25	6	8	21,462	10,28,289	48 15 6		2,30,203	10 11 7	

(8.)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails during the year* 1878, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs*—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	6				7						8				9				10	11		
		Police guard.				Hospital charges.						Clothing.				Contingencies.							
		A.	B.			A.	B.			C.		A.	B.			A.	B.						
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil and under trial prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Russelkonda	3,763	22	11	2	236	1	6	9	39	5	4	272	1	10	3	349	2	1	8	14,357	86	7	10
2	Berhampore	6,540	18	14	5	618	1	12	7	68	10	8	676	2	6	0	1,218	3	8	4	29,740	85	15	3
3	Vizagapatam	10,603	19	11	11	127	0	5	10	9	1	2	1,197	2	4	2	1,054	1	15	5	45,174	84	2	0
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	10,965	9	2	10	213	0	2	10	2	11	8	3,804	3	2	11	2,372	1	15	9	1,06,793	89	5	10
5	Do. District ...	3,384	12	5	7	55	0	3	3	3	7	0	753	2	14	4	887	3	3	10	24,019	87	10	6
6	Masulipatam	2,778	19	15	9	299	2	2	5	229	0	0	39	0	4	8	1,965	14	2	2	17,127	123	3	5
7	Guntoor	4,218	14	9	6	61	0	3	5	61	0	0	608	2	1	9	1,242	4	4	9	24,621	85	3	1
8	Nellore	16,105	15	13	1	204	0	3	2	6	0	0	906	0	14	5	1,580	1	8	10	75,434	74	1	7
9	Kurnool	15,243	21	0	10	282	0	6	3	4	0	5	2,117	2	15	4	2,132	2	15	1	53,627	74	1	2
10	Bellary	27,506	14	11	9	1,161	0	9	11	5	12	11	3,918	2	2	7	3,306	1	12	4	1,25,185	67	0	10
11	Cuddapah	7,967	15	4	8	204	0	6	3	4	4	0	1,235	2	3	6	987	1	14	4	49,079	94	2	11
12	Chittur	10,173	19	1	5	487	0	14	7	7	6	1	3,095	6	3	0	1,896	3	8	11	39,605	74	4	11
13	Vellore Central	9,782	8	12	0	126	0	1	10	12	9	7	3,101	2	12	5	1,508	1	5	7	79,958	71	8	4
14	Do. Camp	6,745	10	4	0	202	0	4	11	12	10	0	1,042	1	9	4	1,755	2	10	8	30,135	59	7	7
15	Salem Central	22,407	13	3	3	715	0	6	9	6	0	11	2,770	1	10	6	4,118	2	6	10	1,14,090	67	3	8
16	Guindy	1,597	21	14	0	77	1	0	11	77	0	0	188	2	9	2	304	4	2	8	7,762	106	5	3
17	Chingleput	7,357	21	3	3	504	1	7	3	24	0	0	521	1	9	8	1,205	3	7	7	29,733	85	11	0
18	Cuddalore	11,756	10	9	9	1,194	1	1	3	62	13	6	1,865	1	11	5	1,907	1	11	6	79,718	71	15	2
19	Tranquebar	1,994	13	0	6	140	0	14	8	35	0	0	458	3	1	4	308	2	0	3	12,389	80	15	7
20	Tanjore	3,320	13	8	10	311	1	4	4	62	3	2	426	1	15	0	480	1	15	4	17,368	70	14	3
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	13,675	11	14	5	729	0	10	2	60	12	0	1,571	1	5	11	1,289	1	1	11	89,255	77	10	11
22	Do. District ...	4,101	15	13	4	384	1	7	9	54	13	9	311	1	4	4	351	1	5	8	19,408	74	14	11
23	Do. Camp	18,862	27	11	10	451	0	10	7	30	1	1	377	0	8	10	1,562	2	4	9	54,678	80	6	6
24	Madura	14,605	12	8	9	1,426	1	3	7	15	2	9	3,436	3	1	4	3,399	2	14	9	77,755	66	12	10
25	Tinnevelly	10,539	21	9	6	197	0	6	6	39	6	5	943	2	0	6	1,630	3	5	5	38,837	79	9	4
26	Cochin	68	17	0	0	4	1	0	0	...			2	0	8	0	179	44	12	0	1,205	301	4	0
27	Calicut	4,552	16	13	9	366	1	5	8	28	2	6	1,390	5	7	3	1,587	5	14	1	25,140	93	1	9
28	Tellicherry	2,809	14	7	7	33	0	4	3	16	8	0	203	1	13	3	339	2	12	5	11,913	95	4	10
29	Cannanore Central ...	10,763	12	14	0	308	0	5	10	12	10	0	2,604	3	1	10	1,338	1	9	7	85,141	101	13	6
30	Mangalore	2,800	13	2	4	323	1	8	3	16	2	5	473	2	6	5	622	2	14	9	17,956	84	4	10
31	Palghat Fort	6,306	18	5	4	626	1	13	1	44	11	5	743	2	2	7	2,253	6	8	9	35,704	103	12	8
32	Coimbatore Central ...	13,500	9	10	7	540	0	6	2	8	7	0	2,693	1	14	11	2,354	1	11	0	97,595	69	13	9
33	Do. District ...	7,280	15	5	3	322	0	10	10	3	8	7	920	2	0	10	1,962	4	2	1	31,135	65	8	9
34	Ootacamund District ...	5,106	34	8	0	232	1	9	1	29	0	0	1,450	9	14	11	1,637	11	1	0	23,616	159	9	1
35	European Prison	...	...			102	4	1	3	102	0	0	454	18	2	7	1,183	47	5	1	14,337	573	7	8
36	Penitentiary	6,470	7	9	1	896	1	0	9	56	0	0	5,316	6	5	5	4,882	5	11	4	75,515	88	5	2
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...			...	...			...			...	...			475	21	9	5	2,563	110	8	0
	Total ...	3,04,644	14	3	1	14,150	0	10	7	12	9	3	51,757	2	7	5	57,615	2	10	11	16,86,658	78	9	5

(9.)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5		6						7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.		Average number not sentenced to labor.		Average number of effectives.		Employment. A. Prison officers.	B. Prison servants.	C. Building and repairing jail.	D. On jail garden.	E. On manufactures.	F. Extra-mural.	Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed. As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
1	Russelkonda	162	1	2	1	149	1	12	32	...	23	20	63	8	21	13
2	Berhampore	288	18	19	1	237	13	22	124	14	26	7	60	9	50	3
3	Vizagapatam	463	57	6	4	408	49	40	...	112	40	70	195	9	...	15
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	1,119	63	1	2	838	48	100	192	20	24	507	43	11	22	57
5	Do. District ...	246	8	4	2	191	5	17	36	64	2	52	25	9	18	27
6	Masulipatam	126	3	3	1	124	3	8	90	9	10	...	10	6	71	...
7	Guntoor	264	14	5	2	256	12	9	71	6	24	21*	137	3	26	8
8	Nellore	974	34	6	3	875	27	52	223	31	111	20	465	6	25	2
9	Kurnool	668	35	6	2	544	26	37	188	50	3	55	237	6	33	10
10	Bellary	1,708	55	11	8	1,285	40	21	113	36	8	486	661	2	9	37
11	Cuddapah	475	16	10	2	318	13	10	36	120	...	14	101	3	26	4
12	Chittur	453	37	7	2	350	28	33	96	88	15	...	146	9	25	...
13	Vellore Central	1,065	51	...	...	873	43	117	89	33	12	665	...	13	10	73
14	Do. Camp	659	...	...	...	532	...	31	79	31	56	182	153	6	15	34
15	Salem Central	1,588	56	16	...	1,221	45	83	381	177	52	339	234	7	30	27
16	Guindy	72	...	...	...	62	...	5	13	4	5	...	35	8	21	...
17	Chingleput	301	20	5	...	257	14	...	164	21	10	31	45	...	61	11
18	Cuddalore	1,059	21	11	2	899	17	28	396	13	30	108	341	3	43	12
19	Tranquebar	125	12	4	1	115	11	2	36	9	7	22	50	2	29	17
20	Tanjore	195	13	7	2	162	11	6	32	12	63	53	7	3	18	31
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1,076	68	1	2	915	49	109	272	64	49	453	17	11	28	47
22	Do. District ...	247	...	4	...	203	...	11	71	13	48	56	4	5	35	28
23	Do. Camp ...	678	...	5	...	573	...	47	103	43	141	73	166	8	18	13
24	Madura	1,068	43	4	...	863	37	34	235	25	64	65	482	4	26	7
25	Tinnevelly	412	20	24	4	374	20	33	114	25	54	...	168	8	29	...
26	Cochin	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	233	8	10	...	170	7	5	41	2	33	13	83	3	23	7
28	Tellicherry	100	5	5	...	81	5	7	27	19	4	14	15	8	31	16
29	Cannanore Central	339	...	...	...	227	...	78	145	29	37	265	173	11	20	36
30	Mangalore	175	15	2	1	128	10	10	42	15	7	...	64	7	30	...
31	Palghat Fort	341	...	...	...	272	...	36	44	49	11	7	125	13	16	3
32	Coimbatore Central	1,363	31	...	...	1,288	25	121	169	38	36	472	477	9	33	36
33	Do. District	408	24	7	1	277	21	...	64	...	94	...	140	...	22	...
34	Ootacamund District ...	140	8	...	...	107	4	12	31	1	4	...	63	11	28	...
35	European Prison	24	...	...	...	19	...	...	5	1	...	13	...	...	26	68
36	Penitentiary	716	95	4	3	699	87	44	190	85	19	*340	108	6	24	43
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,828	831	190	46	16,400	671	1,180	3,994	1,259	1,122	4,423	5,093	7	23	26

* Of these 124 employed in printing.

(10.)—*Statement showing the expenditure on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross and nett cost of the prisoners in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial number.	Jails.	On jail buildings. A. By Jail Department.	On jail buildings. B. By Public Works Dept.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.	Expenditure on manufactures.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures.	Nett cost or column 7 *minus* column 8.	Total expenditure (col. 5) per head of average strength.	Nett cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Russelkonda	113	5	14,357	14,475	...	14,475	301	14,174	87	85
2	Berhampore	305	1,156	29,740	31,201	124	31,325	468	30,857	90	89
3	Vizagapatam	806	8,851	45,174	54,831	47	54,878	351	54,527	102	102
4	Rajahmundry Central	2,099	...	1,06,793	1,08,892	30,887	1,39,779	15,002	1,24,777	91	104
5	Do. District	1,275	...	24,019	25,294	2,155	27,449	2,902	24,547	92	90
6	Masulipatam	297	...	17,127	17,424	...	17,424	45	17,379	125	125
7	Guntoor	61	9,511	24,021	34,193	91	34,284	550	33,734	118	117
8	Nellore	599	110	75,434	76,143	827	76,970	3,557	73,413	75	72
9	Kurnool	764	...	53,027	54,391	1,173	55,564	729	54,835	75	76
10	Bellary	291	875	1,25,185	1,26,351	24,142	1,50,493	2,342	1,48,151	68	79
11	Cuddapah	1,384	49	49,070	50,503	...	50,503	2,540	47,963	97	92
12	Chittur	153	499	39,605	40,257	...	40,257	124	40,133	76	75
13	Vellore Central	3,112	1,821	79,958	84,891	94,528	1,79,419	28,090	1,51,329	76	135
14	Do. Camp	538	...	39,135	39,673	...	39,673	...	39,673	60	60
15	Salem Central	1,839	...	1,14,090	1,15,929	22,508	1,38,437	12,274	1,26,163	68	74
16	Guindy	234	280	7,762	8,276	...	8,276	...	8,276	113	113
17	Chingleput	148	...	29,733	29,881	...	29,881	381	29,500	86	85
18	Cuddalore	1,238	1,535	79,718	82,491	12,071	94,562	4,894	90,168	74	81
19	Tranquebar	152	...	12,389	12,541	550	13,091	1,133	11,958	82	78
20	Tanjore	722	...	17,368	18,090	991	19,081	2,229	16,852	74	69
21	Trichinopoly Central	147	9,056	89,255	98,458	26,142	1,24,600	7,682	1,16,918	86	102
22	Do. District	28	...	19,408	19,436	142	19,578	889	18,689	75	72
23	Do. Camp	875	...	54,678	55,553	...	55,553	103	55,450	82	82
24	Madura	1,012	755	77,755	79,522	2,158	81,680	4,254	77,426	68	67
25	Tinnevelly	483	18,960	38,837	58,280	...	58,280	852	57,428	119	118
26	Cochin	9	...	1,205	1,214	...	1,214	...	1,214	304	304
27	Calicut	222	...	25,140	25,362	2,870	28,232	4,056	24,176	94	90
28	Tellicherry	79	...	11,913	11,992	6,007	17,999	5,624	12,375	96	99
29	Cannanore Central	654	1,911	85,141	87,706	21,224	1,08,930	9,382	99,548	105	119
30	Mangalore	268	1,909	17,956	20,133	279	20,412	2,106	18,306	95	86
31	Palghat Fort	576	...	35,704	36,280	...	36,280	1,706	34,574	105	101
32	Coimbatore Central	1,609	1,442	97,595	1,00,646	71,071	1,71,717	18,179	1,53,538	72	110
33	Do. District	471	...	31,135	31,606	...	31,606	...	31,606	67	67
34	Ootacamund District	159	...	23,616	23,775	...	23,775	97	23,678	161	160
35	European Prison	220	...	14,337	14,557	2,546	17,103	2,150	14,953	582	598
36	Penitentiary	5,415	...	75,515	80,930	7,870	88,800	7,539	81,261	95	95
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	2,563	2,563	...	2,563	...	2,563	117	117
	Total ...	28,357	58,725	16,86,658	17,73,740	3,30,403	21,04,143	1,42,031	19,62,112	83	91
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspection, &c. ...				14,512						
	Grand Total ...				17,88,252						

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 40 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	130	3	133	163·51	1·96	165·47	208	4	212	212	...	212	5·62	...	5·62	7	...	7
2	*Berhampore	160	32	192	318·21	19·44	337·65	432	41	473	211	14	225	8·48	·64	9·12	53	3	56
3	*Vizagapatam	291	18	309	474·94	62·50	537·44	633	110	743	375	36	411	12·82	1·18	14·00	67	5	72
4	*Rajahmundry Central ...	992	48	1,040	1127·74	64·86	1192·60	1,190	90	1,281	967	62	1,029	74·46	3·59	78·05	25	1	26
5	* Do. District ...	88	18	106	264·30	9·85	274·15	377	17	394	282	16	298	14·97	1·11	16·08	8	1	9
6	*Masulipatam	106	4	110	134·51	4·44	138·95	252	5	257	26	2	28	·77	·02	·79	1	...	1
7	*Guntoor	105	15	120	269·72	16·69	286·41	357	26	383	35	1	36	1·43	·04	1·47	6	...	6
8	*Nellore	248	6	254	993·49	37·62	1031·11	1,246	55	1,301	1,122	65	1,187	32·40	1·93	34·33	61	5	66
9	*Kurnool	123	3	126	684·42	36·79	721·21	894	66	960	1,159	73	1,232	66·88	2·82	69·70	232	17	249
10	*Bellary	411	40	451	1771·49	66·03	1837·52	2,061	108	2,169	2,443	58	2,501	196·71	2·96	199·67	502	11	513
11	*Cuddapah	222	8	230	498·66	19·38	518·04	669	23	692	1,263	75	1,338	45·42	2·99	48·41	79	2	81
12	*Chittur	254	22	276	492·75	39·03	531·78	958	86	1,044	1,044	89	1,133	63·06	3·01	66·07	98	2	100
13	Vellore Central	1,087	90	1,177	1065·60	51·49	1117·09	1,111	52	1,163	293	14	307	9·69	·35	10·04	11	1	12
14	* Do. Camp	...	...	...	658·66	...	658·66	727	...	727	345	...	345	16·41	...	16·41	20	...	20
15	Salem Central	597	34	631	1630·92	57·49	1688·41	2,082	93	2,175	1,670	45	1,715	114·66	3·63	118·29	350	12	362
16	Guindy	88	...	88	72·61	...	72·61	129	...	129	44	...	44	1·21	...	1·21	1	...	1
17	*Chingleput	130	29	159	327·33	20·16	347·49	368	26	394	394	21	415	19·85	·70	20·55	7	...	7
18	*Cuddalore	345	13	358	1086·46	22·31	1108·77	1,331	23	1,354	474	11	485	17·73	1·22	18·95	84	...	84
19	Tranquebar	116	8	124	140·39	12·89	153·28	174	22	196	107	2	109	3·63	·02	3·65	8	1	9
20	Tanjore	169	28	197	225·05	19·04	244·09	296	20	316	88	7	95	4·17	·69	4·86	18	2	20
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1,066	99	1,165	1077·87	71·43	1149·30	1,100	106	1,206	269	26	295	11·42	·71	12·13	47	3	50
22	* Do. District ...	205	10	215	265·20	·15	265·35	341	1	342	150	...	150	7·31	...	7·31	37	...	37
23	* Do. Camp ...	...	...	...	677·83	...	677·83	904	...	904	266	...	266	15·45	...	15·45	63	...	63
24	*Madura	474	35	509	1120·56	44·84	1165·40	1,961	88	2,049	1,226	83	1,309	87·45	6·39	93·84	269	13	282
25	*Tinnevelly	77	19	96	461·04	24·82	485·86	572	34	606	102	2	104	5·32	·02	5·34	12	1	13
26	Cochin	29	8	37	3·93	...	3·93	11	...	11	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
27	Calicut	221	9	230	258·66	8·95	267·61	304	10	314	239	8	247	12·08	·55	12·63	35	4	39
28	Tellicherry	161	5	166	118·76	5·50	124·26	158	8	166	73	1	74	2·20	·07	2·27	10	1	11
29	Cannanore Central ...	830	30	860	839·85	...	839·85	879	...	879	599	...	599	24·18	...	24·18	54	...	54
30	Mangalore	223	15	238	195·86	17·07	212·93	236	19	255	472	34	506	19·10	1·20	20·30	17	1	18
31	Palghat Fort	500	...	500	340·94	...	340·94	428	...	428	305	...	305	14·26	...	14·26	41	...	41
32	*Coimbatore Central ...	1,094	52	1,146	1366·27	31·76	1398·03	1,436	32	1,468	1,125	6	1,131	64·01	·42	64·43	160	4	164
33	* Do. District ...	180	...	180	436·44	26·63	463·07	649	36	685	1,400	3	1,403	91·05	·33	91·38	178	2	180
34	Ootacamund District ...	201	12	213	143·09	7·86	149·95	174	32	206	153	14	167	7·51	·47	7·98	17	...	17
35	European Prison ...	35	...	35	24·57	...	24·57	32	...	32	31	...	31	·59	...	·59	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	676	57	733	735·02	101·23	836·25	839	123	962	458	52	510	13·54	2·03	15·57	16	1	17
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	40	6	46	20·39	1·52	21·91	36	2	38	62	1	63	1·55	·01	1·56	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,274	776	12,450	20486·04	903·73	21389·77	...	...	...	19,485	821	20,306	1087·43	39·10	1126·53	2,594	93	2,687

N.B.—Temporary accommodation exists for 7,810 prisoners in the jails marked thus *.

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in jails during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	9														
		Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
		A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	129·65	...	128·11	3·43	...	3·39	3·66	...	3·62	·62	...	·61	4·28	...	4·23
2	*Berhampore	66·30	72·01	66·63	2·66	3·29	2·70	2·51	5·14	2·66	14·14	10·29	13·92	16·65	15·43	16·58
3	*Vizagapatam	78·95	57·60	76·47	2·69	1·88	2·60	3·57	1·60	3·34	10·53	6·40	10·05	14·10	8·00	13·39
4	*Rajahmundry Central ...	85·74	95·59	86·28	6·60	5·53	6·54	...	...	...	2·21	1·54	2·18	2·21	1·54	2·18
5	* Do. District ...	106·69	162·43	108·69	5·66	11·26	5·86	·37	...	·36	2·65	10·15	2·92	3·02	10·15	3·28
6	*Masulipatam	19·32	45·04	20·15	·57	·45	·56	...	...	...	·74	...	·71	·74	...	·71
7	*Guntoor	12·97	5·99	12·56	·53	·23	·51	...	...	...	2·22	...	2·09	2·22	...	2·09
8	*Nellore	112·93	172·78	115·11	3·26	5·13	3·32	...	...	...	6·14	13·29	6·40	6·14	13·29	6·40
9	*Kurnool	169·34	198·42	170·82	9·77	7·66	9·66	2·33	2·71	2·35	31·56	48·49	32·17	33·89	46·20	34·52
10	*Bellary	137·90	87·83	136·10	11·10	4·48	10·86	·62	...	·59	27·71	16·65	27·32	28·33	16·65	27·91
11	*Cuddapah	253·27	386·99	258·28	9·10	15·42	9·34	...	...	...	15·84	10·32	15·63	15·84	10·32	15·63
12	*Chittur	211·87	228·02	213·05	12·79	77·12	12·42	...	...	...	19·88	5·12	18·80	19·88	5·12	18·80
13	*Vellore Central	27·49	27·18	27·48	·90	·67	·89	...	...	...	1·08	1·94	1·07	1·08	1·94	1·07
14	* Do. Camp	52·37	...	52·37	2·49	...	2·49	...	...	...	3·03	...	3·03	3·03	...	3·03
15	*Salem Central	102·39	78·27	101·57	7·03	6·31	7·00	·12	...	·11	21·34	20·87	21·33	21·46	20·87	21·44
16	Guindy	60·59	...	60·59	1·66	...	1·66	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·37	1·37	...	1·37
17	*Chingleput	120·36	104·16	119·42	6·06	3·47	5·91	...	...	...	2·13	...	2·01	2·13	...	2·01
18	*Cuddalore	43·62	49·30	43·74	1·63	5·46	1·70	·27	...	·27	7·46	...	7·30	7·73	...	7·57
19	Tranquebar	76·21	15·51	71·11	2·58	·15	2·38	2·84	7·75	3·26	2·85	...	2·61	5·69	7·75	5·87
20	Tanjore	39·10	36·76	38·92	1·85	3·62	1·99	...	...	...	7·99	10·50	8·19	7·99	10·50	8·19
21	Trichinopoly Central	24·95	36·39	25·66	1·05	·99	1·05	...	...	...	4·36	4·19	4·35	4·36	4·19	4·35
22	Do. District ...	56·56	...	56·52	2·75	...	2·75	...	...	...	13·95	...	13·94	13·95	...	13·94
23	* Do. Camp	39·24	...	39·24	2·27	...	2·27	...	...	...	9·29	...	9·29	9·29	...	9·29
24	*Madura	109·40	185·10	112·32	7·80	14·25	8·05	3·03	2·23	3·00	20·97	26·76	21·19	24·00	28·99	24·19
25	*Tinnevelly	22·12	8·05	21·40	1·15	·08	1·09	...	...	...	2·60	4·02	2·67	2·60	4·02	2·67
26	Cochin	25·44	...	25·44	1·01	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	92·39	89·38	92·29	4·67	6·14	4·71	...	...	...	13·53	44·69	14·57	13·53	44·69	14·57
28	Tellicherry	61·46	18·18	59·55	1·85	1·27	1·82	2·52	...	2·41	5·90	18·18	6·44	8·42	18·18	8·85
29	Cannanore Central	71·32	...	71·32	2·87	...	2·87	...	...	...	6·42	...	6·42	6·42	...	6·42
30	Mangalore	240·98	199·18	237·63	9·75	7·03	9·53	...	...	...	8·67	5·85	8·45	8·67	5·85	8·45
31	*Palghat Fort	89·45	...	89·45	4·18	...	4·18	...	...	...	12·02	...	12·02	12·02	...	12·02
32	*Coimbatore Central ...*	*82·34*	18·89	80·89	4·68	1·32	4·60	...	...	...	11·71	12·59	11·73	11·71	12·59	11·73
33	* *Do. District ...*	*320·77*	11·26	30·29	20·86	1·23	19·73	...	...	...	40·78	7·51	38·87	40·78	7·51	38·87
34	Ootacamund District ...	107·67	178·11	111·37	5·28	5·97	5·32	...	...	...	11·96	...	11·33	11·96	...	11·33
35	European Prison	126·17	...	126·17	2·40	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	62·31	51·36	60·98	1·84	2·00	1·86	...	...	...	2·17	·98	2·03	2·17	·98	2·03
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	304·07	65·78	287·53	7·60	·65	7·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	95·11	90·84	94·93	5·30	4·32	5·26	·51	·55	·51	12·15	9·74	12·05	12·66	10·29	12·56

N.B.—Temporary accommodation exists for 7,810 prisoners in the jails marked thus *.

(12.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding civil prisoners in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15										16	
																										Hospital.										Cost.	
																										A.		B.		C.	D.			A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1878.		Capacity of barracks at 40 superficial and 600 cubic feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.			Total charges.		Average cost per prisoner.	
		M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M	F	M.	F.				
1	Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
2	Berhampore	1	1	19	1	20	2	1·39	·10	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5·61	...									74	6 0	3	6 1
3	Vizagapatam	4	...	19	...	23	...	1·89	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									166	15 6	7	4 2
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	3	...	13	...	16	...	2·20	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									79	13 8	4	15 10
6	Masulipatam	...	...	12	2	12	2	1·33	·09	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2·67	...									...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	1	...	5	...	6	...	·57	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3·43	...									80	0 0	13	5 4
8	Nellore	...	...	20	...	20	...	1·65	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									37	8 7	1	14 0
9	Kurnool	...	...	6	1	6	1	1·15	·04	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	3·85	...									...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	6	...	15	...	21	...	3·34	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	5	...	...	7·66	5·00									96	0 0	4	9 1
11	Cuddapah	2	1	51	2	53	3	3·99	·22	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	4	...	...	10·01	3·78									96	0 0	1	11 5
12	Chittur	5	...	34	1	39	1	4·52	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	7·48	...									172	3 9	4	4 10
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	3	...	48	3	51	3	4·39	·10	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	14	4	...	...	9·61	3·90									107	10 4	1	15 10
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	6	...	62	5	68	5	14·25	·30	63	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	2·25	...	...	...									200	0 0	2	11 10
18	Cuddalore	3	...	24	1	27	1	2·90	·04	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	16	...	...	...	13·10	...									...	...	...	...
19	Tranquebar	11	1	44	...	55	1	7·04	·16	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	14	5	...	...	6·36	4·84									272	11 8	4	13 11
20	Tanjore	5	...	91	5	96	5	9·90	·30	84	5	...	...	...	...	*1	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	5·19	...									152	15 2	1	8 2
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
22	Do. District ...	4	1	38	1	42	2	3·84	·06	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	21	5	...	...	17·16	4·94									112	8 1	2	8 11
23	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
24	Madura	14	1	137	2	151	3	17·88	·51	109	3	...	...	...	...	†3	...	39	...	89	6	...	...	71·12	5·49									319	3 11	2	1 2
25	Tinnevelly	2	...	45	1	47	1	6·17	·10	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									161	11 0	3	5 10
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	19	1	126	6	145	7	10·88	·23	137	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	15	7	...	...	4·12	6·77									483	8 3	3	2 10
28	Tellicherry	7	...	88	5	95	5	6·46	·12	83	5	...	...	...	...	‡1	...	11	...	35	5	...	...	28·54	4·88									108	0 0	1	1 3
29	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
30	Mangalore	11	3	85	9	96	12	9·17	1·36	89	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	21	8	...	...	11·83	6·64									...	...	...	...
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
32	Coimbatore Central ...	4	...	28	5	32	5	3·42	·88	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	20	...	...	...	16·58	...									...	...	...	...
33	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
34	Ootacamund District ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	·65	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1·35	1·00									...	...	...	...
35	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	13	1	470	39	483	40	20·39	1·52	460	38	...	...	...	...	‖1	...	22	2	40	6	...	...	19·61	4·48									2,604	13 2	3	15 2
	Total ...	124	10	1,485	89	1,609	99	139·97	6·13	1,420	89	...	...	...	...	6	...	183	10	371	56	2·25	...	245·19	51·72									5,326	1 1	68	11 8

Information in other statements.

* Pneumonia. † 2 General debility, 1 Dysentery. ‡ Pneumonia. ‖ Dyspepsia.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(13.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in jails during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.
1	Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	4	...	125	3	129	3	132	6·13	·14	6·27	62	1	63	62	2	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	14	2	74	13	88	15	103	4·07	1·25	5·32	47	1	48	37	14	51	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	Rajahmundry Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District	8	...	152	5	160	5	165	11·75	·26	12·01	100	1	101	45	4	49	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	15	...	95	6	110	6	116	5·16	·18	5·34	45	2	47	59	3	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	67	...	193	11	260	11	271	11·37	·40	11·77	106	5	111	146	6	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	7	...	170	8	177	8	185	7·31	·19	7·50	58	4	62	82	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	87	3	643	22	730	25	755	50·39	1·78	52·17	266	8	274	412	14	426	...	1	1	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	10	1	92	2	102	3	105	4·86	·39	5·25	44	...	44	52	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittur	110	...	450	10	560	10	570	27·42	·65	28·07	326	6	332	191	4	195	2	...	2	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	24	...	364	22	388	22	410	19·82	·86	20·68	140	8	148	235	14	249	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	6	...	159	8	165	8	173	7·02	·30	7·32	75	2	77	73	3	76	2	...	2	...	...	...
18	Cuddalore	25	...	297	16	322	16	338	16·88	·61	17·49	70	4	74	242	11	253	3	...	3	...	...	...
19	Tranquebar	...	...	68	6	68	6	74	2·84	·18	3·02	18	1	19	17	3	20	16	1	17	...	...	...
20	Tanjore	19	...	279	12	298	12	310	13·95	·57	14·52	100	7	107	153	5	158	16	...	16	...	...	...
21	Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. District	39	...	206	3	245	3	248	10·28	·09	10·37	118	1	119	121	2	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	151	...	328	20	479	20	499	30·19	·91	31·10	240	4	244	215	15	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tinnevelly	20	...	320	10	340	10	350	17·31	·67	17·98	146	3	149	125	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cochin	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	·07	...	·07	2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	11	...	157	6	168	6	174	3·57	·07	3·64	41	1	42	123	4	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Tellicherry	9	...	58	...	67	...	67	6·52	...	6·52	10	...	10	21	...	21	34	...	34	...	...	...
29	Cannanore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mangalore	5	2	82	8	87	10	97	4·64	·50	5·14	24	2	26	61	8	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Coimbatore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Do. District	52	1	288	17	340	18	358	25·91	1·43	27·34	156	2	158	152	12	164	6	...	6	...	...	...
34	Ootacamund District	10	...	14	...	24	...	24	1·05	...	1·05	9	...	9	14	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...
35	European Prison	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	·04	...	·04	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	48	4	150	23	198	27	225	14·24	2·15	16·39	78	13	91	106	10	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	741	13	4,774	231	5,515	244	5,759	302·79	13·58	316·37	2,282	76	2,358	2,750	144	2,894	82	2	84	1	...	1

(13.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in jails during the year* 1878—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	11 Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	12 Remaining on 31st December 1878. M.	F.	T.	13 Cost. A. Rations. Rs. A. P.	B. Guards and establishment. Rs. A. P.	C. Other charges. Rs. A. P.	D. Total. Rs. A. P.	E. Annual cost per head of average strength. Rs A. P.	14 Hospital. A. Admissions.	B. Daily average sick.	C. Deaths.	D. Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
1	Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	5	...	5	346 1 3	...	...	346 1 3	57 10 10				
3	Vizagapatam	1	...	(*a*) 1	2	...	2	267 3 10	...	...	267 3 10	53 7 2				
4	Rajahmundry Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5	Do. District	...	...	...	13	...	13	749 11 0	323 14 10	113 5 0	1,186 14 10	98 14 7				
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	6	1	7	331 7 2	...	35 8 8	366 15 10	73 6 4				
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
8	Nellore	...	...	...	8	...	8	596 15 0	267 15 11	34 12 7	899 11 6	74 15 7				
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	37	1	38	364 13 7	...	...	364 13 7	45 9 8				
10	Bellary	10	...	(*b*) 10	42	2	44	2,487 4 11	...	0 10 0	2,487 14 11	47 13 6				
11	Cuddapah	...	1	(*c*) 1	6	...	6	369 13 0	...	3 5 0	373 2 0	74 10 0				
12	Chittur	8	...	(*d*) 8	33	...	33	917 10 11	815 12 6	249 2 0	1,982 9 5	70 12 11				
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
14	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
15	Salem Central	4	...	(*e*) 4	9	...	9	611 11 2	437 9 7	64 4 11	1,113 9 8	53 0 5				
16	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
17	Chingleput	...	...	...	15	3	18	421 15 10	...	...	421 15 10	60 4 6				
18	Cuddalore	...	...	...	7	1	8	903 1 0	...	9 12 0	912 13 0	53 11 1				
19	Tranquebar	...	...	...	17	1	18	175 8 8	98 6 6	2 12 7	276 11 9	92 3 11				
20	Tanjore	...	...	...	29	...	29	630 11 11	422 5 11	...	1,053 1 10	70 3 4				
21	Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
22	Do. District	1	...	(*f*) 1	5	...	5	447 12 0	281 2 10	...	728 14 10	72 14 3				
23	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
24	Madura	3	1	(*g*) 4	21	...	21	1,426 7 3	354 11 1	...	1,781 2 4	57 7 3				
25	Tinnevelly	1	...	(*h*) 1	68	2	70	891 4 10	377 4 0	...	1,268 8 10	70 7 7				
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6 6	6 4 10	3 13 3	21 8 7	...				
27	Calicut	...	...	...	4	1	5	204 5 0	113 3 9	36 12 10	354 5 7	88 9 5				
28	Tellicherry	...	...	...	2	...	2	422 8 0	96 0 0	...	518 8 0	74 1 1				
29	Cannanore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
30	Mangalore	...	...	...	2	...	2	283 8 0	...	...	283 8 0	56 11 2				
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
32	Coimbatore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
33	Do. District	4	...	(*i*) 4	22	4	26	935 11 6	...	...	935 11 6	34 10 6				
34	Ootacamund District	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 9 8	...	...	76 9 8	76 9 8				
35	European Prison	...	...	...	1	...	1	9 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	...				
36	Penitentiary	...	...	...	14	4	18	593 1 2	...	...	593 1 2	37 1 1				
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Total	32	2	34	368	20	388	14,475 11 2	3,594 11 9	554 2 10	18,624 9 9	58 15 0				

Information in other statements.

(*a*) Cholera. (*b*) 4 Diarrhœa, 3 Cholera, 1 Dysentery, 1 Pneumonia, 1 General debility. (*c*) Disease of the heart. (*d*) 3 General debility, 3 Dropsy, 1 Diarrhœa, 1 Dysentery. (*e*) Dysentery. (*f*) Thrombosis. (*g*) 2 Cholera, 2 Diarrhœa. (*h*) Dysentery. (*i*) Ague and Febricula, 1 Diarrhœa, 1 Apoplexy.

[*See next page.*]

D.—POLICE.

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1878-79.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Total.
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Police.	Officers.	Men.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	10a
	Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15
	Madras Town Police ...	...	*3	10	40	8	793	141	...	...	...	†995
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ganjam	...	3	10	22	...	1,447	...	162	...	...	1,644
	Vizagapatam	...	3	12	24	...	1,491	...	50	...	...	1,580
	Jeypore	...	1	3	8	...	428	...	191	...	...	631
	Godavari	...	2	9	20	...	1,421	...	35	...	...	1,487
	Kistna	...	2	7	22	...	1,320	...	24	...	...	1,375
	Total ...	1	11	41	96	...	6,107	...	462	...	...	6,718
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nellore	...	2	8	17	...	1,346	...	100	...	...	1,473
	Kurnool	...	2	8	14	...	947	...	...	...	...	971
	Bellary	...	2	11	22	...	1,234	...	...	...	...	1,269
	Cuddapah	...	2	10	16	...	1,038	...	...	...	...	1,066
	North Arcot	...	2	9	20	...	1,360	...	...	...	...	1,391
	Chingleput	...	1	7	13	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	1,070
	South Arcot	...	2	9	14	...	1,330	...	...	...	...	1,355
	Total ...	1	13	62	116	...	8,304	...	100	...	...	8,596
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tanjore	...	2	8	19	...	1,439	...	...	...	...	1,468
	Trichinopoly	...	1	5	13	...	813	...	...	...	...	837
	Madura	...	2	10	17	...	1,184	...	...	...	...	1,213
	Tinnevelly	...	2	7	15	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	1,043
	Salem	...	2	9	16	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,147
	Coimbatore	...	2	9	19	...	1,156	...	15	...	...	1,201
	Malabar	...	4	9	29	...	1,603	...	10	...	...	1,655
	South Canara	...	1	5	11	...	1,023	...	...	...	...	1,040
	Total ...	1	16	62	139	...	9,362	...	25	...	...	9,605
	Grand Total ...	5	43	175	391	8	24,579	141	587	...	...	25,929

* 1 Commissioner and 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police.
† Includes 2 Serjeants and 25 Constables for the Doveton House Guard over Ex-Guikwar.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.							Average pay of	
		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3) (2).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
				Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Chief Office	(*a*)61,865	...	...	...	...	1,523	...	Rupees 10 per month.	Rupees 8 per month.
	Madras Town Police ...	...	31,840	...	(*b*)9,292	51,509	(*c*)1,36,438	...		
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	16,452	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ganjam	...	22,727	4,428	...	27,241	1,52,238	...		
	Vizagapatam	...	23,000	3,423	...	34,428	1,54,606	...		
	Jeypore	...	7,000	1,593	...	10,206	50,713	...		
	Godavari	...	12,823	3,038	...	29,550	1,40,147	...		
	Kistna	...	15,185	1,971	...	25,087	1,32,211	...		
	Total ...	16,452	80,735	14,453	...	1,26,512	6,29,915	...		
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	15,744	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nellore	...	13,125	2,123	...	25,348	1,43,941	...		
	Kurnool	...	11,783	1,863	...	22,172	1,13,934	...		
	Bellary	...	13,135	2,324	...	30,231	1,46,118	...		
	Cuddapah	...	14,899	2,394	...	28,107	1,11,075	...		
	North Arcot	...	13,959	3,543	...	28,468	1,57,878	...		
	Chingleput	...	9,935	813	...	21,943	1,14,745	...		
	South Arcot	...	14,000	1,896	...	23,559	1,29,425	...		
	Total ...	15,744	90,836	15,956	...	1,79,828	9,17,116	...		
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	16,758	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tanjore	...	16,626	3,028	...	24,401	1,55,312	...		
	Trichinopoly	...	8,883	1,415	...	17,605	95,428	...		
	Madura	...	13,435	2,922	...	26,451	1,29,918	...		
	Tinnevelly	...	14,315	2,366	...	25,321	1,12,428	...		
	Salem	...	15,553	3,103	...	25,648	1,32,389	...		
	Coimbatore	...	15,917	3,099	...	30,326	1,37,485	...		
	Malabar	...	20,387	3,870	...	35,217	1,80,920	...		
	South Canara	...	8,400	929	...	13,748	79,286	...		
	Total ...	16,758	1,13,516	20,732	...	1,98,717	10,23,166	...		
	Grand Total ...	1,10,819	3,16,927	49,141	9,292	5,56,566	27,08,158	...		

(*a*) Includes cost of the Inspector-General's Establishment of 36 Clerks and 11 Servants—(not Policemen.
(*b*) Includes cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants do.
(*c*) Includes cost of Establishment of 46 Horse-keepers and 46 Grass-cutters with driver of prison van, together with Marine Establishment, consisting of 2 Writers and 60 Boatmen and Tindals, with 6 Conocopillays and 2 Servants. } do.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—(*Continued*).				Distribution of force.							
						In district.							
						Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		Salt and Land Custom Police Guards.		On other duties.	
		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		20	*21	22	23	24	25	26	†27	27a		28	29
	Chief Office	4,711	68,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
	Madras Town Police ...	33,260	2,62,339	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	2	65
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	165	16,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ganjam	32,390	2,39,024	...	...	...	60	...	36	4	312	28	1,142
	Vizagapatam	30,316	2,45,773	...	...	2	94	...	70	2	271	33	1,016
	Jeypore	7,063	76,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	619
	Godavari	24,101	2,09,659	...	...	1	152	...	79	...	161	27	956
	Kistna	22,709	1,97,163	...	...	...	115	...	92	...	154	25	891
	Total ...	1,16,744	9,84,811	...	...	3	421	...	277	6	898	126	4,624
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	217	15,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Nellore	21,356	2,05,893	...	...	...	93	...	78	...	270	27	939
	Kurnool	14,666	1,64,418	...	...	...	64	...	71	...	...	23	766
	Bellary	30,384	2,22,192	...	...	...	104	...	109	...	...	31	873
	Cuddapah	19,347	1,75,822	...	...	...	39	...	92	...	...	27	863
	North Arcot	29,575	2,32,423	...	...	1	224	...	78	...	...	29	987
	Chingleput	17,436	1,64,872	...	...	...	49	...	57	2	456	18	420
	South Arcot	21,087	1,89,967	...	...	...	205	...	71	...	130	25	846
	Total ...	1,54,063	13,71,548	...	...	1	778	...	556	2	856	181	5,694
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	338	17,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Tanjore	28,993	2,28,360	...	...	...	74	...	93	1	241	25	727
	Trichinopoly	16,127	1,39,458	...	...	1	172	...	50	...	...	16	452
	Madura	21,581	1,94,307	...	...	...	71	...	47	...	100	28	875
	Tinnevelly	17,347	1,71,777	...	...	...	64	...	78	...	84	23	697
	Salem	23,422	2,00,115	...	...	1	112	...	76	...	...	25	876
	Coimbatore	31,543	2,18,370	...	...	1	168	...	99	...	...	27	797
	Malabar	40,201	2,80,595	...	...	2	177	...	100	3	181	31	900
	South Canara	10,377	1,12,740	...	...	...	46	...	50	2	413	14	470
	Total ...	1,89,929	15,62,818	...	...	5	884	...	593	6	1,019	190	5,794
	Grand Total ...	4,98,712	42,49,615	...	...	9	2,139	...	1,426	14	2,773	501	16,190

* The column headed "Total cost" (Col. 21) includes a sum of Rupees 3,09,585, being extra charges incurred on account of Famine.

† In Column 27 are shown the guards provided for the Huzur and Taluk Treasuries.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of force—(*Continued*). In district—(*Contd.*) On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty. Officers.	Men.	In cantonments. Officers.	Men.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (officers and men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
		30		31		32	33	34		35	36		37
	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town Police ...	51	821	...	...	27	397,552	...	...	·03	...	...	456
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	3	59	...	...	8,313	1,520,088	6·6	...	...	1,199	1,230	601
	Vizagapatam	2	90	...	...	9,344	1,844,711	7·7	...	...	1,523	1,586	760
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	9,000	314,488	14·3	...	...	498	...	...
	Godavari	3	108	...	...	6,224	1,620,634	5·3	...	...	1,382	1,467	563
	Kistna	6	92	...	...	8,036	1,452,374	7·3	...	...	1,313	1,387	553
	Total ...	14	349	...	...	40,917	6,752,295	7·6	...	...	1,253	1,413	618
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	66	...	...	8,462	1,376,811	7·6	...	...	1,240	1,290	453
	Kurnool	1	46	...	...	7,358	914,432	8·1	...	...	1,008	1,025	699
	Bellary	4	107	...	41	11,007	1,653,010	9·4	...	...	1,419	1,487	776
	Cuddapah	1	44	...	...	8,367	1,351,194	8·1	...	...	1,316	1,359	362
	North Arcot	1	71	...	...	7,139	2,015,278	6·1	...	...	1,728	1,796	696
	Chingleput	1	32	...	35	2,753	938,184	4·9	...	...	1,666	1,700	1,131
	South Arcot	...	78	...	...	4,873	1,755,817	4·8	...	...	1,721	1,821	517
	Total ...	8	444	...	76	49,959	10,004,726	7·2	...	...	1,438	1,493	648
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	3	304	...	...	3,654	1,973,731	3·2	...	...	1,713	2,118	599
	Trichinopoly	2	140	...	4	3,515	1,200,408	5·3	...	...	1,808	2,153	539
	Madura	1	91	...	...	9,502	2,266,615	9·1	...	...	2,175	2,318	705
	Tinnevelly	1	96	...	...	5,176	1,693,959	5·8	...	...	1,893	2,061	511
	Salem	1	56	...	...	7,483	1,966,995	7·2	...	...	1,902	1,962	877
	Coimbatore	2	105	...	2	8,181	1,812,775	7·9	...	...	1,757	1,907	452
	Malabar	6	183	...	72	6,002	2,261,250	4·6	...	...	1,750	1,939	647
	South Canara	1	44	...	...	3,902	918,362	6·7	...	...	1,586	1,664	660
	Total ...	17	1,019	...	78	47,415	14,094,095	6·2	...	...	1,833	2,024	604
	Grand Total ...	90	2,633	...	154	138,318	31,248,668	6·6	...	·03	1,539	1,633	566

D.—POLICE—

(2.)—*Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal*

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1878.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.†			Punishments.											
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.‡	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town.	51	1,143	69	1,787	50	100	703	1	37	6	489	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	25	1,281	27	1,314	1,027	381	1,232	1	33	1	71	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	13
	Vizagapatam ...	27	1,316	28	1,326	718	513	1,316	1	31	1	296	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Jeypore ...	8	413	9	430	478	110	...	...	21	...	127	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Godavari ...	24	1,284	24	1,319	403	517	1,284	...	17	1	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Kistna ...	23	1,210	24	1,254	572	460	1,210	1	31	2	359	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	24
	Total ...	107	5,504	112	5,643	3,198	1,981	5,042	3	133	5	1,028	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	67
Central Range.	Nellore ...	20	1,222	20	1,251	644	337	1,222	...	30	7	439	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Kurnool ...	20	1,016	22	1,049	530	522	1,016	...	34	4	243	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Bellary ...	28	1,383	31	1,447	621	750	1,347	2	65	13	530	...	10	...	...	1	1	...	18
	Cuddapah ...	22	1,049	22	1,079	445	562	1,049	...	31	...	379	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	21
	North Arcot ...	24	1,346	24	1,453	537	563	1,346	...	81	10	276	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	26
	Chingleput ...	16	971	16	987	250	336	971	...	44	...	340	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
	South Arcot ...	17	1,182	18	1,190	436	590	1,182	...	41	...	325	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	147	8,169	153	8,456	3,463	3,660	8,133	2	326	34	2,532	...	27	...	3	1	1	1	118
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	20	1,410	20	1,430	434	606	1,410	1	24	4	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Trichinopoly ...	15	892	15	948	266	310	735	...	19	19	242	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Madura ...	21	1,188	22	1,203	433	851	1,188	...	67	2	206	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Tinnevelly ...	17	1,012	18	1,040	380	551	1,012	...	22	5	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Salem ...	22	1,102	22	1,199	486	745	1,102	...	84	...	296	...	9	...	1	...	...	1	16
	Coimbatore ...	20	981	19	1,013	442	672	981	1	25	2	425	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	19
	Nilgiris ...	4	160	5	186	53	111	160	1	11	...	63	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Malabar ...	31	1,608	33	1,660	607	688	1,608	...	57	1	331	...	13	...	1	...	...	1	43
	South Canara...	13	819	13	914	303	539	819	...	6	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	163	9,172	167	9,593	3,404	5,073	9,015	3	315	33	2,422	...	47	...	3	...	...	2	134
	Grand Total ...	468	*23,988	501	*25,479	10,115	10,814	22,893	9	811	78	6,171	...	86	1	14	1	1	3	322

* Temporary salt guards excluded.
† Includes Maliah Police, Hill Force, and men enlisted on account of famine.
‡ All members of the force below the grade of Head Constable are armed with batons, except Marine and Mounted Police.

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District

(Continued).

management of the force for the year 1878.

Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	22	51	736	...	...	238	570	528	5	2	42	38	325	6	16	58	1·3
3	5	25	527	1	153	205	536	679	3	2	14	34	196	5	53	80	4·1
...	...	27	883	...	198	338	406	812	30	1	26	32	128	4	52	93·7	3·9
...	(*a*) 1	8	225	...	63	56	298	59	...	1	11	21	1	2	15	54·4	3·6
1	...	23	722	...	190	195	506	710	33	7	13	17	99	2	38	62·9	2·9
25	96	23	589	...	175	143	446	728	21	...	7	32	82	6	26	35·3	2·1
29	102	106	2,946	1	779	937	2,192	2,988	87	11	71	136	506	19	184	67·5	3·3
18	28	20	521	...	205	253	591	627	33	16	114	30	290	9	24	91·9	1·9
24	4	20	409	3	117	153	534	349	6	4	33	34	84	3	27	95·7	2·6
10	9	28	451	3	414	282	902	478	22	4	87	67	47	29	57	59·5	4
11	13	22	454	3	184	115	495	462	7	8	59	31	135	8	34	78·9	3·2
8	29	24	956	1	97	65	1,010	271	17	2	114	81	172	11	31	65·2	2·3
12	32	16	875	...	14	180	518	439	...	5	44	44	199	3	10	30·5	1
53	27	17	797	...	112	161	561	519	12	1	57	41	156	7	5	37·2	·4
136	142	147	4,523	10	1,143	1,209	4,611	3,145	97	40	508	328	1,083	70	188	65·6	2·3
84	11	20	1,183	...	98	158	459	885	5	3	27	25	68	8	23	55·2	1·6
12	...	15	824	...	96	80	415	395	9	4	37	19	13	2	8	52·5	·9
34	33	21	989	2	173	116	646	451	19	6	67	67	69	...	14	99·3	1·2
19	58	17	825	1	110	117	467	508	9	3	17	22	47	3	6	57·3	·6
1	1	21	728	...	2	172	402	723	4	5	88	84	274	23	20	32·7	1·8
...	1	20	837	...	71	46	604	351	3	7	85	26	7	3	14	82·3	1·4
...	9	4	110	...	...	8	112	44	...	1	34	12	...	2	5	92·7	3
69	10	31	1,396	2	195	107	937	623	4	5	35	57	9	...	38	62·6	2·3
2	9	13	487	...	234	239	352	290	1	4	21	6	57	7	13	59·3	1·6
221	132	162	7,379	5	979	1,043	4,394	4,270	54	38	411	318	544	48	141	63·4	1·5
386	398	466	15,584	16	2,901	3,422	11,767	10,931	243	91	1,032	820	2,458*	143	529	64·9	2·2

(*a*) By sword.

* Includes men enlisted (Col. 25) for temporary salt duty and discharged (Col. 32) after the manufacturing season.

Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

D.—POLICE

(3.)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers*

Ranges.	Districts.	Race.												
		Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.			Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.			Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.		
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	Madras Town ...	2	...	5	16	...	...	4	14	1	1	1	11	1,142
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1	2	5	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	5	9	1,279
	Vizagapatam ...	1	2	3	3	...	...	1	4	5	...	6	10	1,311
	Jeypore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5	411
	Godavari	1	1	4	3	...	...	1	1	7	...	4	11	1,277
	Kistna	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	12	1,207
	Total ...	5	6	14	11	...	...	3	10	19	...	22	47	5,485
Central Range.	Nellore	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	13	1,221
	Kurnool	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	14	1,015
	Bellary	1	1	1	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	14	1,383
	Cuddapah	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	12	1,047
	North Arcot ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	7	12	1,346
	Chingleput	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	6	...	4	7	964
	South Arcot ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	5	8	1,173
	Total ...	5	8	6	7	4	...	14	6	16	...	34	80	8,149
Southern Range.	Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	5	...	6	11	1,404
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	2	5	...	2	7	883
	Madura	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	4	11	1,184
	Tinnevelly	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	9	1,009
	Salem	1	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	12	1,097
	Coimbatore	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	11	980
	Nilgiris	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	159
	Malabar	1	3	1	4	...	...	4	5	3	...	3	14	1,605
	South Canara ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	819
	Total ...	7	9	16	11	8	...	13	9	24	...	30	84	9,140
	Grand Total ...	19	23	41	45	12	...	34	39	60	1	87	222	23,916

* Moplahs. † Includes

—(*Continued*).

and men employed in the Police force during the year 1878.

Religion or caste.																									
Officers.												Men.													
		Hindus.								Other religions.				Hindus.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other castes.		Foreigners (not British subjects).		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other castes.		Foreigners (not British subjects).		Grand Total, officers and men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
41	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	34	293	34	51	...	...	...	107	624	...	...	...	1,197
14	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	12	80	5	9	...	...	499	11	665	...	...	...	1,309
14	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	5	110	58	17	...	...	118	20	988	...	...	...	1,346
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	11	1	7	...	...	183	2	207	...	...	...	422
11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	427	27	2	...	...	...	39	780	...	...	...	1,310
8	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	416	47	41	...	...	...	2	c700	...	...	...	1,235
49	9	17	2	...	...	6	...	35	...	...	...	32	1,044	138	76	...	...	800	c 74	3,340	...	...	...	5,622
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	6	545	38	71	...	...	...	3	559	...	...	...	1,244
5	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	540	40	70	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	1,038
9	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	15	640	48	50	...	...	...	34	596	...	...	...	1,413
7	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	c 7	506	24	32	...	...	...	1	479	...	...	...	1,073
7	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	490	39	33	...	...	...	10	765	...	...	...	1,372
7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	52	325	10	26	...	...	...	16	542	...	...	...	988
6	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	33	436	11	34	...	...	...	7	661	...	...	...	1,201
45	22	33	6	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	128	3,482	210	316	...	...	...	71	3,962	...	...	...	8,329
9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	28	129	17	25	...	...	...	...	1,211	...	...	...	1,432
7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	32	226	12	16	...	...	...	6	600	...	...	...	908
9	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	14	313	22	6	...	...	...	9	824	...	...	...	1,211
5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	72	184	9	...	...	...	...	5	742	...	...	...	1,031
9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	18	384	118	15	...	...	...	3	564	...	...	...	1,126
8	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	26	298	59	31	1	...	...	5	561	...	...	...	1,003
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	57	4	6	...	...	...	5	75	...	...	...	164
17	*3	1	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	†218	2	22	1,051	215	...	22	30	...	...	...	1,643
4	1	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	‡128	2	53	4	89	12	...	329	...	...	...	833
71	1	20	8	11	5	...	...	50	...	...	...	453	1,937	245	174	1,056	304	12	55	4,936	...	...	...	9,351
206	47	74	16	11	5	6	...	146	...	...	...	647	6,756	627	617	1,056	304	812	307	12,862	...	...	...	24,499

89 Moplahs. • ‡ Includes 13 Moplahs.

D.—POLICE

(4.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the*

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *Suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Tried.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Convicted.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Number arrested. Total.	Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes.	270	16	282	4	...	189	168	11	...	11	310	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	16	1	15	2	...	7	5	...	...	...	18	1
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	693	100	681	14	1	510	497	(*a*) 72	...	72	692	12
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	483	27	482	25	3	259	228	(*c*) 126	...	126	3,988	289
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	19	...	18	1	...	12	11	...	...	...	20	...
		Total ...	1,382	144	1,479	43	4	978	909	209	...	209	5,029	302
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits ...	7	3	10	...	...	5	4	(*d*) 5	...	5	34	...
10		Do. robbers ...	18	2	20	...	...	12	9	2	...	2	34	...
11		Do. poison ...	17	3	20	...	...	11	5	1	...	1	32	...
12		Other murders	356	50	401	5	...	203	136	(*e*) 99	...	99	527	3
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	72	12	80	4	...	34	28	(*f*) 12	...	12	74	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	184	35	217	2	...	116	72	(*g*) 87	...	87	365	...
15	376	Rape	36	4	38	2	...	11	6	(*h*) 4	...	4	20	1
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	4	1	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	5	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	72	2	72	2	...	20	18	3	...	3	41	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	319	13	331	...	...	212	200	5	...	5	305	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	7	2	9	1	...	7	5	3	...	3	22	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	334	9	341	2	...	232	207	(*i*) 9	...	9	569	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	25	3	28	...	...	11	9	3	...	3	48	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	47	6	46	7	...	24	17	(*j*) 14	...	14	138	16
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	488	5	487	6	...	328	300	(*k*) 10	...	10	802	4
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	117	8	121	4	...	59	52	13	...	13	148	17

(*a*) 6 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 28, Cognizable.
(*b*) The Head Assistant Magistrate of Godavari remarks that an accused is at present undergoing a long term of imprisonment by Sessions Court and that he therefore sees no necessity for taking up the case.
(*c*) 23 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 37*a* and 2 to this from S. No. 14.
(*d*) 14 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 30.
(*e*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 14, 1 to S. No. 23, 1 to S. No. 62, and 2 to S. No. 3 (Non-cognizable).

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime and recovery of property stolen for 1878.

Persons.												Property.			
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
								In custody of Police.	On bail.						
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	1	91	223	32	4	187	...	1	...	5	...	6	5	11	6
19	...	10	9	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) 776	6	116	636	34	1	601	...	6	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
4,403	2	1,778	2,352	520	45	1,786	1	10	...	261	...	2	2	36	16
20	...	7	13	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,540	9	2,002	3,234	592	51	2,590	1	17	...	275	2	8	7	47	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	13	23	...	8	15	...	...	...	3	...	7	3	2,647	197
36	1	4	29	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	2	18	7	2,025	198
33	...	11	20	...	10	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
629	8	185	371	...	190	180	1	12	1	19	33	32	18	2,304	727
90	2	33	45	...	13	32	...	1	...	2	7	5	2	204	52
452	3	150	269	...	156	110	3	6	...	6	18	1	1	...	...
34	...	20	13	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	13	28	...	7	21	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
310	13	81	212	12	...	200	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
25	1	6	18	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
578	1	176	399	69	11	319	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
51	1	26	18	...	7	11	...	1	...	3	2	9	3	874	39
158	...	62	95	5	34	56	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
816	1	294	515	69	...	442	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
178	...	87	87	20	7	60	...	...	...	3	1	38	15	902	105

(*f*) 5 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 20.
(*g*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 5, 5 to S. No. 37*a*, 1 to S. No. 3 (Non-cognizable), and to 2 this from S. No. 12.
(*h*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 42 and 1 to S. No. 63.
(*i*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 23 and 5 to this from S. No. 13.
(*j*) 4 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 37*a*.
(*k*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 37*a*, 1 to this from S. No. 12, 2 from S. No. 20 and 6 from S. No. 46.

D.—POLICE

(4.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the*

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases.							Number arrested.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Tried.	Convicted.				By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person—(Continued).												
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	15	1	13	3	...	6	5	4	...	4	11	2
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	8	3	11	...	...	2	1	4	...	4	11	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	296	12	294	14	...	212	188	(*a*)19	...	19	586	15
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	14	...	14	...	...	7	6	1	...	1	15	...
		Total ...	2,436	174	2,558	52	...	1,514	1,269	299	...	299	3,786	62
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	631	163	787	5	2	387	273	(*b*)968	...	968	3,326	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	9	1	10	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	13	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	88	4	90	2	...	33	28	8	...	8	109	2
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling house.	70	4	70	4	...	27	21	5	...	5	74	1
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	178	11	188	1	...	84	74	(*c*)29	...	29	238	...
		Robbery — other robberies ...	548	31	569	10	...	300	267	(*d*)39	...	39	749	6
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	422	9	389	42	...	96	64	25	...	25	517	119
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14,147	427	14,492	57	25	7,406	7,162	(*e*)361	...	361	13,702	73
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	941	30	959	12	...	364	336	(*f*)26	...	26	705	42
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	20	2	22	...	...	10	6	1	...	1	38	...
		Total ...	17,054	682	17,576	133	27	8,709	8,232	1,462	...	1,462	19,471	243

(*a*) 6 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 4.
(*b*) 3 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 36, 6 to S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary), 4 to S. No. 45, 14 to this from S. No. 9, 1 from S. No. 33 (Other Robberies), and 11 from S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary)
(*c*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary), and 1 to S. No. 15 (Non-cognizable).

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime, &c., for 1878—(Continued).

Persons.												Property.			
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
								In custody of Police.	On bail.						
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
17	...	8	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	12	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
620	...	155	450	74	1	375	...	1	...	14	...	4	4	28	15
16	...	8	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,147	31	1,346	2,614	252	479	1,875	8	27	2	59	68	114	53	8,984	1,333
4,294	42	1,240	2,640	...	1,268	1,364	8	20	...	173	179	615	283	1,53,505	15,081
13	...	3	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	...	34	73	10	5	58	...	1	...	9	2	84	31	3,046	946
80	...	33	47	15	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	65	25	15,919	655
267	...	72	189	27	9	153	...	...	...	6	...	169	66	7,763	924
794	8	154	592	90	16	486	...	4	...	35	1	531	253	13,461	3,350
661	1	322	316	73	39	204	...	4	2	14	2	55	...	13,321	...
14,136	16	2,478	11,398	792	137	10,468	1	33	1	192	18	13,289	7,111	7,08,569	1,31,562
773	...	240	518	62	8	447	1	...	...	15	...	722	300	19,234	3,082
39	...	13	22	...	11	11	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	218
21,176	67	4,589	15,803	1,069	1,499	13,225	10	62	3	445	207	15,530	8,073	9,34,818	1,55,818

(*d*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 30 and 8 to S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary).
(*e*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 42, 8 to S. No. 43, (Theft Ordinary), 1 to S. No. 45, 5 to S. No. 3 (Non-cognizable), 2 to this from S. No. 36, 1 from S. No. 43 (Cattle Theft), and 2 persons erroneously shown in 1877 are omitted in this.
(*f*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 35, 1 to S. No. 46, and 3 to this from S. No. 30.

D.—POLICE

(4.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the*

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *Suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Tried.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Convicted.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
37a	323 ...	Hurt	3,808	35	3,706	132	5	2,433	2,213	(*a*)65	...	65	7,384	223
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	88	...	86	2	...	81	78	...	...	...	149	2
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	278	2	262	18	...	152	112	...	...	...	515	49
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	62	1	63	...	...	49	37	...	...	...	86	...
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,237	38	4,118	152	5	2,715	2,440	65	...	65	8,134	274
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.												
41a	428, 429 ...	Mischief (Simple) ...	407	8	403	10	2	279	261	2	...	2	868	20
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	160	5	162	3	...	84	78	(*b*)11 (*c*)	...	11	127	12
43	379 to 382...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	10,201	389	10,442	139	9	6,667	6,412	532 (*d*)	...	532	15,841	157
		Theft ... Ordinary ...	27,055	715	27,067	645	38	16,784	16,122	676	1	677	32,587	957
44	406 to 408...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,909	73	1,805	175	2	1,056	972	(*e*)30	...	30	1,578	103
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	1,451	55	1,481	25	...	1,189	1,090	(*f*)60	...	60	2,168	32
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	801	7	731	76	1	482	363	(*g*)20	...	20	1,773	138
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking open closed receptacle.	799	6	801	4	...	285	275	...	...	...	1,109	1
		Total ...	42,783	1258	42,912	1,077	52	26,826	25,573	1,331	1	1,332	56,051	1,420
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	27	...	27	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	53	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	21	1	21	1	...	11	8	5	...	5	42	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	127	...	127	...	...	127	106	...	...	...	476	...
52		Do. Excise Laws ...	1,345	22	1,256	111	...	1,191	1,089	10	...	10	1,651	133
53		Do. Railway Laws ...	655	21	675	1	...	582	527	(*h*)12	...	12	861	1
54		Do. Customs Laws ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
55		Do. Stage Carriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Do. Stamp Act ...	2	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	6

(*a*) 23 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 5, 5 from S. No. 14, 4 from S. No. 22, and 1 from S. No. 23.
(*b*) 2 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 35 and 1 from S. No. 15.
(*c*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 35, 1 to S. No. 58, 4 to S. No. 17 (Non-cognizable), and 2 persons erroneously shown in 1877 are omitted in this.
(*d*) 11 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 30, 2 to S. No. 45, 6 to this from S. No. 30, 8 from S. No. 33 (Other Robberies), 1 from S. No. 33 (Robberies on Highway), 8 from S. No. 35, 1 from S. No. 44, 1 from S. No. 63 and 4 persons erroneously shown in 1877 are omitted in this.

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime, &c., for 1878—(Continued).

Persons.												Property.			
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
								In custody of Police.	On bail.						
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
7,672	...	3,236	4,410	684	7	3,692	27	14	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
151	...	24	127	14	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
564	...	229	327	107	...	214	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	18	68	17	...	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,473	...	3,507	4,932	822	7	4,069	34	14	...	14	6	...	...	...	...
890	1	245	640	62	2	574	2	3	...	1	...	183	78	4,294	1,217
150	...	17	130	15	...	115	...	2	...	1	...	12	7	152	98
16,530	13	2,624	13,638	1,069	14	12,552	3	59	...	170	26	10,154	6,803	1,52,255	79,191
34,221	36	6,204	27,435	2,186	49	25,197	3	120	22	387	17	26,825	16,080	5,80,523	1,68,741
1,711	2	420	1,263	186	6	1,071	...	5	...	19	2	1,694	734	1,23,730	25,161
2,260	...	482	1,752	226	12	1,513	1	8	...	17	1	26	475	502	12,140
1,931	1	826	1,102	349	...	746	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,110	...	225	870	87	5	778	...	3	...	12	...	765	337	23,447	6,270
58,803	53	11,043	46,830	4,180	88	42,546	16	202	22	607	46	39,659	24,514	8,87,903	2,92,818
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	14	39	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	14	32	5	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
476	...	...	476	26	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,794	...	157	1,620	232	...	1,387	1	...	2	15	...	9	8	27	24
874	...	76	792	89	...	702	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*e*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary).
(*f*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 59, 4 to this from S. No. 30, 1 from S. No. 35, 2 from S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary), and 4 from S. No. 17 (Non-cognizable).
(*g*) 6 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 23 and 1 to this from S. No. 36.
(*h*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 27 (Non-cognizable).

D.—POLICE

(4.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the*

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases.							Number arrested.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in cols. 6 to 8.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Tried.	Convicted.				By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	21,432	22	21,289	163	2	20,872	19,591	24	...	24	29,566	131
58	.....	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	23,221	3	23,099	124	1	22,723	21,840	(*a*) 2	...	2	28,885	123
		Total ...	46,883	69	46,548	401	3	45,581	43,245	53	...	53	61,537	394
		Miscellaneous.												
59	109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments ...	70	2	68	4	...	54	50	(*b*) 2	...	2	139	11
60	120 ...	Concealment of Criminal designs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	225a ...	Rescue	4	1	5	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	18	...
62	304a ...	Causing death by negligence.	80	3	83	...	...	34	23	(*c*)10	...	10	127	...
63	511 ...	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	2,248	17	2,254	10	1	430	414	(*d*)15	...	15	787	3
		Total ...	2,402	23	2,410	14	1	520	489	29	...	29	1,071	14
		Grand Total ...	117,177	2,388	117,601	1,872	92	86,843	82,157	3,448	1	3,449	165,079	2,709

(*a*) 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 43 (Cattle Theft).
(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 45.

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime, &c., for 1878—(Continued).

Persons.												Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
								Before being put on trial.							
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29,721	2	649	29,047	2,405	...	26,580	62	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...
29,010	1	110	28,899	1,895	...	27,003	1	...	...	...	...	2,593	2,057	952	783
61,984	3	1,020	60,914	4,653	...	56,196	65	1	5	41	...	2,602	2,065	979	807
152	1	40	111	9	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	5	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	3	70	60	14	10	36	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
805	1	192	605	34	7	564	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1,114	5	307	791	57	19	715	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
161,237	168	23,814	135,118	11,625	2,143	121,216	134	326	32	1,449	329	57,913	34,712	18,32,731	4,50,798

(*c*) 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 12.
(*d*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft Ordinary), and 1 to this from S. No. 15.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of non-cognizable crime, and recovery of property stolen for* 1878.

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.							
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	137	Harbouring Deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against Public Justice	341	434	156	216	...	...	62 persons otherwise disposed of.
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223,	Offences by public servants ...	31	66	9	23	227	...	34 do.
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	90	214	25	48	...	...	141 do.
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	18	21	...	10	...	...	11 do.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	32	52	2	42	...	...	8 do.
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	2	...	...	...	...	2 do.
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	32	133	12	107	...	...	14 do.
		Total ...	545	922	204	446	227	...	272 do.
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	19	29	5	4	...	...	20 do.
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	19	29	5	4	...	...	20 do.
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Property.							
12	384 to 389	Extortion	51	96	15	26	65	37	55 do.
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1 do.
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	146	340	65	93	...	...	182 do.
		Total ...	147	341	65	93	...	...	183 do.
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
16	417 to 420	Cheating	132	155	14	86	15,405	226	55 do.
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	195	295	47	162	4,669	1,770	86 do.
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	23	20	2	12	6,264	5	6 do.
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (Simple)	165	297	66	143	11	10	88 do.
		Total ...	515	767	129	403	26,349	2,011	235 do.
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	19	17	...	11	100	...	6 do.
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	500 to 502	Defamation	5	9	...	2	...	...	7 do.
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	18	23	...	12	...	...	11 do.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of non-cognizable crime, and recovery of property stolen for* 1878—(Cont.)

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above—(Continued).									
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	126	275	35	198	...	...	42	persons otherwise disposed of.
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, C.P.C.	2	2	...	2	...	...		
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	474	681	72	773	189	189	36	do.
		Total ...	644	1,297	107	998	289	189	102	do.
	Miscellaneous.									
28	109 to 111 and 113 to 116.	Abetments	14	23	9	14	...	...		
29	120	Concealment of Criminal designs.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	121a	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
31	124a	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	2	...	2	...	...		
33	511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	15	30	10	16	...	...	4	do.
		Total ...	31	55	19	32	...	...	4	do.
		Grand Total ...	1,952	3,417	544	2,002	26,830	2,237	871	do.

E.—MILITARY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the strength, &c., of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1878-79.

Arm of Service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at end of the year.						
		Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalid.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
				In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
European.	Cavalry	994	142	...	27	27	45	25	1,039	2	...	53	...	80	906	592
	Sappers	29	10	...	3	3	...	2	34	1	...	...	...	7	27	...
	Artillery	2,900	864	...	61	61	147	653	2,903	19	87	129	...	159	2,615	3,189
	Infantry	8,102	430	...	133	133	271	561	7,567	9	...	310	...	386	6,871	340
	Total ...	12,025	1,446	...	224	224	463	1,241	11,543	31	87	492	...	632	10,419	4,121
Native ...	Cavalry	1,547	192	...	22	22	170	10	1,537	4	...	53	48	124	1,312	2,036
	Sappers	1,334	85	...	27	27	55	27	1,310	1	...	30	20	44	1,216	125
	Artillery	171	6	...	3	3	1	2	171	1	...	...	...	...	171	49
	Infantry	28,417	1,753	...	464	464	1,588	425	27,693	40	...	322	635	1,633	25,103	3,249
	Total ...	31,469	2,036	...	516	516	1,814	464	30,711	46	...	405	703	1,801	27,802	5,459
	Grand Total ...	43,494	3,482	...	740	740	2,277	1,705	42,254	77	87	897	703	2,433	38,221	9,580

Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

NOTE.—The columns in this statement of average annual pay and allowances of officers and total cost, as also Military Statements Nos. 2 and 3 are not printed, the information not being on record.

DIVISION III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

(1.)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1878-79.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers, and inamdars and charitable grants.			
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	4,94,90,473	1,44,396	44,67,107	10,99,627	9,33,778	65,00,512	4,28,45,565	...
Tributes and contributions from Native States.	34,46,430	...	...	...	...	...	34,46,430	...
Forests	3,83,694	167	3,41,804	...	...	3,41,804	41,723	...
Assessed taxes	7,99,547	7	30,292	...	...	30,292	7,69,248	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	58,79,262	9,391	2,07,446	...	...	2,07,446	56,62,425	...
Customs	20,66,320	33,147	2,26,075	1,69,155	...	3,95,230	16,37,943	...
Salt	1,46,32,145	20,042	15,21,212	20,693	...	15,41,905	1,30,70,228	...
Stamps	53,01,351	68,846	1,45,937	...	...	1,45,937	50,86,568	...
Post office	11,50,762	...	3,45,107	...	...	3,45,107	3,05,655	...
Telegraphs	5,21,478	...	3,41,105	...	...	3,41,105	...	3,19,627
Law and justice	4,14,801	50,761	...	...	...	...	3,64,040	...
Marine	4,646	...	...	...	...	...	4,646	...
Minor departments	23,118	...	...	...	...	...	23,118	...
Receipts in aid of superannuation and retired allowances	25,44,982	...	...	...	...	...	25,44,982	...
Public Works	3,49,153	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,153	...
Military	21,65,959	...	...	...	...	...	21,65,959	...
Other sundry sources of income	1,89,980	9,487	...	...	...	...	1,80,493	...
Total Imperial	8,93,64,101	3,36,214	86,26,085	12,89,475	9,33,778	1,08,49,338	7,84,98,176	3,19,627
Provincial.								
Jail receipts	3,27,023	106	...	...	...	...	3,26,917	...
Registration receipts	5,20,375	3,361	...	...	...	...	5,17,014	...
Police	1,01,948	2	...	...	...	...	1,01,946	...
Education	1,58,545	247	...	...	...	...	1,58,298	...
Medical	52,351	11,153	...	...	...	...	41,198	...
Printing	27,020	5	...	...	...	...	27,015	...
Public Works	1,76,191	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,191	...
Miscellaneous	94,070	310	...	...	...	...	93,760	...
Unfettered funds—Cattle Pound Fund	2,84,601	...	...	...	...	...	2,84,601	...
Total Provincial	17,42,124	15,184	...	...	...	...	17,26,940	...

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers, and inamdars and charitable grants.			
Fettered Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Contribution from Provincial Funds ...	2,66,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. from Cattle Pound Fund.	57,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. from Municipalities and other sources.	75,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rates and cesses on land	39,69,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational receipts	30,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and dispensaries	26,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous including refunds of Public Works.	30,58,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Service Fund	24,34,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jungle Conservancy Fund	2,33,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	35,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal Funds	1,02,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convict Labor Fund	87,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Lodging Fund	22,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry other funds	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fettered Funds ...	1,04,01,172	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,01,172	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other sundry funds	4,33,843	...	...	...	...	...	4,33,843	...
Grand Total from all sources ...	10,19,41,240	3,51,398	86,26,085	12,89,475	9,33,778	1,08,49,338	9,07,40,504	...

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1878-79.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount. 1877-78.	Amount. 1878-79.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political—Establishment and contingencies ...	15,25,496	15,08,151	Variation due chiefly to the transfer of famine charges to the Provincial section, increased army charges, and stoppage of Public Works.
Judicial charges	39,16,495	36,77,083	
Military charges	2,99,36,231	3,07,11,633	
Marine charges	88,699	80,720	
Medical and Ecclesiastical	6,64,412	6,38,206	
Superannuation and retired allowances	13,89,299	14,68,558	
Public Works ... Civil	1,74,541	2,65,673	
Public Works ... Military	7,14,597	6,01,649	
Public Works ... Irrigation	37,34,647	30,64,602	
Famine relief	4,36,36,713	...	
Miscellaneous	9,78,024	4,98,671	
Total ...	8,67,59,154	4,25,14,946	
Provincial.			
Buildings, roads and bridges	19,31,710	17,11,450	Chiefly the result of transfer of famine charges to this section with a grant of Rupees 45 lakhs from Imperial Services.
Contributions to Local Funds	32,640	2,93,387	
Prisons	9,75,919	12,21,426	
Registration	3,06,471	3,46,358	
Police	34,40,060	37,18,517	
Education	9,09,058	9,91,301	
Medical	6,76,042	7,10,450	
Printing	3,13,554	3,07,589	
Famine relief	...	45,24,529	
Miscellaneous	5,36,230	5,25,711	
Unfettered funds—Cattle Pound Fund	3,79,533	2,89,906	
Total ...	95,01,817	1,46,40,624	
Fettered Funds.			
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Public Works	41,35,898	46,71,638	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Contribution to Municipalities and other Circles.	35,739	13,929	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Education	4,46,384	3,85,861	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Hospitals and dispensaries	3,31,228	3,58,348	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Sanitation, and public and charitable institutions.	4,85,805	5,12,516	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Miscellaneous	2,26,183	1,69,486	
Village Service Fund	18,95,755	23,51,546	
Jungle Conservancy Fund	2,06,200	1,67,457	
Irrigation Cess Fund	28,973	33,895	
Canal Funds	41,387	22,927	
Convict Labor Fund	58,083	44,870	
Police Lodging Fund	23,811	36,029	
Sundry other funds	1,382	1,278	
Total Fettered Funds ...	79,16,828	87,69,780	
Excluded Funds.			
Port Fund	1,98,396	2,15,794	
Educational Building Fund	1,22,070	91,548	
Sundry other funds	78,654	13,062	
University Fee Fund	41,195	47,368	
Total Excluded Funds ...	4,40,315	3,67,772	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue ...	10,46,18,114	6,62,93,122	

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1878-79.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Cash balance of last year	2,43,83,727	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2.	6,62,93,122
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1 ...	9,07,40,504	Interest on Imperial loans	32,53,624
Interest on local loans	7,13,370	Do. on local loans	5,61,981
Local loans	12,68,440	Local loans	38,24,364
Railways	1,04,09,622	Railways	70,17,723
Service Funds	18,49,953	Service Funds	20,00,292
Deposits	1,83,83,970	Deposits repaid	2,06,89,025
Repayment of advances	8,73,163	Advances	7,23,203
Bills on local treasuries	79,12,805	Bills of other treasuries paid ...	79,02,203
Bills on other Governments	12,75,781	Bills of other Governments paid ...	15,80,504
Cash remittances from do.	14,50,268	Cash remittances to other Governments.	3,41,91,823
Repayment of famine advances to weavers and cultivators, &c., under Land Improvement Act.	6,98,410	Advances to weavers and cultivators, &c., under Land Improvement Act.	1,34,355
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and on London Account.	9,85,028	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and on London Account.	10,19,178
Recovery of advances made in London.	4,75,000	Bills of the Secretary of State for India paid.	10,87,021
Advances on account of Harbour works.	18,54,827	Public Works Suspense Account ...	18,54,827
Funds obtained by the Military Department from treasuries of other Governments.	1,16,83,911	Net unadjusted debits between departments.	7,13,953
Total receipts ...	17,49,58,779	Total disbursements ...	15,28,47,198
Deduct disbursements ...	15,28,47,198		
Cash at end of the year ...	2,21,11,581		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year* 1878-79.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Military.						
Fortifications	...	...	41,050	5,413	46,463	...
Accommodation for European Infantry ...	...	...	13,958	28,278	42,236	...
Do. for European Cavalry ...	...	...	1,489	6,555	8,044	...
Do. for European Artillery ...	...	...	9,689	24,702	34,391	...
Do. for Native Infantry ...	...	...	32,200	10,279	42,479	...
Do. for Native Cavalry ...	...	...	198	3,009	3,207	...
Do. for general purposes ...	...	...	22,463	7,974	30,437	...
Quarters for officers	3,659	1,483	...	...	5,142	...
Buildings for staff purposes	...	...	1,485	9,365	10,850	...
Commissariat buildings	...	...	2,514	10,577	13,091	...
Ordnance do.	...	...	60,145	7,416	67,661	...
Rest-houses	...	...	153	1,097	1,250	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	8,968	23,066	32,034	...
Cantonment roads	...	...	11,894	27,226	39,120	...
Water-supply and drainage	...	...	7,230	...	7,230	...
Compensation for Rent for Quarters.						
Military subordinates	...	...	...	18,270	18,270	...
Medical do.	...	...	...	14,478	14,478	...
Total Military ...	3,659	1,483	2,13,436	1,97,805	4,16,383	1,69,579
Imperial Ordinary—Other Services.						
Postal buildings	...	...	2,799	1,988	4,787	...
Telegraph do.	...	...	1,874	1,573	3,447	...
Salt do.	...	...	18,228	9,173	27,401	...
Communications	...	...	15	1,571	1,586	...
Light-houses	...	...	125	166	41	...
Coal-boring Operations	...	...	22	...	22	...
Total Other Services ...	...	...	22,769	14,471	37,240	45,481
Total Imperial ...	3,659	1,483	2,36,205	3,42,276	4,53,623	2,15,060
PROVINCIAL.						
Imperial Services.						
Buildings for the Judicial Department ...	...	...	2,240	10,047	12,287	...
Do. for the Revenue do. ...	...	...	40,669	24,739	65,408	...
Do. for the Customs do. ...	...	...	3,083	1,731	4,814	...
Provincial Services.						
Buildings for the Prisons' Department ...	...	...	3,428	7,611	11,039	...
Do. for the Police do. ...	...	...	25,236	10,326	35,562	...
Do. for the Educational do. ...	...	...	13,489	1,857	15,346	...
Do. for the Medical do. ...	...	...	47,014	12,065	59,079	...
Do. for the Marine do. ...	...	...	331	1,714	2,095	...
Do. for the Ecclesiastical do. ...	...	...	4,796	8,359	13,155	...
Do. for the Public Works do. ...	...	...	50,620	6,765	57,385	...
Do. for general purposes	...	...	2,839	3,947	6,786	...
Do. for Government-houses and Residencies. ...	...	...	65,217	14,330	79,547	...
Do. for Charitable Institutions ...	...	...	257	412	669	...
Do. for Scientific do. ...	...	...	386	80	466	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	19,858	3,601	23,459	...

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Roads.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads	...	...	1,93,045	4,22,654	6,15,699	...
Canals	4,58,465	10,962	...	...	4,69,427	...
Improvements to Quarries	...	...	33,432	...	33,432	...
Aids to marine navigation	...	...	3,256	...	3,256	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	57,055	26,164	83,219	...
Total Provincial ...	4,58,465	10,962	5,66,301	5,56,402	15,92,130	11,26,834
LOCAL AND SPECIAL.						
Local Communications.						
Roads	...	...	3,82,815	14,96,933	18,79,748	...
Canals	...	6,988	...	...	6,988	...
Toll and ferry works	842	1,064	...	...	1,906	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	397	397	...
Civil Buildings.						
Hospitals and dispensaries	...	...	2,750	2,030	4,780	...
School-houses	...	...	2,615	1,311	3,926	...
Chattrams and travellers' bungalows ...	30,206	15,522	...	...	45,728	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,210	1,565	4,775	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Wells and tanks	...	...	62	4,994	5,056	...
Avenues and plantations	...	...	13,713	52,059	65,772	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	10,677	1,963	12,640	...
Total Local ...	31,048	23,574	4,15,842	15,61,252	20,31,716	...
Special Communications.						
Canals	5,025	44	...	...	5,069	...
Civil Buildings.						
Jails	...	...	28,738	...	28,738	...
Buildings in connection with Government Farms.	...	...	6,999	...	6,999	...
Educational buildings	...	...	27,329	3,660	30,989	...
Toppoor Chattram buildings	650	...	...	...	650	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Charges under Port Funds	...	...	8,962	3,255	12,217	...
Do. under Jungle Conservancy ...	...	...	798	...	798	...
Do. under Pound Fund	...	...	...	483	483	...
Total Special ...	4,375	44	72,826	7,398	84,643	...
Total Local and Special ...	35,423	23,618	4,88,668	15,68,650	21,16,359	5,73,341

Abstract.

Imperial, Military	3,659	1,483	2,13,436	1,97,805	4,16,383	1,69,579
Do. Other Services	...	...	22,769	14,471	37,240	45,481
Provincial	4,58,465	10,962	5,66,301	5,56,402	15,92,130	11,26,834
Local	31,048	23,574	4,15,842	15,61,252	20,31,716	5,73,341
Special	4,375	44	72,826	7,398	84,643	
Total Buildings and Roads ...	4,97,547	36,063	12,91,174	23,37,328	41,62,112	19,15,235

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of reproductive works in the Public Works Department in the year* 1878-79.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expenditure by British Government to end of 1878-79.	Receipts and expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the works.
			Receipts.*	Cost of establishment and Tools and Plant.	Cost of extensions and improvements and maintenance and repairs.	Interest of capital at 4½ per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Productive Public Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godavari Delta System	By British Government.	80,64,643	18,34,195	1,19,067	1,52,344	3,62,909	11,99,875	Works in the Eastern and Western Sections are in progress and estimates for works in the Central Section are under preparation.
Kistna Delta System	Do. ...	48,49,737	8,79,194	74,535	1,11,737	2,18,238	4,74,684	Most of the completion estimates are now before the Government of India.
Pennair Anicut System	Do. ...	14,04,298	1,38,843	13,354	26,109	63,193	36,187	The estimates for works to complete this system are under revision.
Cauvery Delta System	Native Government.	13,75,824	7,01,288	35,003	70,754	61,912	5,33,619	The works are completed to the extent sanctioned.
Srivaikuntham Anicut System ...	British Government.	11,82,765	46,020	21,179	50,796	53,224	— 79,179	The estimates for completing this system are under revision.
Irrigation and Navigation Works.								
Chembrambakam Tank	Native Government.	5,62,330	28,010	2,278	4,163	25,305	— 3,136	Works almost completed.
Palar Anicut System	Do. ...	12,69,865	93,879	4,482	4,233	57,144	28,020	Works to complete the Northern Section of this system have been estimated for, but not fully carried out for want of funds.
Pelandorai Anicut System	British Government.	2,71,691	...	9,755	24,200	12,226	— 46,181	Works completed except drainage and storage works.
Total ...	...	1,89,81,153	37,22,029	2,79,653	4,44,336	8,54,151	21,43,889	

* The figures for 1878-79 not being available those for 1877-78 are entered.

C.—RAILWAYS.

For the year 1878-79.

Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandise, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or losses.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended up to 31st March 1879.
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Fourth-class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.
Madras ...	...	*857	14,043	66,129	2,059,801	640,883	2,780,856	23,80,051	34,17,555	2,899	64,36,139	48,40,799	Net profits Rupees 15,95,336, being at the rate of £1'4 per cent. per annum.	1,461	12,074	11,45,84,638
South Indian	6¾	612½	16,328	119,176	4,898,516	...	5,034,020	18,24,528	11,61,539	29,855	31,84,308	23,50,975	Net profits Rupees 8,33,333, being at the rate of £1'9 per cent. per annum.	425	6,528	4,29,98,992

*42½ miles double line.

D.—MARINE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1878-79.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.	
Steamer *Margaret Northcote*	60 tons, 30 horse-power...	...	11	2,679	...	Belonging to the Pearl Fishery Department, Tuticorin.
Schooner *Pearl*	15 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	
Do. *Edith*	12 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	
Steam Tug and Dredge *Albuquerque*	337 ,, 50 ,, ...	1	16	6,832	...	Belonging to the Marine Department, Cochin.
Steamer *Hobart*	190 ,, 40 ,, ...	2	14	9,018	...	Belonging to the Madras Harbour Works.
Do. *Salisbury*	190 ,, 40 ,, ...	2	14	6,792	...	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steamer *Lady Mary Grenville*	147¾ tons, 30 horse-power...	...	6	739	...	Belonging to the Marine Department, Cocanada.
Steamer *Fred and May* ...	147¾ ,, 30 ,, ...	...	... Average.	...	...	
Steam Dredge No. 2 ...	70 ,, 20 ,, ...	1	14	2,842	...	
Steamer *Prince*	361¾ ,, 45 ,, ...	...	3	385	...	
Do. *Godavari*	173¾ ,, 30 ,, ...	...	2	287	...	
Do. *Vurda*	173¾ ,, 30 ,, ...	1	5	2,075	...	Belonging to the Public Works Department, Godavari.
Do. *Shamrock*	114 ,, 16 ,, ...	...	13	1,685	...	
Do. *Little Nell* ...	59½ ,, 12 ,, ...					
Do. *Thistle*	114 ,, 12 ,, ...					
Do. *Fawn*	30 ,, 6 ,, ...					

D.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department, under the Government of Madras, during the year* 1878-79.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras.			Rs.	Rs.	
Establishment	4	116	62,440	...	
Light-house		8	2,478	...	
Pier		30	8,264	...	
Divers		2	1,560	...	
Picottahmen		6	745	...	
Out-ports.					
Masters Attendant and Conservators	19	152	52,412	...	
Light-houses	...	85	15,758	...	
Pilotage (licensed)	...	...	...	*20,687	* Government share. ... ... Rs. 13,743
Total ...	23	379	1,43,657	...	Pilot's share ... 6,944

E.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Cereals.														
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley.	Rice.	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Italian millet or thenay or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Raggi (Eleusine coracana).	Chennah or samai or chamalu (Panicum miliare).	Khoda, varagu, arigh or arikalu (Panicum miliaceum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Millet.	Korale.	Ganjee.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjam	...	...	246,692	5,759	3,102	66	70,177	1,751	211	513	...	...	...	210	328,481
Vizagapatam	...	...	51,495	3,501	22,773	1,358	11,753	3,996	...	12	...	...	...	16,348	111,236
Godavari	6	...	574,481	100,963	13,808	14,095	21,398	12,858	22,026	2,873	...	...	...	2,433	764,941
Kistna	3,106	...	316,132	155,214	194,826	45,723	28,018	264,553	226,651	54,365	...	...	...	...	1,288,588
Nellore	4	...	173,319	258,246	36,789	...	41,309	...	...	154	...	...	...	173,144	682,965
Cuddapah	2,600	...	108,144	444,162	314,262	84,302	126,762	18,532	55,353	...	...	...	...	8,730	1,162,847
Bellary	1,953	...	166,458	743,379	319,467	...	106,873	...	352,551	360	...	...	...	...	1,691,041
Kurnool	2,471	...	68,377	590,499	104,245	269,906	21,323	6,191	181,208	1,637	...	...	...	808	1,246,665
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	342,482	19,114	17,298	292	75,121	...	63,483	...	...	...	...	...	517,790
North Arcot	54	...	231,328	32,021	97,945	775	106,122	5,536	64,878	134	...	...	...	...	538,793
South Arcot	...	...	358,876	36,175	269,254	10,529	152,561	633	306,396	...	...	...	...	125	1,134,550
Tanjore	...	...	953,511	18,014	39,292	141	37,936	6,759	94,483	1,210	...	...	...	...	1,151,346
Trichinopoly	...	...	169,329	140,427	194,257	1,787	105,552	19,542	107,401	...	...	...	...	59	738,354
Madura	165	...	142,665	190,879	84,294	11,406	93,033	67,095	19,622	...	...	...	...	73,110	682,269
Tinnevelly	3	...	224,184	69,267	179,059	4,057	52,910	174,128	84,913	...	...	...	...	10,376	798,897
Coimbatore	1,865	...	87,562	600,580	720,781	32,805	215,154	82,417	4,150	...	...	...	...	...	1,745,314
Nilgiris	4,446	...	2,258	...	...	...	3,319	5,162	...	...	...	16,884	3,495	545	36,109
Salem	417	...	123,502	62,881	311,152	18,098	244,057	50,900	63,895	100	...	...	...	...	875,002
South Canara	...	...	491,452	...	...	...	4,296	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	496,041
Malabar	...	...	473,557	...	38	...	4,985	20,136	...	628	...	...	...	...	499,344
Total ...	17,090	...	5,305,804	3,471,081	2,922,642	495,340	1,522,659	740,482	1,647,222	61,986	...	16,884	3,495	285,888	16,490,573

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Pulses.																	
	Gram or Bengal Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan Pea. Red Gram or Dhall (Cajanus Indicus).	Horse Gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green Gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black Gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas.	Lentils.	Chickling vetch.	Cow Gram or Karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Babberalu or Alasundulu (Dolichos catiang).	Mochai or Anumelu (Dolichos lablab).	Dolichos latiang.	Perumpayiru.	Thattai-payiru.	Field Gram or Naripayiru.	Avari.	Others.	Total.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Ganjam	...	1,905	5,563	8,019	2,117	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,614
Vizagapatam	22	246	6,248	5,968	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	14,387
Godavari	7,698	6,099	27,642	8,431	4,374	...	...	...	...	2,057	1,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,979
Kistna	12,983	34,792	48,225	35,368	6,331	...	...	...	...	1,017	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,931
Nellore	3,629	77	28,107	3,289	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,172	41,397
Cuddapah	...	13,390	114,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,615
Bellary	8,955	50,042	197,386	33,245	372	...	...	...	...	...	53,211	...	...	...	...	...	39,788	382,999
Kurnool	7,594	...	42,864	4,411	289	...	164	...	...	...	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,880
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	260	3,160	830	667	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,032
North Arcot	1,329	7,014	33,799	778	1,240	...	...	...	508	...	1,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,651
South Arcot	560	3,814	23,352	200	2,770	...	...	...	602	...	52	...	629	...	...	...	...	31,979
Tanjore	...	11,654	3,344	179	5,641	...	...	...	3,045	...	464	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	25,354
Trichinopoly	447	27,971	25,814	2,093	2,157	...	...	...	...	...	5,269	...	...	1,460	2,263	...	...	67,474
Madura	94	65	23,737	3,038	5,566	...	891	...	...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	11,230	45,530
Tinnevelly	114	4,100	36,418	6,436	13,658	...	...	...	16,085	...	18	...	...	...	5,584	...	1,430	83,838
Coimbatore	4,400	6,652	154,258	3,234	4,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,757	2,595	11,324	...	189,660
Nilgiris	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Salem	985	12,419	104,384	4,811	7,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	2,168	20,322	...	152,874
South Canara	...	280	14,383	10,025	11,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,672	37,741
Malabar	...	180	519	...	...	4,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4,818
Total ...	48,810	180,960	893,536	130,355	70,101	4,079	1,055	...	20,355	3,084	65,352	...	629	4,812	13,637	31,646	60,450	1,528,861

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Orchard and garden produces and topes.																				
	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Garden herb.	Flowers or Murrykulundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guava.	Mangoes.	Cocoanut.	Mulberry or kambilkotai.	Karanai or Babul tree.	Gooseberry.	Palmyrah tope.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Reed.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Ganjam	651	...	...	7,114	...	...	18	...	...	35	3,703	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1482	14,748
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,157
Kistna	57	86	124	194	...	...	...	...	34	90	5,222	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	6,896
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,911
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,030
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,852
Kurnool	5	49	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2,616
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	1,023	...	...	8,285	...	...	674	...	...	...	4,884	2,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,968	...	28,400
North Arcot	...	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,947
South Arcot	739	...	...	4,227	626	...	8	...	4	...	1,609	4,210	...	...	...	...	16,937	...	...	...	...	28,360
Tanjore	9,327	719	236	60	484	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	6,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	18,683
Trichinopoly	1,955	720	...	...	...	...	112	38	19	14	*1,820	3,474	...	202	...	...	...	99	182	...	1551	10,186
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,330
Tinnevelly	3,030	1508	971	915	...	...	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	35,431	...	...	...	...	3	...	1465	43,389
Coimbatore	2,294	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,597
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061
Salem	2,237	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	3,369	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	61,134
South Canara	...	...	...	1,309	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	24,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,518
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261,269
Total ...	21,318	4241	1331	23,435	1,110	...	936	39	57	139	18,443	47,941	...	35,633	...	...	17,010	99	185	10,968	6017	572,366

* Mango and jack.

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.						
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Omam.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardathoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Ganjam	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	551	...	...	...	202	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	1,462	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717	377	...	...	5	...	...	...
Godavari	...	6,829	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	...	9,596	3,156	...	...	10	593	264	109
Kistna	...	19,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	19,982	22,080	8,613	...	...	127	...	92
Nellore	...	2,432	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	2,594	3,544	...	...	12	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	3,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	5,097	...	...	...	...	1,388	...
Bellary	1	3,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,711	13,910	8,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	2,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	57	3,451	6,432	...	...	...	194	644	349
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2,503	...	...	1	...	...	...
North Arcot	4	875	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	2,402	...	...	...	382	...	...
South Arcot	...	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,212	4,038	...	...	...	143	2,689	...
Tanjore	...	1,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,175	3,278	...	...	29	311	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50	...	...	628	6,594	...	...	...	531	19,182	17
Madura	...	5,682	7	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	7	7,256	2,077	685	...	1	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	1,696	...	...	...	...	2,119	...	...	...	622	1	4,438	4,434	...	...	...	500	554	1
Coimbatore	...	14,677	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	14,838	8,436	12	...	...	1,326	1,286	285
Nilgiris	56	...	...	1,350	...	4,191	22,279	...	...	...	...	...	27,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	6,592	...	...	...	...	9,677	...	...	...	...	1	16,270	6,000	...	...	...	200	614	82
South Canara	...	513	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	608	901	1,066	3,623	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,256	...	...	...	...	...	38,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61	75,396	2,794	1,350	...	4,191	74,147	...	7	886	622	10,951	170,405	89,958	10,376	3,623	58	4,509	26,621	935

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Condiments and Spices—*(Continued)*.									Starches.								Sugar.				
	Garlic.	Vaminta seeds.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanut.	Others.	Total.	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karanai.	Sirukilangu.	Sirukilangu.	Senle.	Esculents.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or Palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.
	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	856	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,460	...	25	...	2,485
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	239	1,434	...	...	198	1,632
Godavari	607	24	942	...	...	...	...	...	5,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,253	3,346	...	...	5,599
Kistna	...	...	1,145	2,042	...	189	...	...	34,288	...	265	...	...	...	...	6	...	271	...	6,701	...	15	6,716
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	3,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	...	1,400	3,557
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	...	...	...	1,178
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,451	10,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,801	5,597	...	679	13,077
Kurnool	130	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	7,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	...	38	...	272
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	6	...	...	788	...	...	3,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	608	...	...	635
North Arcot	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	2,947	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	530	774	2,468	6,215	...	...	8,683
South Arcot	...	...	527	1,522	...	340	1	...	9,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,217	1,774	...	...	3,991
Tanjore	...	...	1,207	...	...	1,932	...	...	6,857	...	...	1987	...	...	...	...	1,737	3,724	153	608	...	...	761
Trichinopoly	360	...	177	1,302	...	584	4	...	28,751	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	...	90	1,209	1,870	181	...	...	2,091
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	3,253	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3,832	3,836	152	284	...	1,611	2,047
Tinnevelly	2	...	373	...	...	1,364	...	...	7,228	...	...	79	63	2135	...	...	87	2,364	118	...	...	...	118
Coimbatore	...	...	330	507	86	1,144	1,273	10	14,695	...	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,415	2,195	1,779	...	...	3,974
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	301	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	499	2,514	...	9,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	1,155	...	...	1,893
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	488	9,243	227	15,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	344	...	...	1,126
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,099	24	4,970	5,373	86	7,460	13,035	3,623	171,750	5	4,047	2066	63	2135	...	6	6,816	15,138	25,080	30,749	63	3,903	59,795

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Oil-seeds.															Dyes not forest.	
	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or gingelly.	Lamp-oil.	Bishop's seeds.	Ground-nut.	Illuppai.	Pinnacottai.	Vembu or margosa.	Oil-seeds.	Cucumber.	Castor-oil.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Ganjam	1,433	1,021	...	14,309	3,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,719	...	2
Vizagapatam	...	11	...	20,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	21,119	2,021	...
Godavari	...	70	...	75,145	17,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,893	697	...
Kistna	...	10	901	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,679	...	93,933	26,260	...
Nellore	...	...	3	1,022	38,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	39,151	28,682	...
Cuddapah	34,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,884	39,756	...
Bellary	...	958	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,386	114,225	3,713	...
Kurnool	...	3,256	1,057	19,130	11,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	35,519	24,200	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	12,362	...	...	7,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,079	3,521	35
North Arcot	420	...	19	19,241	...	...	2,744	...	...	...	...	...	8,916	152	31,492	11,503	...
South Arcot	...	76	...	31,592	...	...	20,819	4,001	6,170	...	...	...	10,998	...	73,656	18,781	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	9,198	1,397	...	6,319	816	90	2	...	...	...	...	17,822	749	...
Trichinopoly	...	36	...	*23,560	...	...	1,226	1,267	...	7	...	...	...	...	26,096	934	...
Madura	...	...	...	16,642	5,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,717	29,947	123	...
Tinnevelly	4,040	33	...	27,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,019	13	40,939	307	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	17,123	...	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	17,210	...	34,868	...	...
Nilgiris	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...
Salem	...	82	...	21,968	27,683	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,802	697	...
South Canara	...	...	...	2,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,996	4,367	...	...
Malabar	13,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	13,389	...	...
Total ...	53,985	5,677	2,861	312,565	105,702	...	40,429	6,084	6,260	9	...	...	138,822	123,630	796,024	161,944	37

* Gingelly and castor.

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Dyes not forest—(*Continued*).						Fibres.										Grand Total.
	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Saffron.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not ulaheotic).	Mulberry silk.	Kacheruku.	Others.	Total.	
	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,340	...	...	7	...	162	...	...	145	4,654	390,693
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	2,021	4,083	...	43	156	...	190	...	...	...	4,472	157,494
Godavari	...	101	...	...	...	798	4,645	...	...	448	...	2,016	...	...	...	7,109	970,777
Kistna	...	1,600	...	...	...	27,860	159,235	...	...	618	...	1,512	...	...	...	161,365	1,778,830
Nellore	...	...	...	...	50	28,732	11,580	35	562	50	...	259	...	...	43	12,529	818,830
Cuddapah	...	...	...	1,943	...	41,699	50,975	...	145	...	...	...	12	...	...	51,132	1,456,321
Bellary	...	...	...	...	7	3,720	261,560	...	236	280	1	...	...	...	126	262,203	2,527,536
Kurnool	...	...	...	340	...	24,540	134,810	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,841	1,512,562
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	3,556	2	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	54	77	579,004
North Arcot	46	...	...	...	...	11,549	211	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	273	660,990
South Arcot	...	...	1	...	...	18,782	5,558	...	...	32	...	...	...	62	...	5,652	1,308,442
Tanjore	...	...	2,425	618	...	3,792	4,124	...	...	...	456	...	...	...	...	4,580	1,234,094
Trichinopoly	...	...	256	...	5	1,195	40,416	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,449	916,393
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	123	33,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,878	815,469
Tinnevelly	...	127	...	...	...	434	135,778	...	21	...	...	216	111	...	...	136,106	1,117,751
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,716	...	...	538	...	...	210	...	...	167,464	2,178,825
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	65,598
Salem	...	...	...	876	27	1,600	11,474	...	...	2	...	...	222	...	...	11,698	1,126,182
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	205	581,154
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817,076
Total ...	46	1,828	2,682	3,777	89	170,403	1,029,553	35	1,051	2,193	457	4,376	555	62	424	10,38,706	21,014,021

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2).—*Statement showing the number of live and dead stock for the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Live stock.											Dead stock.		
	Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Elephants.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Boats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6
Ganjam	41,644	134,147	79,568	2	754	20	49,703	853	...	141	12,540	46,008	1,320	25,208	78,010
Vizagapatam	15,954	21,936	30,152	...	569	...	22,524	21	...	177	5,433	9,408	66	5,826	20,996
Godavari	157,106	234,648	182,061	8	5,613	10	93,623	3,456	...	76	47,934	68,012	1,663	9,499	142,582
Kistna	62,262	154,203	145,890	6	9,270	...	91,311	122	...	2,603	22,924	160,061	664	24,788	104,742
Nellore	32,642	103,605	107,312	4	14,257	...	104,540	424	...	832	10,721	165,924	135	16,134	75,017
Cuddapah	4,660	36,810	11,980	...	4,915	...	49,960	114	...	528	3,015	102,300	...	7,910	31,440
Bellary	35,318	186,385	91,234	...	22,723	1	112,495	634	...	2,908	25,199	396,271	63	19,022	101,096
Kurnool	58,001	103,945	46,213	4	7,732	...	96,914	90	...	1,696	5,320	151,778	84	19,142	50,783
Madras	1,479	2,573	2,010	...	40	1	309	*2,834	90	191	170	590	1,651	3,680	326
Chingleput	44,919	116,404	81,334	15	1,433	4	51,153	196	8	856	2,435	127,787	478	8,580	63,773
North Arcot	72,156	191,707	208,618	...	5,394	2	174,755	95	...	1,860	26,468	241,334	...	17,333	99,064
South Arcot	80,521	203,711	230,854	...	3,498	4	251,209	132	...	2,485	16,006	435,344	120	20,310	157,084
Tanjore	134,867	316,470	227,534	6	1,090	16	218,803	630	4	818	4,165	271,715	746	18,546	182,329
Trichinopoly	65,628	189,357	166,379	62	3,616	8	225,575	427	...	383	14,604	613,701	...	14,049	113,919
Madura	41,910	183,616	182,767	...	8,773	8	181,773	53	...	2,712	2,324	231,826	...	14,935	107,036
Tinnevelly	107,629	259,736	182,550	1	11,729	15	254,950	671	...	297	4,917	766,736	568	28,021	102,471
Coimbatore	38,779	278,625	203,504	2	16,056	8	201,867	267	...	3,409	12,258	414,769	...	13,638	159,221
Nilgiris	9,669	9,926	13,033	...	200	...	2,192	202	...	510	70	300	3	450	4,993
Salem	40,090	230,919	201,410	...	5,521	...	376,064	1,065	...	2,607	10,520	339,390	...	8,278	115,712
South Canara	163,906	190,054	185,725	...	2	10	8,369	102	...	41	4,554	207	4,050	1,326	148,026
Malabar	125,578	302,911	353,710	...	269	447	46,187	678	...	235	597	1,448	3,472	5,888	159,460
Total ...	1,334,718	3,541,688	2,933,838	110	213,454	554	2,612,276	13,075	102	25,335	232,174	4,544,904	15,083	282,653	2,018,080

* Exclusive of the horses with the Military authorities.

NOTE.—*Statement No.* 3, "*Rates of Rent and Produce*," *not printed as the information is not procurable.*

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.										
	Rice.	Ragi (Eleusine corocana).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai or millet (Panicum miliare).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Korale.	Ganjee.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P
Ganjam	3 7 5	2 7 8	2 8 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	...	6 11 8	...	...
Vizagapatam	4 13 11	2 7 0	3 1 4	2 2 8	...	...	...	...	4 4 10	...	...
Godavari	3 15 6	2 5 0	2 9 10	2 10 9	1 15 5	1 10 8	2 3 4	...	5 3 7	...	...
Kistna	3 6 8	2 4 6	2 9 10	2 10 8	3 9 7	...	2 1 7	...	7 2 3	...	...
Nellore	3 15 4	2 4 7	2 0 5	2 6 1	...	...	1 3 1	...	6 12 6	...	...
Cuddapah	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...
Bellary	4 7 0	2 5 0	2 14 0	2 15 *0	3 4 0	4 4 0	...	...	6 15 0	...	...
Kurnool	3 10 5	1 12 10	2 9 8	2 7 1	...	...	1 12 7	...	6 14 11	...	...
Madras	3 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...
Chingleput	3 14 5	2 5 10	2 12 7	2 10 5	...	...	2 13 1	...	5 14 0	...	...
North Arcot	3 4 5	2 3 10	2 10 6	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	...
South Arcot	3 3 5	1 14 4	1 14 0	1 15 6	2 2 4	4 8 11	1 3 10	...	7 2 0	...	...
Tanjore	3 14 0	2 1 0	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	8 6 0	...	...
Trichinopoly	3 12 4	2 4 9	1 12 7	2 6 4	...	...	1 5 7	...	7 8 6	...	...
Madura	3 12 1	2 4 7	1 13 1	2 4 2	...	...	1 6 3	...	7 *0 3	...	...
Tinnevelly	4 4 1	2 9 10	2 8 0	2 7 6	...	...	2 10 8	...	8 0 0	...	...
Coimbatore	3 11 5	2 2 7	2 11 3	2 5 0	2 1 11	2 1 6	2 0 4	...	6 11 11	...	...
Nilgiris	...	2 10 8	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	*2 0 0	1 10 8	2 0 0
Salem	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	...	...	1 10 0	...	6 1 0	...	...
South Canara	3 9 10	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 15 0	...	...
Malabar	4 0 0	2 8 9	...	3 12 0	...	3 6 0	...	5 10 0	6 4 0	...	...
Average ...	3 13 3	2 5 0	2 7 5	2 7 6	2 9 10	2 15 10	1 13 8	3 14 0	6 3 2	1 10 8	2 0 0

* Of local produce.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).										
	Horsegram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum.)	Red gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Pachaipairu or green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Peram-payiru.	Thattai-payiru.	Mochai (Lablab vulgaris or Dolichos lablab).	Peas.	Avarai.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1 15 7	...	3 13 9	3 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2 2 10	3 9 10	3 4 0	3 9 7	3 15 7	2 15 9	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	2 2 3	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	2 4 9	...	...	4 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	3 9 0	...	4 12 0	...	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	1 11 4	4 7 8	3 10 0	4 4 10	5 4 7	3 1 4	...	...	3 8 4	...	...
Tanjore	2 13 0	...	4 2 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	2 3 11	3 4 11	2 1 11	4 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	2 3 9	...	...	4 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	2 11 10	...	...	4 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2 3 5	6 4 5	4 3 4	4 8 8	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 3
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	3 2 7	...	...	4 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	2 8 9	5 10 3	5 8 7	4 11 3	5 2 9	...	...	...	...	4 0 2	...
Average ...	2 7 2	4 10 7	3 14 11	4 5 9	4 11 0	3 0 6	...	...	3 8 4	4 0 2	2 15 3

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).									
	Beans.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Salt.	Sugar.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 9	4 8 4
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 7	16 1 10
Godavari	...	...	7 12 3	2 1 11	7 14 4	8 1 5	...	...	3 5 9	15 10 9
Kistna	...	...	...	3 4 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	18 9 4
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 5	10 0 0
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	14 0 0
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	16 3 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 9	17 14 1
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	15 0 0
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 4	9 13 1
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 2	6 1 9
South Arcot	...	...	5 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 3	6 3 3
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 0	4 12 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 9	8 12 1
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 3	8 15 3
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 3	18 10 7
Coimbatore	...	...	4 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 10	9 2 11
Nilgiris	...	4 11 0	...	...	4 5 4	2 0 0	3 5 4	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	4 1 0
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 1	15 11 4
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7 9	3 10 4	16 4 0
Average ...	...	4 11 0	5 12 2	2 10 11	7 6 7	5 0 8	3 5 4	14 7 9	3 6 9	11 13 1

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).									
	Jaggery.	Linseed.	Gingelly.	Castor.	Ground-nut.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Flax.	Fibres.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	3 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	5 8 0	4 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	4 0 10	4 10 10	...	...	...	16 7 4	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3 6	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 0	...	...
Kurnool	...	2 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	21 0 0	5 9 5	2 8 5	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	3 15 1	2 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	8 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	7 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	6 6 8	...	...	28 10 3	8 0 6	...	4 14 0	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	33 5 4	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	2 12 1	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 7 7	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	7 12 8	4 10 5	...	26 7 2	12 13 7	...	...	...
Average ...	2 12 1	9 2 5	5 12 6	2 12 9	2 13 0	29 7 7	10 1 5	5 12 0	4 14 0	...

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).						Cocoanuts, per 100.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Jute.	Mulberry (silk).	Myrobalans.	Wax.	Cotton.	Indigo.				
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3 9 4	...	...	...	4 14 7	138 1 8	...	10 4 9	1 8 0	0 1 0
Vizagapatam	4 6 2	...	1 15 10	45 1 7	19 6 5	166 15 1	...	14 3 6	1 13 9	0 2 0
Godavari	4 11 9	...	...	...	12 15 3	127 3 1	...	19 13 6	2 1 8	0 3 6
Kistna	4 11 5	...	...	...	3 12 11	132 13 10	...	55 7 3	1 12 2	0 1 9
Nellore	3 0 0	...	...	...	9 0 0	123 0 0	...	68 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 1
Cuddapah	4 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	111 0 0	...	51 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 3
Bellary	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	157 0 0	...	40 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0
Kurnool	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 10	151 8 4	...	50 10 0	2 3 6	0 1 1
Madras	19 0 0	...	...	...	16 0 0	128 0 0	...	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 0
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	141 0 0	...	16 12 0	2 5 4	0 2 1
North Arcot	23 0 0	...	...	...	22 0 0	156 10 8	...	14 1 9	2 8 0	0 3 4
South Arcot	12 7 10	...	...	...	6 13 2	104 4 4	...	14 8 0	2 4 7	0 1 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	4 9 0	31 5 0	...	13 10 0	2 3 0	0 1 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	3 5 4* / 16 0 0†	80 0 0	...	18 6 4	3 0 0	0 4 2
Madura	6 10 8	...	...	...	4 7 1	...	...	18 0 0	2 5 4	0 1 6
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	15 15 6	116 10 8	...	16 12 5	2 6 0	0 2 3
Coimbatore	...	390 0 0	...	...	4 1 9*	...	...	16 12 0	2 4 10*	0 1 9
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	100 0 0	...	20 5 0	2 7 0	0 2 2
South Canara	11 7 0	...	...	...	18 8 7	37 12 0	3 14 2	14 3 2	4 1 6	0 0 8
Malabar	...	...	...	...	25 12 0	69 4 0	...	18 12 10	3 9 7	0 3 5
Average ...	8 8 8	390 0 0	1 15 10	45 1 7	10 11 8	115 2 3	3 14 2	25 8 10	2 8 6	0 1 11

* With seeds. † Without seeds.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Districts.	Brass, per maund.	Bell-metal, per maund.	Copper, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Lead, per maund.	Tin, per maund.	Gold, per maund.	Silver, per maund.	Horns, per maund.	Hides, per maund.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	12 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	3 15 8	...	...	...	...	12 2 10	9 4 8
Godavari	...	...	...	4 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	33 14 6	135 8 0	43 13 2	7 5 0	13 0 0	40 1 4	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	9 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	2 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	1 4 0* / 2 8 0†	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	30 0 0	...	36 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	36,000 0 0	2,715 0 0	...	...
Tanjore	18 9 0	...	29 7 0	2 14 0	17 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	1 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	30 1 3	35 9 1	35 3 7	4 12 9	32 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	3 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	40 12 5	43 4 0	44 14 3	5 13 7	45 4 0	12 1 9	...	...	...	...
Average ...	27 8 10	57 9 3	34 3 8	3 15 4	27 0 5	26 1 6	36,000 0 0	2,715 0 0	12 2 10	9 4 8

* American. † English.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per day, for* 1878-79.

Districts.	Average wages per diem.		Rate of hire per diem for live stock.							Rate of hire per diem for dead stock.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camels.	Draught bullocks each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ... In Towns	0 5 4	0 1 10	} ...	0 4 6	1 14 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	2 14 5	0 3 1
In Villages	0 5 2	0 1 8									
Vizagapatam ... In Towns	0 5 2	0 1 10	} ...	{ 0 5 5	2 4 0	...	0 5 0	...	...	1 2 8*	0 7 3
In Villages	0 5 3	0 1 7		{ 0 4 11	2 1 0	...	0 7 4	...	...	1 8 0*	0 6 10
Godavari ... In Towns	0 9 7	0 4 5	...	0 8 0	2 3 0	...	0 8 4	...	...	1 12 6	0 7 2
In Villages	0 7 6	0 3 0	...	0 6 4	1 15 0	...	0 6 6	...	...	1 7 5	0 6 3
Kistna ... In Towns	} 0 6 3	0 3 6	...	0 8 5	2 1 11	...	0 7 8	...	0 5 6	9 2 0	0 10 5
In Villages											
Nellore ... In Towns	} 0 8 3	0 3 9	...	0 8 9	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 5 3	0 14 0	0 6 0
In Villages											
Cuddapah ... In Towns	} 0 8 11	0 2 7	...	0 6 0	2 9 7	...	1 0 0	...	0 7 10	...	0 5 9
In Villages											
Bellary ... In Towns	0 12 0	0 6 0	...	0 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	5 0 0	0 2 0
In Villages	0 11 0	0 5 0	...	0 6 0	3 2 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 7 0	2 10 0	0 3 0
Kurnool ... In Towns	0 9 6	0 4 2	} ...	0 11 6	1 15 3	...	0 9 3	...	...	0 12 0	0 3 9
In Villages	0 7 8	0 3 9									
Madras	0 12 0	0 5 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	{ 10 0 0† / 1 0 0‡	} 0 4 0
Chingleput ... In Towns	0 8 2	0 3 2	...	0 4 3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 2
In Villages	0 7 4	0 2 1	...	0 3 2	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	0 1 6
North Arcot ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 3 0	...	0 4 0	1 4 0	...	2 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 1 0
In Villages	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	0 0 9
South Arcot ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 2 0	} ...	0 4 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	2 3 0	0 2 4
In Villages	0 6 6	0 1 10									
Tanjore ... In Towns	0 12 0	0 5 0	} 1 2 0	0 4 4	1 9 0	3 8 0	0 11 9	...	0 10 5	1 6 0	0 4 5
In Villages	0 8 4	0 3 5									
Trichinopoly ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 10 0	1 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
In Villages	0 8 9	0 3 0	...	0 11 0	2 1 0	...	0 12 0	...	1 0 0	1 13 4	0 8 0
Madura ... In Towns	0 11 8	0 4 8	...	0 8 8	2 1 0	...	0 8 2	...	1 0 0	...	0 3 2
In Villages	0 10 0	0 3 6	...	0 6 5	1 4 0	...	0 9 2	...	...	...	0 3 2
Tinnevelly ... In Towns	0 7 8	0 2 9	...	0 5 8	1 4 0	...	0 4 8	...	...	1 4 0	0 10 8§
In Villages	0 5 2	0 2 4	...	0 5 0	1 4 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	1 8 0	0 9 4§
Coimbatore ... In Towns	0 7 11	0 2 10	...	0 5 8	2 0 1	7 0 0	0 14 0	...	0 6 10	...	0 3 0
In Villages	0 5 7	0 2 2	...	0 4 1	1 11 2	7 0 0	1 0 0	...	0 5 3	...	0 2 6
Nilgiris ... In Towns	} 0 6 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	2 0 0
In Villages											
Salem ... In Towns	} 0 9 9	0 2 6	...	0 3 7	1 5 3	...	0 10 4	...	0 5 3	0 12 0	0 4 2
In Villages											
South Canara ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 7 7	...	9 4 0	3 0 0	...	2 0 0	0 14 5	0 3 10
In Villages	0 6 5	0 3 2	...	0 7 7	...	9 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 0 0	0 12 10	0 3 4
Malabar ... In Towns	} 0 5 7	0 3 4	...	0 7 0	1 14 0	3 10 0	1 4 0	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 3 3
In Villages											
Average ...	0 7 11	0 3 2	1 2 0	0 6 4	1 14 5	6 9 0	1 1 3	1 8 0	0 14 1	2 4 11	0 5 7

* Per trip. † By Sea. ‡ By Canal. § Inclusive of the hire for bullocks.

G.—MINES.

Mines and quarries.

Districts.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual produce. Quantity.	Annual produce. Value.	Remarks.
				RS.	
Ganjam	Gravel	422	88,075 cubic yards.	5,505	
	Metal	217	40,355 ,,	10,086	
	Stone	56	5,545 ,,	866	
	Limestone	5	535 garce.	2,140	
Vizagapatam.	Iron ore	...	.....	...	The number of mines and the quantity annually produced are not known. It is, however, notorious that ore is found all over the hills and throughout the Jeypore country. It is dug from pits at the foot or on the side of the hills; when 9 or 10 feet deep the pit is abandoned and a fresh pit opened.
	Plumbago	3	.....	...	The annual produce is not known. The only use this rare mineral is put to is the polishing of chatties by potters.
	Mica	1	.....	...	Can be had in large quantities.
	Antimony	...	.....	...	Is found in the same neighbourhood as mica; annual produce is not known.
	Manganese	1	.....	...	Can be had in moderate quantities.
	Rock crystals	...	.....	...	Are occasionally found.
	Garnets	...	.....	...	
	Vibhute	...	.....	...	A sort of white earth or ashes used by Hindus as a mark on their foreheads.
Godavari	Iron	43	10,125 lbs.	281	The quantity and value of the produce have not been given in some cases, as the mines were not worked during the year.
	Stone	132	4,394,800 ,,	8,579	
	Limestone	6	623,000 ,,	1,300	
	White pipe-clay	5	145,250 ,,	90	
	Gravel	2	100,000 ,,	25	
Kistna	Gravel	344	12½ candies.	29	This is only the produce of about 50 mines, information not being available regarding the others.
	Metal	1	.....	...	Annual produce not known.
	Blackstone	4	.....	100	Produce of one mine.
	Limestone	84	20 candies.	230	Do. of four mines.
	Slate stone	29	.....	200	Do. do.
	Stone convertible into iron.	2	.....	...	Annual produce not known.
	Copper	10	.....	...	Not worked.
	Chintamoney stone	3	.....	...	
	Gypsum	1	.....	...	
Nellore	Black stone	1	.....	100	
	White stone	3	.....	70	
	White pipe-clay	...	.....	...	Particulars not known.
	Laterite stone	9	.....	610	
	Gravel	6	.....	200	
	Iron	1	.....	...	Not worked up; annual produce cannot therefore be ascertained.
	Copper	1	.....	...	
Cuddapah	Stone	39	.....	280	The value of the produce has not been given in some cases, as the mines were not worked during the year.
	Black stone	53	.....	2,350	
	White lime stone	1	.....	...	
	Stone convertible into iron.	10	.....	...	
Bellary	Rocks	23	198,000,000 lbs.	99,000	Particulars not given.
	Building stone	29			
	Chunam stone	30			
	Iron ore	1	54,000 ,,	27	
	Iron stone dust	7	.....	...	
	Lime	8	7,900 ,,	79	
	Yellow stone	1	4,000 ,,	20	
	Chalk stone	8	1,800 ,,	12	
	Stone	11	125,000 ,,	250	

G.—MINES—(*Continued*).

Mines and quarries—(Continued).

Districts.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual produce. Quantity.	Annual produce. Value.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Kurnool ...	Diamond	10	.....	...	Annual produce is not known.
	Soap stone	2	.....	...	
	Limestone	4	.....	...	
	Black stone	100	.....	...	
	Iron stone	9	.....	...	
Madras ...			Nil.		
Chingleput ...	Stone	7	.....	...	Do. do. do.
	Stone and gravel ...	12	.....	...	
North Arcot...	Stone	76	1,000 cart-loads.	...	The annual produce of some of the stone quarries is not known.
	Iron	2	1,200 lbs.	...	
	Black sand from which iron is manufactured.	...	.....	...	This is found in beds of rivers and streams.
South Arcot.	White stone or sand stone.	3	.....	27	
	Iron	...	.....	...	
	Gravel	164	38,612 cart-loads.	4,826	There are some iron mines in the district but they are not worked.
Tanjore ...			Nil.		
Trichinopoly.	Stone	35	2,100,000 lbs.	...	
	Soft stone or gneiss ...	11	3,000 ,,	...	
	Gravel	40	13,132,000 ,,	...	
Madura ...	Stone	52	69,297,000 ,,	5,547	
	Iron	2	4,967 ,,	71	
	Gravel	...	.....	...	The soil of the district is generally gravelly, and it is available almost every where.
Tinnevelly ...	Gravel	94	28,741,020 ,,	2,458	
	Stone	75	19,017,600 ,,	16,351	
	Limestone	12	4,648,000 ,,	1,293	
Coimbatore ...	Iron	...	103,675 ,,	2,108	
	Granite stone	10	16,500,000 ,,	10,500	
	Gravel	...	.....	...	Information is not available.
Nilgiris ...	Gold	2	.....	...	Annual produce is not known.
	Gravel	3	1,050 cubic yards.	...	
	Stone	...	.....	...	Available throughout the district.
Salem ...	Iron	55	556,185 lbs.	30,393	
	Gravel	...	.....	...	Gravel and stone are to be had all over the district.
	Stone	...	.....	...	
South Canara.	Iron	1	700 ,,	125	
	Laterite stone used for building purposes.	1,113	31,112,494 ,,	14,830	
	Granite stone	...	.....	...	Found on the surface. Is broken up and used for road repairs.
Malabar ...	Iron	52	59,835 ,,	6,160	
	Stone	...	.....	...	Are very numerous and found all over the district.
	Gravel	...	.....	...	

H.—MANUFACTURES.

For the year 1878-79.

	Class of manufactures.							
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Lace.	Ivory.	Leather.	Mats.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	23	1	7	... 30	...	11	...
Private looms or small works.	2,829	263,609	10,685	9,687		10	6,244	135
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	...	2,391	10	410	...	...	75	...
{ Females	...	1,715	...	645	...	...	12	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	8,038	417,478	24,235	15,591	80	50	15,718	279
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	15	1	5	...	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. ...	...	63,45,800	10,000	103,000	22,870	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works in lbs.	142,138	42,300,620	3,110,283	8,726,843	940	1,250	808,450	14,688
Estimated annual outturn of all works in rupees ...	4,75,552	179,03,480	6,84,492	6,13,710	27,900	5,000	6,21,396	9,004

	Class of Manufactures—(*Continued*).							
	Paper.	Building.	Wood and iron.	Brass and copper.	Gold and silver.	Pottery.	Sugar.	Coffee.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	3	19	5	...	...	2	10
Private looms or small works.	189	11,021	43,527	4,054	11,629	5,340	1,822	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	...	10,150	1,263	15	...	...	600	1,825
{ Females	...	5,015	7	...	...	...	100	2,925
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	588	59,188	96,851	9,821	20,810	12,869	9,467	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	2	14	1	...	...	3	11
Value of stock in do. ...	...	37,500	874,527	1,989	...	...	74,000	130,000
Estimated annual outturn of all works in lbs.	35,320	99,603,606	122,765,699	3,540,553	41,977	...	4,975,440	3,550,000
Estimated annual outturn of all works in rupees ...	9,029	14,38,408	78,33,263	12,56,185	36,39,048	2,44,443	2,32,349	23,49,900

	Class of Manufactures—(*Continued*).							
	Indigo.	Arrack.	Oil press.	Cotton press and cleaning machine.	Bone crushing mill.	Saltpetre Manufacturing pans.	Dyeing.	Miscellaneous.
Number of mills and large manufactories	105	4	...	6	1	...	...	...
Private looms or small works...	692	...	3,317	...	...	1,043	41	950
Number of workmen in large works. { Males...	7,700	150	...	168	15	...	...	...
{ Females.	1,374	10	...	78	5	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	5,216	...	7,000	...	...	2,917	104	8,587
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. ...	63,250	30,511	...	191,000	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works in lbs.	391,284	594,667	3,665,518	3,150,512	127,500	745,677	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works in rupees	5,44,394	2,67,741	7,54,461	6,45,342	1,875	69,513	4,065	93,753

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	48,808	...	27,801	...	1,291	...	587	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	4	425	9	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	5,91,453	...	5,63,522	...	1,851	...	4,580	...	7,34,965	...	7,95,113
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	1,00,244	...	61,491	...	...	...	50	...	526	...	916
Books ... ... Cwt.	809½	1,46,038	1,948¾	2,03,744	5½	566	5½	642	...	110	5	678
Building Materials—												
Cement ... ... ,,	633	1,726	3,686	10,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	15,086	...	14,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	145,519	53,243	159,618	62,984	100	31	...	...	25	12	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	2,217	33,812	2,652	46,691	99	771	145	1,169	112	3,096	216	4,832
Coal—												
Coal ... ... Tons	44,142½	9,38,574	45,039	7,85,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	1,234	29,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	5,767	48,385	2,163	19,120	...	...	...	...	3,335	30,413	2,283	19,563
Corks ... ... Cwt.	126	17,979	122½	20,587	...	...	...	...	43	6,275	36	5,168
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,, lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	8,640,660	67,77,050	8,481,790	65,60,786	...	...	10,535	10,898	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	32,010,165	41,67,918	28,165,347	36,66,063	...	...	24	32	...	...	2,250	217
White ... ... ,,	3,903,789	7,09,312	3,916,346	6,49,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	60
Colored ... ... ,,	8,319,348	16,49,739	12,505,491	21,65,364	...	...	...	...	164,625	59,141	120,521	23,093
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	19,137	...	16,263	...	...	...	...	...	993	...	1,947
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	24,147	31,233	33,067	41,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	28,242	...	29,659	...	...	...	...	...	685	...	11
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	1,01,066	...	98,530	...	263	...	169	...	1,013	...	3,315
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	4¼	1,771	182	24,983	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	69,777	...	74,210	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	150
Flax—												
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	78,128	27,215	162,545	48,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13
Canvas ... ... ,,	100,305	43,808	183,719	85,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	3,165	1,792	19,483	13,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	5,372	...	4,672	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	291
Glass and glassware—												
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	29½	5,184	30½	4,900	...	...	...	...	3	4,234	1	3,051
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,02,705	...	1,23,588	...	100	...	611	...	1,867	...	3,150
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	125¼	645	321	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	3,72,393	...	3,91,991	...	274	...	462	...	1,470	...	2,595
Instruments and apparatus ... ... „	...	78,872	...	81,517	...	963	...	2,902	...	2,117	...	359
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured „	...	33	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... „	...	26,526	...	51,018	...	...	...	5	...	741	...	1,366
Leather and manufactures of ... „	...	76,998	...	58,006	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	52
Liquors—												
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gls.	221,053	4,74,337	192,666	4,14,251	...	...	51	156	1	3	...	...
Spirits ... ... „	100,534	9,89,661	77,361	7,87,596	1½	12	3	42	11,797	1,20,526	13,866	1,08,582
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... „	67,476	5,44,888	83,820	6,51,986	207	1,124	179	1,330	13,359	66,919	13,709	67,173
Other sorts ... ... „	6,731	19,939	4,262	12,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	5,07,281	...	3,77,062	...	1,471	...	2,035	...	195	...	2,520
Matches, Lucifer and other ... . „	...	80,124	...	59,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Copper—												
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	342	16,614	377	17,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... „	14,791	6,65,274	16,336½	6,75,438	...	...	...	...	3	313	41½	5,215
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	½	21	...	...	...	...	½	17	2	87
Iron—												
Wrought ... ... „	266,707	15,48,625	119,014½	6,83,099	3	341	...	...	229	2,209	203½	1,381
Other sorts ... ... „	400	810	1,228	3,226	...	...	...	...	15	31	156½	314
Lead ... ... „	2,572½	44,870	6,498¾	85,206	...	...	...	...	1½	176	11½	339
Steel ... ... „	5,336	75,506	1,235	18,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—												
Unwrought ... ... „	1½	74	133¼	4,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	27	504	47	2,484	1	200	4	276	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	1,462	24,283	2,764½	43,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... „	2,233½	59,754	888¾	47,682	3	160	...	...	34	1,077	5	461
Oils ... ... Gls.	61,995¾	94,616	38,867½	49,084	...	...	...	...	1½	12	4	5
Paints, colors, and painters' materials. Val.	...	74,562	...	1,22,786	...	139	...	...	...	592	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	3,96,280	...	2,92,422	...	877	...	7,434	...	39,940	...	52,485
Provisions ... ... „	...	4,91,446	...	4,40,598	...	1,100	...	934	...	5,011	...	6,253
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	...	19,61,663	...	16,55,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	7	1,988	8	1,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	28,691	37,571	30,207	26,879	...	...	...	...	482	1,819	498	877
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	2,529	...	2,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.		United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	50¾	1,491	59½	1,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	2,927	2,015	127	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	,,	80	167	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	29,821	21,077	39,660	27,230	...	...	...	...	4	6	35	45
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	66,121	...	56,992	...	551	...	697	...	4,025	...	2,027
Umbrellas	No.	25,146	29,732	18,386	20,938	...	...	...	...	88	166	18	48
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	...	18,904	...	2,323	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	470
Wool—													
Raw	lb.	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods	Yds.	227,378	2,09,460	249,387	2,04,443	3,614	3,225	1,380	806	2,622	4,128	860	1,517
Other sorts	Val.	...	15,126	...	16,044	...	...	...	161	...	20	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	5,75,149	...	5,94,674	...	1,431	...	1,097	...	10,172	...	9,419
Merchandise ... Free		...	24,55,331	...	46,62,928	...	5,112	...	13,041	...	39,874	...	59,686
Merchandise ... Dutiable		...	228,89,778	...	187,76,863	...	11,629	...	24,616	...	10,75,544	...	11,25,534
	Total ...	...	253,45,109	...	234,39,791	...	16,741	...	37,657	...	11,15,418	...	11,85,220
Treasure ... Gold		...	2,05,427	...	1,28,769	...	...	...	...	...	22,158	...	10,444
Treasure ... Silver		...	220	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...
	Total ...	...	2,05,647	...	1,29,619	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,158	...	10,444
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	255,50,756	...	235,69,410	...	16,741	...	37,657	...	12,37,576	...	11,95,664
Government ... Stores		...	36,95,384	...	18,02,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	36,95,384	...	18,02,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	15	...	18	...	424
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	70	½	230	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	370	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,971	69,155	13,219	1,22,182	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	8,200	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,800	10,200	74,820	24,080	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	475
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	250	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.		Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	200	...	30
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	531¾	3,591	...	...	...	...	61	319	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	950	136	862	...	...	453	2,561
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																	
Unwrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	175	...	40	...	5
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	2,130	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	680	...	...	149	128	56	71
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood). Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	2,304	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	543	...	...	...	40
Merchandise ... { Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	763	...	...	...	30
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	...	2,222	...	95	...	3,591	...	...	...	82,200	...	1,58,633	...	448	...	3,576
Total ...	...	2,222	...	95	...	3,591	...	...	...	82,497	...	1,59,396	...	448	...	3,606
Treasure ... ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... ... { Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	2,222	...	95	...	3,591	...	...	...	82,497	...	1,59,396	...	448	...	3,606
Government. Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,343	37,526	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,794	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	44	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	23	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	65	465	155
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-97—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 13	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 75
Instruments and apparatus ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured and manufactured. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	150
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... „	...	...	...	...	389	2,758	1,074	6,402	18	108	...	...	...	...	8	16
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Metals—																
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	42
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	129	295
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																
Unwrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¾	34
Oils ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials, Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	25
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	119¼	77
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	43
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	61	20	54
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	100	100	3	15	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	87	...	9,899
Merchandise ... Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	9,898
Merchandise ... Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	...	6,775	...	39,482	...	1,358	...	391	...	990
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	...	6,775	...	39,482	...	1,358	...	412	...	10,888
Treasure ... Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,53,735	...	11,37,392	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,630	...	41,289	...	20,000	...	10,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,66,365	...	11,78,681	...	20,000	...	10,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	...	6,775	...	20,05,847	...	11,80,039	...	20,412	...	20,888
Government. Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs. 1,818	...	Rs. 3,966
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	3,437	1,780	11,391
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	892	...	...	...	...	...	3,551	...	3,891
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,187	...	2,985
Books ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	½	60	4½	729	...	...	...	...	10½	1,118	27½	5,852
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	40	77½	302
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,325	...	9,681
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	706	2,043	782
Clocks and watches ... ... No.		...	...	...	...	...	4	125	...	...	...	...	10	226	8	107
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	1,513	2,557	44,378
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	30	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	14
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190½	1,012	153	1,071
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,375	48,782	121,076	82,553
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	60,000	11,250	30,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	99,59,827	15,22,962	10,427,707	15,05,155
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,420	2,970	...	...	...	...	11,90,008	2,41,637	543,787	1,17,601
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,349	22,965	71,371	23,897
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,597	...	3,558
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	115	285	192
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,309	...	2,824
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	412	...	9	...	7	...	2,790	...	1,934
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050½	10,166	3,685¾	15,661
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	6	...	31	...	6,263	...	3,428
Flax—																
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	177	97	50
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864	1,036	2,728	1,183
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	92	56	30
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	3,867	...	30,190	...	1,54,433	...	96,793
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1¼	1,418
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	1,544	...	1,204
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	242	1,209	...	...	½	7	½	5	27½	231	2¼	28

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.		Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	...	2,616
Instruments and apparatus	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	1,389
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	50
Jewellery, &c.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	7,749	...	7,825
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	...	2,201
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703½	1,901	78	218
Spirits	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	4,265	412	4,289
Wines and Liqueurs	„	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	2,061	316	1,692
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36
Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	12,258	...	22,020
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	650
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65½	5,356	39¼	2,814
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,081¾	17,738	3,824¾	27,366
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	26	...	...	3,166	10,048	2,110	7,257
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138½	1,896	77¼	1,463
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1¾	27	6¾	57
Tin—																	
Unwrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36¼	1,424
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	320	4¼	166
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25½	595	36	465
All other sorts unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,280	...	...	119	8,051	151¼	9,552
Oils	Gls.	...	...	...	...	24,400	19,200	18,950	16,464	4½	7	...	...	64,806	80,063	15,796½	24,862
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,005	...	926
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	...	53
Provisions	„	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,038	...	3,687	...	25,626	...	41,319	...	44,589
Railway plant and rolling stock	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	620	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,477	...	45,252
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	690	308	526
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,835,500	6,58,026	5,759,459	5,59,025
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	101	1,760	364½	3,126
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	77	78	79
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630,002	70,345	276,970	34,683
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	111	54,829	7,474
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	303
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,927	8,841	4,501	6,932
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,150	...	1,80,608
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,526	751	5,246	2,635
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	308
All other articles unenumerated	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,470	...	1,25,754	...	8,480	...	330	...	11,60,983	...	5,85,512
Merchandise ... Free	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,480	...	1,49,279	...	10,517	...	44,222	...	11,19,489	...	10,20,571
Merchandise ... Dutiable	...	...	...	14	...	28,432	...	7,497	...	6,881	...	12,590	...	31,93,849	...	25,09,851
Total ...	...	...	...	14	...	2,04,912	...	1,56,776	...	17,398	...	56,812	...	43,13,338	...	35,30,422
Treasure ... Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	...	57,500	...	51,167
Treasure ... Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,57,205	...	19,81,522
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	...	13,14,705	...	20,32,689
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	14	...	2,04,912	...	1,56,776	...	18,157	...	56,812	...	56,28,043	...	55,63,111
Government, Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,91,337	...	4,88,563
Government, Treasure—Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government, Treasure—Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government, Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government, Total, Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,91,337	...	4,88,563

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	10	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	479	...	261	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	85	...	...	...	...
Books	Cwt.	...	10	¼	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																	
Cement	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	28	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	83	5	70	...	...	...	...
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	230	5	60	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																	
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	34	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,465	777	27,817	4,181	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,799	3,617	33,926	7,127	...	...	...	...
Colored	,,	486	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,702	3,100	11,024	2,665	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	52	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	3,216	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,788	...	1,08,412	...	...	...	30
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66½	1,663	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	275	...	1,129	...	...	...	25	...	118	...	619	...	...	...	...
Flax—																	
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	198	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	240	360	100	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	32	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,611	...	367	...	32	...	46	...	61,181	...	57,705
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	11	341	9½	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	...	160	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	136	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	20,393	1,051	44,789	...	...	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlement.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	108	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... „	...	155	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured and manufactured „	...	96	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c, ... „	...	570	...	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	429	...	720	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	2	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	268	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	70	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	2¼	283	...	...	...	...	4	234	24½	290	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3,348	2	96	...	...	...	...
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	15	15	181	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	1,936	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	261	87	925	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																
Unwrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,206	1,53,293	1,836½	78,141	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	15	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29½	1,420	19	880	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,005	4,757	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials. Val.	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	310	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	840	...	1,932	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	40	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... „	...	3,168	...	3,890	...	2,655	...	25,532	...	6,847	...	4,443	...	28,037	...	20,896
Railway plant and rolling stock ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,026	5,706	3,480	4,333	...	...	...	...	356	437	367	673	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Spices ... ... lb.	780	Rs. 285	200	Rs. 40	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	170,345	Rs. 56,266	1,397,564	Rs. 1,36,955	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	3	50	...	...	...	...	425	10,296	140¼	2,925	1	10	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	11,657	9,124	16,581	12,460	...	...	...	...	15,913	13,375	7,214	5,284	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	225	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	1,614	2,610	466	1,100	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	23	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	18	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2,200	600	12	3	...	...	...	...	41	44	21	50	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,146	...	21,775	...	8	....	...
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	439	67	96	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	7,733	...	1,787	...	6,198	...	725	...	42,246	...	69,279	...	37,800	...	3,345
Merchandise. { Free	...	650	...	2,323	...	325	...	6,263	...	17,269	...	66,902	...	62,395	...	77,042
{ Dutiable	...	28,851	...	29,726	...	10,139	...	20,390	...	4,43,735	...	4,33,392	...	64,641	...	4,934
Total ...	...	29,501	...	32,049	...	10,464	...	26,653	...	4,61,004	...	5,00,294	...	1,27,036	...	81,976
Treasure ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	12,375
{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	135	...	2,601	...	13,000	...	12,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	2,475	...	2,601	...	13,000	...	24,375
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	29,501	...	32,049	...	23,964	...	26,653	...	4,63,479	...	5,02,895	...	1,40,036	...	1,06,351
Government. { Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—																
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,919	...	32,354
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	363	1,16,500	533	1,59,900	...	...	...	...	952	1,20,362	2,322	1,71,327
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	300	...	350	...	...	...	290	...	20	...	13,34,045	...	13,69,085
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	1,05,034	...	65,622
Books ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	120	2	360	¼	50	828	1,48,332	1,992¼	2,12,115
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	1,766	3,763½	10,724
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	18,513	...	24,001
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,967	53,992	161,717	63,794
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,447	37,998	3,052	53,374
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,634	61,760	5,367	87,788	47,841½	10,01,847	52,963	9,17,578
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234	29,430
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,436½	1,85,739	17,670	1,60,925
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	24,278	159½	25,725
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232½	2,806	153	1,071
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	38	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,711,035	68,25,832	8,619,469	66,62,502
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	824	125	1,334	204	...	...	...	...	4,500	1,200	...	...	42,040,890	57,04,282	38,654,479	51,81,852
White ... ... ,,	1,043	266	964	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,113,707	9,54,855	4,513,682	7,77,928
Colored ... ... ,,	694	255	315	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,587,206	17,45,735	12,784,007	22,39,342
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	12	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,884	...	21,833
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,291	31,355	33,352	41,801
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	31,243	...	32,620
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	14	...	8	...	910	...	756	...	53	...	5	...	2,39,998	...	2,17,273
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	6	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,127½	13,744	3,868¾	41,144
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	302	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,812	...	79,843
Flax—																
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,651	27,491	162,664	48,896
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,601	45,084	186,807	86,683
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,303	1,884	19,559	13,858
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	21,615	...	...	...	2,49,131	...	1,90,161
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43½	9,761	48½	9,975
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,533	...	1,28,792
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	4	106	20¼	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	22,591	1,395¾	47,304

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.		Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	23	...	...	...	3,170	...	5,508	...	85	...	1,926	...	3,79,895	...	4,06,436
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,688	...	86,667
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	493
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	36,815	...	63,781
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,860	...	60,319
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	...	...	...	...	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	221,769	4,76,271	192,797	4,14,625
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	7	44	...	...	...	...	2	18	113,246	11,27,099	91,918	9,61,336
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	184	648	148	738	...	...	75	438	82,102	6,19,526	99,924	7,33,210
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,731	19,939	4,268	12,268
Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,21,405	...	4,03,694
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,444	...	60,348
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	16,614	377	17,503
Wrought	,,	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,863½	6,71,215	16,414½	6,84,082
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71¼	3,415	4¼	204
Iron—																	
Wrought	,,	14	84	...	...	¼	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,036¼	15,69,077	123,059¾	7,12,037
Other sorts	,,	...	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,597	10,930	4,408½	13,047
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,736	47,203	6,674½	87,933
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,337½	75,533	1,241½	18,967
Tin—																	
Unwrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,207½	1,53,367	2,005¾	84,033
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,037	55½	2,926
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	¾	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,487½	24,878	2,801½	44,206
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	1	64	¼	24	...	...	...	...	7	200	14	369	2,458¾	72,006	1,079¼	59,002
Oils	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,207	1,93,900	77,623	95,172
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,358	...	1,24,372
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,39,332	...	3,54,366
Provisions	,,	...	95	...	41,481	...	1,831	...	10,137	...	11,037	...	11,391	...	5,96,829	...	6,37,013
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,61,663	...	16,55,837
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,988	38	2,559
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	9,521	...	46,669
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	43
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	32	35	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,967	46,275	36,994	35,424
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	...	3,056

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Spices ... ... lb.	6,205,823	5,44,888	3,985,958	3,38,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,212,448	12,59,465	11,143,181	10,34,371
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	7	64	3¼	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587¾	13,657	653¾	7,658
Tea ... ... lb.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,591	24,592	24,000	17,942
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630,082	70,512	278,093	34,915
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	150	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,910	24,612	95,283	36,335
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	71,429	...	60,354
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,422	39,444	22,963	28,037
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	250	...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,858	...	2,06,396
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	107	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	255	508	5	10	...	...	2	6	45	57	...	...	238,110	2,20,503	257,047	2,09,663
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	15,516	...	16,574
All other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	17,200	...	30,031	...	989	...	1,355	...	887	...	25	...	20,41,011	...	14,28,727
Merchandise ... Free	...	9,257	...	65,230	...	1,17,450	...	1,61,295	...	68,718	...	87,838	...	40,83,185	...	64,27,311
Merchandise ... Dutiable	...	5,55,247	...	3,44,916	...	7,987	...	17,280	...	29,334	...	14,191	...	284,77,151	...	234,93,221
Total ...	...	5,64,504	...	4,10,146	...	1,25,437	...	1,78,575	...	98,052	...	102029	...	325,60,336	...	299,20,532
Treasure ... Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	22,41,919	...	13,42,967
Treasure ... Silver	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,22,190	...	20,48,262
Total ...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	36,64,109	...	33,91,229
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	5,70,004	...	4,10,146	...	1,25,437	...	1,81,395	...	98,052	...	102029	...	362,24,445	...	333,11,761
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	92	...	43,86,781	...	22,91,355
Government Treasure—																
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Total, Stores and Treasure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	92	...	43,86,781	...	22,91,355

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	10	14	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	140	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	640	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured and manufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	542	1,665	1,180	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3¼	202	139	4,165	...	...	1	340	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,49,007	...	1,18,676	...	...	...	198	...	1,786	...	2,101
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,51,078	...	1,24,122	...	...	...	538	...	1,786	...	2,101
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	20,252	...	16,358	...	572	...	64	...	450	...	200
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	147,746½	71,76,967	195,605	95,71,993	4,270	2,06,973	5,613	2,36,736	99,189	42,22,295	97,245	39,89,454
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	23,300	2,20,497	9,680	69,388	...	...	...	...	374	4,088	105	928
Manufactured ... ... ,,	82,837	9,39,205	108,397	11,72,022	...	...	...	...	154	1,691	5,015	54,542
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	85,404	19,09,661	277,496	67,64,495	804	19,800	17,144	4,38,275	27,401	6,30,086	29,862	7,18,935
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	6,300	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	81,540	23,600	268,186	92,064	12	6	29	46	...	...	...	...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—(*Continued*).												
Manufactures—(*Continued*).												
Piece-goods—(*Continued*).												
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,92,322	...	3,72,854	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	7,500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	3,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	5,01,939	...	2,93,014	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,204
Dyeing and Coloring materials—												
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	7,011	14,72,181	16,490	36,78,476	...	...	...	...	17	3,839	959	2,46,172
Other sorts ... ... ,,	300,829	11,60,987	401,893	14,85,983	...	...	...	...	2,634	8,757	15,469	42,711
Grain and pulse—												
Gram ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	212	1,162	8,001	30,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	22,398	82,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	18,445	57,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2,068	7,289	9	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—												
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—												
Raw ... ... ,,	7,335	70,075	5,703	52,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—												
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	8,895	1,62,893	1,070	17,290	113	2,039	...	...	...	...	...	...
or No.	123,998		16,290		2,000							
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	138,847	72,12,631	44,666	22,02,261	...	...	13	621	...	...	...	...
or No.	2,151,484		704,150				200					
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	442	25,726	430	23,681	...	...	Lb. 5	10	...	...	1	140
or No.	29,277		23,753				22				73	
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	66,023	68,77,104	65,811	71,81,330	350	39,741	2,387	2,68,289	59	7,002	113	12,633
or No.	7,615,694		7,185,102		40,731		245,811		5,667		11,424	
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	3,918	...	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw ... ... Cwt.	68	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures of—														
Gunny bags	No.	200	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—														
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	115	2,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable, not essential	Gal.	333,983	3,66,116	420,866	5,83,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	24,688	19,378	490	5,084	...	5	122,028	1,67,743	...	...	153,386	2,15,925	
Oil cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,013	13,402	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	19,812	...	19,455	...	1	...	924	...	55	...	1,569	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seeds—														
Essential	,,	230	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	180	900	15	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	29,129	1,70,998	9,075	54,826	...	...	...	...	1,464	9,000	8,347	48,450	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teel or gingelly	,,	2,929	19,000	1,527	6,844	...	...	...	...	339,192	23,08,034	192,230	14,26,457	
Other sorts	,,	94,960	4,05,092	62,808	2,94,586	...	...	17	272	...	...	6,330	25,938	
Silk—														
Raw	lb.	...	...	200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of	Val.	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	1,427,710	3,14,067	2,496,405	6,31,346	30	18	2,187	517	1,046,654	1,84,244	3,614,380	5,93,187	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	41	90	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	360,350	24,44,502	206,593	11,84,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tea	lb.	177,512	1,87,220	197,620	2,04,553	2,664	2,669	303	419	425	425	50	50	
Tobacco—														
Unmanufactured	,,	2,464	440	756	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactured	,,	65,967	50,158	14,424	10,358	6,412	4,034	896	396	...	...	...	...	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	17	1,530	241	19,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,662	
Wood, teak	Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	1,575 / 32	3,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	2,764	...	6,922	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	1,800	
Wool—														
Raw	lb.	...	...	300	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—														
Shawls	No.	7	280	7	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	12,925	1,14,046	15,142	96,209	...	...	...	...	214	2,300	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	240	...	3,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other articles	,,	...	5,00,548	...	2,98,639	...	812	...	347	...	50,097	...	33,592	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable...	...	14,73,343	...	37,03,542	...	...	...	...	...	3,839	...	2,46,172	
	Free ...	...	314,70,427	...	327,46,022	...	2,76,673	...	11,14,673	...	74,43,926	...	71,76,877	
	Total ...	...	329,43,770	...	364,49,564	...	2,76,673	...	11,14,673	...	74,47,765	...	74,23,049	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	330,94,848	...	365,73,686	...	2,76,673	...	11,15,211	...	74,49,551	...	74,25,150	
Treasure ...	Gold ...	...	3,98,373	...	2,22,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3,98,373	...	2,22,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	334,93,221	...	367,95,717	...	2,76,673	...	11,15,211	...	74,49,551	...	74,25,150	
Government Stores		...	4,213	...	1,13,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	2,025	...	150	...	20
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	2,025	...	150	...	20
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	424	17,232	...	...	...	...	2,223	89,730	3,024	1,26,467	...	...	15	525
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	1,005	8,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	3	29	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,768	1,96,440	10,700	2,55,805	19,916	4,75,572	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—																						
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	9,298	
Grain and pulse—																						
Gram	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																						
Cutch and gambier	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																						
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218 / 3,360	3,851	46 / 1,000	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 / 548	1,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 / 1,000	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 / 5,838	5,998	536 / 63,697	60,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable, not essential ...	Gls.	83,550	90,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,360	21,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	1,766	...	15,058	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																						
Essential	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	8,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,061	79,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	41,561	10,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	600	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
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	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	2,857	1,448	...	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	36	50	325	245
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... {Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	44,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	400	...	40	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. {Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,293
{Free ...	...	1,43,067	...	29,963	...	...	...	1,96,440	...	4,36,582	...	7,10,683	...	195	...	770
Total ...	...	1,43,067	...	29,963	...	...	...	1,96,440	...	4,36,582	...	7,10,683	...	195	...	10,068
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,43,067	...	29,963	...	...	...	1,96,440	...	4,44,582	...	7,12,708	...	345	...	10,088
Treasure ... {Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	1,43,067	...	29,963	...	...	...	1,96,440	...	4,44,582	...	7,12,708	...	345	...	10,088
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	410	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	35	...	4,772	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	35	...	5,182	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,406			...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	4,880	43,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	198	56	72
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	20,575	9,017	4,160	3,219

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).																
Cotton—(*Continued*).																
Manufactures—(*Continued*).																
Piece-goods—(*Continued*).		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,577	...	1,999
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,812	24,13,554	8,246	19,07,466	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	646	140	1,197	929	7,270	976	6,396
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,111	30,554	1,059	6,562
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	5,360	588	3,445
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	667	40	128
Gums and resins—																
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		105
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	212	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 2 / 20	30	...	...	{ 2 / 28	56	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 3 / 52	132	{ 13 / 229	533
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 2 / 290	188	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 30 / 4,015	2,395
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	2,063	1,24,700	15,813
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lac—																			
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,910	12,363	13,926	21,886	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	2,411	...	290	...	...	15,738	...	18,197	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seeds—																			
Essential	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	4,239	1,209	8,819	
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	55	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	1,320	221	1,500	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	12,525	86,982	13,914	1,03,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Silk, Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	588	...	...	1,39,086		17,027	3,09,496	34,161	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	3	12	81	
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,86,250		45,296	1,40,324	35,370	
Manufactured	,,	...	40	12	624	301	688	370	250	90	...	...	...	1,82 0		1,510	5,713	4,505	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood, teak	Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wool—Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																			
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other articles	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	13,346	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,13,554	...	19,07,486	...	...	...	...	...	
	Free ...	...	...	...	44,849	...	87,283	...	1,06,352	...	5,208	...	1,487	...	1,61,001	...	1,78,736		
Total ...		...	...	...	44,849	...	87,283	...	1,06,352	...	24,18,762	...	19,08,973	...	1,61,001	...	1,78,736		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	...	...	44,849	...	87,283	...	1,06,750	...	24,18,762	...	19,09,008	...	1,66,183	...	1,78,736		
Treasure ...	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	10,000		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	10,000		
Grand Total ...		...	...	...	44,849	...	87,283	...	1,06,750	...	24,18,762	...	19,15,008	...	1,66,183	...	1,88,736		
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.												
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	37	...	...	...	...
All other articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,066	...	...	...	5
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,152	...	...	...	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	14,773	1,178	46,181
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	1,875	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,658	16,582	4,041	50,508	602	3,238	4,064	21,272
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,887	863	16	6
White (bleached)... ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,972	1,569	12	12
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	280

Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	1,615	...	191	...	959	
Dyeing and coloring materials—														
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	73	525	77	495	...	...	920	7,360	487	4,695	829	6,792	
Grain and pulse—														
Gram	,,	806	4,175	260	1,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rice	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,890	40,776	14,265	82,456	
Pulse	,,	...	...	81	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	28	209	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	
Gums and resins—														
Cutch and gambier	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemp—														
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	344	...	...	
Hides and skins—														
Hides, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 / 98	121	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Skins, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	951 / 1,44,461	83,243	430 / 61,135	45,572	...	...	...	...	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—														
Gunny bags	No.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,825	1,430	
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—														
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils, vegetable not essential ...	Gls.	251	401	3,417	5,069	...	...	14,680	20,479	344	491	93	112	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	1,799	...	1,055	...	...	...	3	...	1,355	...	3,601	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	67	...	...	
Seeds—														
Essential	Cwt.	226	1,865	183	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	7	50	31	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk, raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	11,750	1,610	28,500	2,324	11,760	3,093	32,622	20,852	1,47,521	23,508	4,61,053	70,574	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	3,357	35	349	
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	450	...	...	...	...	

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	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —(*Continued*).		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	38,900	6,368	43,340	15,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,060	945	500	380	...	...	...	...	240	190	625	75
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... { Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 14,399 292	17,910	{ 26,496 529	24,407 26,611
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,867	...	...
Wool, raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	245	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	400	...	...	...	100	...	2,860	...	7,114	...	23,201
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	899	...	...	...	40,776	...	82,456
{ Free ...	...	18,347	...	28,151	...	1,03,018	...	1,51,819	...	1,00,829	...	2,25,995
Total ...	...	18,347	...	28,151	...	1,03,917	...	1,51,819	...	1,41,605	...	3,08,451
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	18,347	...	28,151	...	1,03,917	...	1,54,971	...	1,41,605	...	3,08,456
Treasure ... { Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	18,347	...	28,151	...	1,03,917	...	1,54,971	...	1,41,605	...	3,08,456
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Ceylon.				China (Hong-Kong).				Persia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	15,631	12,734	19,904	17,892	2,000	1,000	2,000	950	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	136,361	23,097	169,061	30,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	30,710	6,342	14,050	3,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed, or dyed ... ,,	6,957	2,029	32,484	8,627	...	...	3,720	1,060	130	30	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	236¼	3,715	22¼	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	147½	1,221	209½	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	28	1,702	15	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	126	3,083	13	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,39,822	...	1,04,953	...	...	...	1,507	...	39	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,93,800	...	1,68,521	...	1,000	...	3,517	...	69	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	14,934	8,74,947	123,589	11,55,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	20,783	...	26,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	4,012	1,78,500	2	140	...	...	...	...	2,296	90,815	716	28,200
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	328	1,446	876	5,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	511	4,679	339	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	704
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	8,575½	2,12,032	2	49	10,92¾	2,53,004	11,920	2,72,089	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	9,048	3,147	15,816	5,155	...	...	4,000	2,000	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	66,916	16,484	104,085	29,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	60
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	45,709	27,209	41,252	19,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	3,134,001	10,82,688	2,612,388	8,75,293	...	...	100	200	2,104	1,687	1,178	590

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Ceylon.				China (Hong-Kong).				Persia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).												
Cotton—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Manufactures—(*Continued*).												
Piece-goods—(*Continued*).												
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	2,74,497	...	2,11,435	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	9,968	...	3,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	181,950	8,27,026	62,685	2,60,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	9,806	..	7,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dyeing and coloring materials—												
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	lb. 24	18	...	...	...	...	38	9,088	144	31,816
Other sorts ... ... „	6,475	44,983	3,832	25,490	...	...	...	...	1	6	54	417
Grain and pulse—												
Gram ... ... „	5,780	27,853	12,489	55,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... „	60,772	2,31,341	169,570	6,05,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... „	518,916	30,98,212	1,096,881	62,56,069	...	...	...	...	3,010	16,131	5,595	33,238
Wheat ... ... „	3,274	18,225	2,272	15,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	13,108	62,399	19,745	1,15,225	...	...	...	...	¼	2	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	661	2,497	851	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—												
Cutch and gumbier ... ... „	1,634	29,485	1,589	25,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	50	335	12	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—												
Raw ... ... „	1	38	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	244
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—												
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. or No.	105 / 1,229	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 / 290	435	19 / 260	325
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt. or No.	236 / 5,955	8,966	162 / 9,326	5,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... . Cwt. or No.	2 / 104	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt. or No.	228 / 47,640	17,018	183 / 32,997	10,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	8,952	...	3,807	...	100	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Jute—												
Raw ... ... Cwt.	79	561	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... ... No.	20,949	3,052	21,862	3,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other kinds	Val.	...	398	...	3,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—													
Shell	Cwt.	¼	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable, not essential	Gls.	9,175	10,644	14,906	16,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	14	16	...	...	...	...	49	80	...	...
Oil cakes	Cwt.	...	...	111,506	4,82,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	4,39,711	...	3,89,901	...	1,379	...	639	...	2,203	...	5,110
Saltpetre	Cwt.	361	3,332	187	1,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—													
Essential	,,	2,239	14,795	1,416	9,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	371	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	55	366	131	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	½	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	908	7,032	812	7,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	8,215	27,157	19,211	66,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—													
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	Val.	...	30,730	...	27,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	2,677,833	3,58,252	3,948,137	3,86,354	...	...	7,280	1,631	46,678	9,089	64,464	10,097
Stone and marble	Cwt.	6,067	1,075	17,931	2,683	150	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	13,777	90,681	10,101	60,827	...	...	...	...	951	14,268	377	8,808
Tea	lb.	44	65	1,800	1,800	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	,,	30,159	3,736	57,690	7,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	28,972	16,126	45,914	17,661	75	10	...	...	...	...	150	158
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	28	2,416	140	10,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak	Cub. ft. / or Tons.	238 / 4¼	365	587 / 12	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,481 / 50	2,851
Other sorts	Val.	...	20,270	...	8,228	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	1,833
Wool—													
Raw	lb.	397,600	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	...	...
Manufactures of—													
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	330,795	84,018	285,377	69,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	108	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	,,	...	8,27,631	...	3,95,836	...	51,731	...	25,225	...	160	...	872
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable.	...	3,32,957	...	68,61,762	...	...	...	...	...	25,219	...	65,054
	Free, ...	...	57,11,552	...	48,43,310	...	3,07,424	...	3,05,826	...	1,18,696	...	60,304
	Total ...	...	90,41,125	...	117,05,072	...	3,07,424	...	3,05,826	...	1,43,915	...	1,25,358
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	92,34,925	...	118,73,593	...	3,08,424	...	3,09,343	...	1,43,984	...	1,25,358
Treasure ...	Gold ...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver...	...	25,95,000	...	21,53,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	25,95,600	...	21,53,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	118,30,525	...	140,26,656	...	3,08,424	...	3,09,343	...	1,43,984	...	1,25,358
Government Stores		...	352	...	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	4,000	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	950
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	5,925	900	880	275	...	...	...	...	280	46	1,300	330
White ... ... ,,	3,864	725	200	45	...	...	...	...	120	30	1,880	322
Colored, printed, or dyed ... ,,	542,921	1,43,890	976,918	2,41,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,050	5,520
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	6	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	3	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	16,423	...	3,748	...	...	...	250	...	1,287	...	3,216
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,61,938	...	2,47,360	...	...	...	250	...	1,363	...	10,353
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	30	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	9,036	...	426	...	...	...	300	...	769	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,666¼	2,27,447	7,024	2,78,007	7	215	2	68
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	5	50	21	150	1,000	5,782	1,672	9,336	92	491	308	1,466
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,016	15,383
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	12,240	3,250	6,554	2,280	...	...	...	...	934	259	23	31
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	33,100	15,807	2,824	1,822	...	...	...	...	664	664	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	1,024,685	3,43,006	7,88,044	2,75,758	...	...	...	...	28,124	8,685	2,721	1,237
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	28,080	...	29,244	...	54	...	...	...	2,260	...	150
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Drugs and medicines	...	...	Val.	...	268		291	...	758	...	176	...	199	...	254					
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo	...	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	15	3,868	234	51,170	...	...	...	...					
Other sorts	...	...	...	,,	991	7,102	1,141	6,859	588	5,307	563	4,412	182	1,572	468	3,500				
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram	...	...	...	,,	117	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	48	...	...				
Paddy	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	240	5	20				
Rice	...	...	...	,,	128	840	285	1,520	1,576	8,836	1,792	11,294	4,351	23,574	1,697	9,504				
Wheat	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pulse	...	...	...	,,	141	710	...	...	...	...	4	29	2	8	...	...				
Other sorts	...	...	...	,,	29	150	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gums and resins—																				
Cutch and gambier	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hemp—																				
Raw	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	157	...	...	27	266				
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	...	...	...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw	...	...	...	Cwt.	93	1,387	43	625	35	563	1	20	...	...	...	...				
				or No.	2,925		600		471		22									
Do. dressed and tanned	...			Cwt.	2	116	8	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
				or No.	43		135													
Skins, raw	...	...	...	Cwt.	3	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
				or No.	12,750															
Do. dressed and tanned	...			Cwt.	3,422	209,615	2,316	1,34,829	...	...	...	...	4	25	8	425				
				or No.	640,967		426,002						800		1,850					
Jewellery	...	...	...	Val.	...	7,900	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	6,150	...	...				
Jute—																				
Raw	...	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Manufactures of—																				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	No.	2,250	277	950	110	2,520	330	5,190	689	3,150	393	...	...				
Other kinds	...	...	...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Lac—																				
Shell	...	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Stick	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other kinds	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Oils, vegetable not essential			...	Gls.	1,358	1,741	2,927	4,073	...	...	31	40	1,400	1,903	367	375				
Other sorts	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	350	175	...	...	18	1,120	...	...				
Oil cakes	...	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Provisions	...	...	...	Val.	...	61,737	...	42,697	...	4,148	...	5,936	...	2,281	...	1,730				
Saltpetre	...	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Seeds—																				
Essential	...	...	...	,,	184	1,488	1,318	8,720	...	...	...	...	10	120	19	140				
Castor	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Linseed	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mustard and rape		...	...	,,	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Poppy	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Teel or gingelly		...	...	,,	328	2,376	127	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts	...	...	...	,,	143	942	1,119	7,305	...	...	6	31	45½	446	31	238				
Silk—																				
Raw	...	...	...	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Manufactures of		...	...	Val.	...	23,181	...	9,218	...	...	...	...	...	2,594	...	774				
Spices	...	...	...	lb.	42,000	5,145	32,080	3,395	237,787	39,864	145,933	24,135	22,909	3,514	120,435	15,653				
Stone and marble		...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sugar and other saccharine produce				,,	45	359	12	78	...	...	259	2,337	87	1,595	2	18				
Tea	...	...	...	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	820	468	468				

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	200,674	23,344	2,71,417	34,829	...	...	...	...	4,180	520	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	3,833	1,139	9,845	4,939	...	...	1,529	200	1,671	339	6,505	1,968
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... ,,	178	13,844	52	2,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... Cub. ft. or Tons.	...	...	...	...	20,437 / 409	25,025	33,388 / 667	32,957	440 / 9	581	1,331 / 26	1,522
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	20	...	96	...	15,770	...	33,025	...	9,379	...	10,654
Wool—												
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	40	350	24	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	88,779	...	1,82,584	...	2,876	...	3,524	...	6,632	...	9,814
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable.	...	840	...	1,520	...	12,704	...	62,464	...	23,814	...	9,524
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...	...	8,51,909	...	7,61,884	...	3,28,099	...	3,95,311	...	53,776	...	66,134
Total ...	...	8,52,749	...	7,63,404	...	3,40,803	...	4,57,775	...	77,590	...	75,658
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	10,14,687	...	10,10,764	...	3,40,803	...	4,58,025	...	78,953	...	86,011
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver ...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	10,15,787	...	10,10,764	...	3,40,803	...	4,58,025	...	78,953	...	86,011
Government Stores	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,041	18,748	27,919	21,713
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,566	24,043	171,241	31,592
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,834	7,132	16,130	3,796
Colored, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550,648	1,46,084	1,036,172	2,56,239
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250½	4,125	28¼	577
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	4	80	...	...	4	60	...	...	697½	3,026	1,394¼	2,583
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	1,904	159	5,310
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	3,083	16	389
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	570	...	160	...	236	...	380	...	3,22,092	...	2,40,738
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	650	...	160	...	296	...	380	...	5,25,312	...	5,62,937
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,934	8,74,947	123,619	11,55,625
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	180	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	52,067	...	44,737
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	2,851	1,35,531	72	2,880	160	6,412	61	2,435	268,821½	1,23,51,064	310,981	143,00,318
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	438	2,708	400	2,000	...	...	...	...	25,445	2,37,409	11,329	79,449
Manufactured ... ... ,,	585	5,796	...	...	...	...	27	157	87,446½	9,77,538	128,891	13,55,435
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,808½	32,80,388	364,108	88,65,855
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,048	3,147	50,132	24,113
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,317	21,054	111,004	31,714
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,473	43,630	44,056	21,368
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	1,200	4,295,033	14,70,265	3,679,218	12,49,619
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,06,107	...	6,23,462
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,852	...	3,743

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(Continued).

Articles.	Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181,950	8,27,026	62,685	2,69,678
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,13,199	...	3,05,182
Dyeing and coloring materials—												
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	lb. 25	50	...	...	...	...	16,899	39,03,429	26,111	59,19,466
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	5	60	41	372	313,259	12,41,910	426,402	15,91,984
Grain and pulse—												
Gram ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,823	63,220	13,808	63,289
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,860	2,31,581	169,575	6,05,695
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	767	5,054	7,078	42,891	536,850	31,94,585	1,135,597	64,67,058
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,672	1,01,082	2,272	15,008
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	73	400	...	...	32,806½	1,26,741	20,422	1,19,195
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	2,927	10,812	908	4,507
Gums and resins—												
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,634	29,485	1,589	25,310
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	335	15	270
Hemp—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,363	70,457	5,999	54,729
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12
Hides and skins—												
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,492 134,321	1,71,845	1,187 18,270	19,220
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,088 21,57,534	72,21,845	44,907 714,588	22,11,339
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449 42,421	26,085	444 24,848	24,381
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,000 8,501,798	72,39,746	71,814 8,032,033	77,16,424
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	40	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	27,460	...	13,142
Jute—												
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	865	1	15
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,569	6,140	163,527	21,767
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	3,700
Lac—												
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	20	...	...

Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	2,122
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable, not essential ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	360	439,020	4,84,083	761,211		10,57,561
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,069	34,075	504		5,100
Oil cakes ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,506		4,82,400
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	3,843	...	6,305	...	3,329	...	2,039	...	5,61,583	...		5,14,665
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	3,399	187		1,706
Seeds—													
Essential ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,477	24,109	4,145		28,138
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	895	1,830		8,125
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	900	15		100
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,831	1,81,746	17,805		1,05,947
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼ 11	...	...		...
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365,943	25,02,440	208,610		15,44,781
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	86	103,363½	4,33,639	89,527		3,94,768
Silk, raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	200		1,200
Manufactures of ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,315	...		37,940
Spices ... ... lb.	61,824	13,826	...	...	4,600	455	451,524	81,274	5,878,534	9,74,249	11,751,057		18,85,977
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,258	2,365	17,931½		2,693
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	150	375,549½	25,54,765	217,406		12,57,403
Tea ... ... lb.	260	273	...	...	...	...	64	50	181,725	1,91,472	201,215		2,08,402
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562,627	79,704	5,13,527		93,241
Manufactured ... ... ,,	103	37	200	133	85	63	185	172	111,164	75,002	90,396		43,020
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	17,790	457		34,765
Wood, teak ... ... { Cub. ft. or Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 39,514 / 714½ }	43,881	{ 65,858 / 1,316 }		65,512
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	69,109	...		92,809
Wool, raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397,656	3,552	300		50
Manufactures of—													
Shawls ... ... No.	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	385	7		400
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343,374	2,00,714	300,567		1,66,072
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...		3,704
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	3,611	...	1,246	...	1,004	...	1,556	...	15,87,178	...		9,95,457
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable.	...	...	...	50	...	5,054	...	42,891	...	73,29,615	...		1,29,92,219
{ Free ...	...	1,65,930	...	12,974	...	11,973	...	90,088	...	4,77,95,915	...		4,92,48,648
Total ...	...	1,65,930	...	13,024	...	17,027	...	1,32,979	...	5,51,25,530	...		6,22,40,867
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,66,580	...	13,184	...	17,323	...	1,33,359	...	5,56,50,842	...		6,28,03,804
Treasure ... { Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,973	...		2,22,031
{ Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,96,100	...		21,69,063
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,95,073	...		23,91,094
Grand total ...	...	1,66,580	...	13,184	...	17,323	...	1,33,359	...	5,86,45,915	...		6,51,94,898
Government Stores	...	56	...	...	...	30	...	16	...	4,651	...		1,14,356

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports.				
Apparel	65,903	65,726	68,152	67,922
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	2,26,676	2,20,997	2,14,305	2,10,230
Manufactures	4,05,473	3,86,987	3,92,276	3,72,923
Hardware and cutlery	18,741	18,727	20,342	20,301
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	13,822	13,812	12,099	12,099
Spirits	4,63,827	4,61,318	3,72,856	3,72,157
Wines and Liqueurs	1,24,337	1,23,769	1,28,428	1,27,891
Others sorts	945	945	892	879
Metals—				
Copper	33,327	32,893	35,949	35,530
Iron	17,262	17,189	9,322	9,319
Tin	8,065	8,060	5,124	5,124
Other sorts	12,938	12,929	12,289	12,127
Provisions	26,286	25,851	25,678	25,397
Railway plant and rolling-stock	24,342	24,692	9,412	9,362
Salt	2,36,554	2,36,554	5,12,649	5,12,649
Silk	2,442	2,442	1,929	1,929
Spices	31,086	30,703	26,805	26,683
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	648	581	469	394
Wood—				
Manufactures of	11,425	11,377	11,313	11,307
All other articles	1,39,513	86,946	86,633	84,096
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	18,64,112	17,82,498	19,46,922	19,18,319
{ Excluding Salt ...	16,27,558	15,45,944	14,34,273	14,05,670
Exports.				
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Indigo	69,316	68,400	1,07,835	1,07,116
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	21,418	20,602	50,898	50,635
Do. (not in the husk)	1,63,160	1,62,263	3,04,810	3,01,896
Lac—				
Shell	1	1	...	...
Total ...	2,53,895	2,51,266	4,63,543	4,59,647

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency in the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports into Madras.								
From Bengal	6,43,74,579	1,72,58,127	20,44,944	14,67,217	6,64,19,523	1,87,25,344	1,84,031	51,100
,, Bombay	82,79,201	63,98,633	55,86,210	49,17,771	1,38,65,411	1,18,16,404	7,17,045	3,20,515
,, Scinde	2,96,393	18,624	2,45,371	1,70,500	5,41,764	1,89,124	...	...
,, British Burmah.	1,27,57,356	92,64,969	1,47,955	63,270	1,29,05,311	93,28,239	3,200	2,000
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total	8,57,07,529	3,34,40,353	80,24,480	66,18,758	9,37,32,009	4,00,59,111	9,04,276	3,73,615
From British Ports within the Presidency	2,76,02,447	1,10,39,724	32,86,158	24,21,329	3,08,88,605	1,34,61,053	54,71,327	11,09,658
From Cutch	5,20,727	19,722	19,671	7,314	5,40,398	27,036	7,350	1,100
,, Damaun	52,344	60,953	...	...	52,344	60,953	...	...
,, Goa	30,315	54,883	3,986	5,394	34,301	60,277	200	...
,, Guzerat	1,800	5,083	884	808	2,684	5,891	...	...
,, Karikal	44,508	46,412	59,119	9,678	1,03,627	56,090	...	...
,, Mahe	10,184	3,249	22,590	13,760	32,774	17,009	...	...
,, Pondicherry ...	8,184	42,506	83,698	57,403	91,882	99,909	12,200	17,300
,, Travancore ...	1,64,438	2,04,036	617	784	1,65,055	2,04,820	...	12,500
,, Cochin	20,761	21,558	326	1,018	21,087	22,576	...	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total ...	8,53,261	4,58,402	1,90,891	96,159	10,44,152	5,54,561	19,750	30,900
From all Ports, Total.	11,41,63,237	4,49,38,479	1,15,01,529	91,36,246	12,56,64,766	5,40,74,725	63,95,353	15,14,173
Government Stores and Treasure ...	6,20,571	8,58,487	7,44,409	5,25,609	13,64,980	13,84,096	9,45,240	11,05,000
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	31,25,172	28,88,503	82,263	2,00,248	32,07,435	30,88,751	22,20,663	3,45,073
,, Bombay	1,13,29,665	1,16,12,445	1,12,212	68,625	1,14,41,877	1,16,81,070	1,15,982	18,451
,, Scinde	1,18,400	46,229	210	370	1,18,610	46,604	...	...
,, British Burmah ...	16,99,256	21,10,715	61,419	55,802	17,60,675	21,66,517	9,27,500	1,07,250
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total	1,62,72,493	1,66,57,892	2,56,104	3,25,050	1,65,28,597	1,69,82,942	32,64,145	4,65,774
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	2,30,43,122	1,11,31,976	34,32,047	26,78,464	2,64,75,169	1,38,10,440	56,93,196	12,83,666
To Cutch	4,67,783	7,25,146	33	...	4,67,816	7,25,146	...	...
,, Damaun	...	2,410	...	...	...	2,410	...	...
,, Diu	...	206	...	...	...	206	...	...
,, Goa	5,10,402	6,16,100	1,160	1,005	5,11,562	6,17,105	...	...
,, Guzerat	52,771	69,883	...	...	52,771	69,883	...	...
,, Karikal	15,078	896	1,12,384	60,463	1,27,462	61,359	5,000	10,000
,, Mahe	8,848	5,989	...	...	8,848	5,989	...	...
,, Pondicherry ...	7,48,829	2,51,949	4,11,388	3,41,271	11,60,217	5,93,220	1,000	26,000
,, Travancore ...	2,38,809	3,08,676	10,917	19,198	2,49,726	3,27,874	20,000	52,500
,, Cochin	5,867	6,729	41,028	62,150	46,895	68,879	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	20,48,387	19,87,984	5,76,910	4,84,087	26,25,297	24,72,071	26,000	88,500
To all Ports, Total ...	4,13,64,002	2,97,77,852	42,65,061	34,87,601	4,56,29,063	3,32,65,453	89,83,341	18,37,940
Government Stores and Treasure ...	7,80,924	6,01,053	6,76,277	3,82,642	14,57,201	9,83,695	1,12,08,793	1,08,93,419

(5.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom.	Steam	67	125,028	73	131,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	48	44,527	116	99,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	452	...	...	2	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	11	12,302	...	...	...	...	14	11,691	4	4,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	18	9,813	...	...	...	...	2	708	13	6,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H lland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	1	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	5,321	1	442	...	...	...	...	2	659	14	4,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,602	2	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	802	11	2,629
Ceylon	Steam	4	5,308	24	22,464	...	...	...	...	1	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	17	10,639	6	3,318	650	64,915	1,035	101,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	255	4	152
Mekran and Sonmiani.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	399	3	308
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements.	Steam	4	4,088	4	3,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	485	3	3,468	8	2,007	23	8,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	20	22,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	3,266	1	288	11	2,259	3	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,065	7	1,322
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam	75	134,424	113	171,064	...	...	...	...	15	13,476	4	4,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	95	86,274	147	117,733	667	70,620	1,063	112,493	8	2,875	33	13,907	...	...	3	2,071	3	4,125	...	...	25	2,521	25	4,411
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam	95	157,996	95	151,588	...	...	1	256	14	12,393	8	7,344	2	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	97	88,690	184	135,793	593	60,602	903	86,874	1	442	41	20,627	...	...	...	...	4	5,108	3	3,419	17	1,868	9	886

(5.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, &c.*—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total, 1878-79.				Grand Total, 1877-78.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	125,028	73	131,541	87	149,522	61	113,919
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,568	...	...	...	...	48	44,526	120	101,164	59	57,737	137	114,484
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	930
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	14	11,691	4	4,797	...	...	...	...	14	11,691	15	17,099	13	11,454	10	9,657
	Sailing	...	...	1	915	2	708	14	7,386	...	...	...	...	2	708	32	17,199	...	...	62	32,498
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	709
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	449	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,073	...	...	1	1,161
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	955	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,614	...	...	2	1,230
Africa, Eastern Coast.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	877	...	...	9	877	...	...	1	66
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	659	14	4,895	...	...	...	...	6	5,980	15	5,337	4	3,407	10	4,724
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	475	...	...	1	400
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	4,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,125	1	359	3	4,379	1	313
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	589	2	1,586	10	1,391	13	4,215	2	750	3	376	14	3,743	18	6,193	13	4,439	7	1,505
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,093	24	22,464	9	8,558	26	28,806
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	24,736	961	51,511	1,136	100,290	2,002	156,172	1,066	89,570	1,770	126,853
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	7	255	4	152	...	...	3	222	7	255	7	374	8	685	8	627
Mekran and Sonmiani.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	2	121	1	38	2	121	2	67	2	153
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	399	3	308	1	99	...	...	6	498	3	308	2	233	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,088	4	3,684	1	731	7	6,129
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	489	9	2,492	27	12,662	5	1,602	25	9,477
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	4	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23,544	...	...	10	10,963	1	312
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,771	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	430	4	1,065	8	1,752	5	1,332	2	410	25	7,922	14	3,293	30	7,582	10	2,439
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	15	13,476	4	4,797	...	...	...	...	90	147,900	117	175,861	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	589	4	2,931	37	10,110	65	23,320	482	27,118	981	54,006	1,281	194,122	2,256	307,552	...	...	...	...
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam	...	...	2	1,414	16	14,040	10	8,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	172,036	106	160,602
	Sailing	4	1,913	2	897	26	9,331	55	25,829	486	22,041	896	47,294	...	...	...	...	1,202	180,664	2,038	295,790

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Italian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	1	1,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, East Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	6,479	6	5,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	955	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,045	2	597	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	19	7,485	7	3,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	10	6,671	4	1,805	825	115,809	350	68,221	1	609	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,174	4	3,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	691	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	1,895	...	...	1	1,041	1	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	3,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	3	3,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	4,153	8	6,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1878-79	Steam	22	10,578	8	4,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	23	18,477	33	25,429	825	115,809	351	69,262	4	2,816	3	1,288	1	955	...	...
Total, 1877-78	Steam	11	2,948	16	13,075	2	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	29	20,956	15	12,869	860	110,404	441	77,122	7	3,422	2	452	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, &c.*—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Arabian.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, East Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	955	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,045	2	597
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	609	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,724
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,162	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1878-79	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,771	4	2,321
Total, 1877-78	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	731	...	...	1	731	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,296	2	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	520	8	4,718	5	1,839

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, &c.*—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Native Crafts.				Grand Total, 1878-79.				Grand Total, 1877-78.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		18		19		20		21		22		23	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,325	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,013	...	...	1	1,230
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700	2	1,221	1	376
Africa, East Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	8	7,434	6	5,428	9	5,967	3	1,698
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,045	2	597	1	615	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,804	2	2,354	1	1,212
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	19	7,485	7	3,595	14	4,191	13	9,797
	Sailing	881	34,931	457	9,298	1,717	158,020	811	79,324	2,040	159,783	1,136	94,586
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,271
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,174	6	5,213	...	...	2	1,455
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	182	1	116	2	182	1	116	2	247	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,221
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,162	5	2,936	1	1,187	10	5,045
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,164	1	1,282	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	3	3,093	...	...	...	...	1	786
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	4,153	8	6,131	6	4,456	4	4,399
Total, 1878-79	Steam	...	...	...	...	22	10,578	8	4,920	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	883	35,113	458	9,414	1,736	173,170	846	106,426	...	...	...	...
Total, 1877-78	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4,191	16	13,075
	Sailing	1,168	41,064	697	18,171	...	...	...	...	2,065	177,142	1,158	110,001

(7.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the year* 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—												
From or to—												
Bengal	498	609,564	513	627,484	13	3,425	23	5,576	39	25,251	13	11,855
Bombay	353	401,156	395	467,442	45	45,630	46	49,556	42	5,976	28	3,011
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	199	1	100	1	70
British Burmah	249	210,896	346	307,710	173	50,495	79	19,913	8	4,192	3	876
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	1,100	1,221,616	1,254	1,402,636	231	99,550	149	75,244	90	35,519	45	15,812
British Ports within the Presidency, Total ...	1,022	1,059,557	725	762,887	359	96,838	311	88,984	195	31,386	221	32,008
Indian Ports not British, Total ...	59	64,262	51	51,114	70	8,492	37	6,052	259	15,695	339	19,553
Total, 1878-79 ...	2,181	2,345,435	2,030	2,216,637	660	204,880	497	170,280	544	82,600	605	67,373
Total, 1877-78 ...	2,478	2,562,171	2,092	2,158,923	883	240,664	734	199,638	485	97,155	577	76,212
In Ballast—												
From or to—												
Bengal	4	3,625	51	46,497	...	...	5	1,395	...	...	13	9,727
Bombay	13	10,966	4	4,168	1	1,314	1	1,318	28	1,661	5	350
Scinde	...	...	1	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	7	7,225	53	52,120	2	428	49	12,002	...	...	4	1,769
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	24	21,816	109	103,357	3	1,742	55	14,715	28	1,661	22	11,846
British Ports within the Presidency, Total ...	79	65,626	61	50,528	259	46,567	274	49,920	57	2,158	84	6,074
Indian Ports not British, Total ...	2	647	4	3,780	19	2,485	34	5,012	133	5,481	38	3,289
Total, 1878-79 ...	105	88,089	174	157,665	281	50,794	363	69,647	218	9,300	144	21,209
Total, 1877-78 ...	120	97,381	414	408,848	319	52,429	394	73,977	814	22,959	138	32,643

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, &c.*—(Continued).

Ports.	Native Crafts.				Total for 1878-79.				Total for 1877-78.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—												
From or to—												
Bengal	143	14,593	81	9,106	693	652,833	630	654,021	994	895,212	777	604,095
Bombay	1,950	67,787	2,336	87,189	2,390	520,549	2,805	607,198	2,526	426,761	3,172	627,497
Scinde	11	1,022	26	1,655	12	1,122	28	1,924	58	4,687	70	5,175
British Burmah	96	21,342	65	14,477	526	286,925	493	342,976	410	258,877	350	207,557
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	2,200	104,744	2,508	112,427	3,621	1,461,429	3,956	1,606,119	3,988	1,585,537	4,369	1,504,324
British Ports within the Presidency, Total ...	6,983	223,444	6,679	216,535	8,559	1,411,225	7,936	1,100,414	9,715	1,637,267	9,464	1,249,067
Indian Ports not British, Total	482	22,460	706	35,477	870	110,909	1,133	112,196	747	97,361	954	108,712
Total, 1878-79 ...	9,665	350,648	9,893	364,439	13,050	2,983,563	13,025	2,818,729	...	...	...	...
Total, 1877-78 ...	10,604	420,175	11,384	427,330	...	...	...	...	14,450	3,320,165	14,787	2,862,103
In Ballast—												
From or to—												
Bengal	17	638	87	5,374	21	4,263	156	62,993	10	4,528	346	282,697
Bombay	519	18,324	283	4,496	561	32,265	293	10,329	937	37,745	317	20,724
Scinde	1	50	1	60	1	50	2	635	1	57	...	...
British Burmah	1	97	23	5,421	10	7,750	129	71,312	8	6,076	98	58,816
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	538	19,109	394	15,351	593	44,328	580	145,269	956	48,406	761	362,147
British Ports within the Presidency, Total ...	4,881	114,200	4,903	110,889	5,276	228,551	5,322	217,411	5,156	235,558	5,309	258,477
Indian Ports not British, Total	372	19,076	138	4,901	526	27,689	214	16,982	406	29,603	201	21,788
Total, 1878-79 ...	5,791	152,385	5,435	131,141	6,395	300,568	6,116	379,662	...	...	...	...
Total, 1877-78 ...	5,805	142,598	5,325	126,944	...	...	...	...	6,518	313,567	6,271	642,412

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(1.)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1878-79.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports	...	13,42,967	...	20,48,262	...	17,503	Not known. Included under gold bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	50,050	...	3,54,465	5,100	1,22,581	
Total ...	...	13,93,017	...	24,02,727	5,100	1,40,084	

There is no means of separating gold sovereigns from bullion. For copper, all "copper, unwrought," has been taken as bullion.

(2.)—*Paper Currency—Madras, Calicut, and Cocanada, for the year* 1878-79.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities; class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 18,85,955	77,64,850	109,92,500	Rs. 793,88,950.	Rs. 739,06,100	Value. Rs. 14,97,505	67,73,950	83,89,000	*Nil.*	Rs. 142,02,670	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 72,00,000 Government paper.
No. 168,372	95,754	11,929			No. 134,696	82,158	7,630							

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

For the year 1878-79.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	In land.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	11	333	121,541	2,46,391	...	2,982	2,803	1	2	8	Medicine, diet and clothing.
(2) Poor houses	49	4,035	1,433,191	32,361	1,13,167	92,403	...	34	11	4	Food or raw rice.
(3) For travellers	95	346	126,249	1,246	8,235	2,304	2,011	95	...	...	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	72	26,119	360	8,439	520	...	7	2	...	Food or raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	18	133	48,479	...	8,540	1,739	...	18	...	...	Food.
(3) For travellers	59	470	171,605	1,961	2,959	3,378	...	59	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Mahomedan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	184	67,297	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	1	Raw rice and money or food.
(2) Do. orphans	4	60	21,900	...	...	2,678	...	4	...	...	Food and education.
(3) For travellers	2	27	10,080	60	...	...	...	2	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	248	5,660	2,026,461	2,87,179	1,41,340	1,06,004	4,814	220	15	13	
II.—Institutions supported by General Public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	7	234	85,498	...	...	1,816	13,142	...	4	3	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	363	7,330	2,675,490	...	94,051	51,694	1,00,166	260	18	85	Food or raw rice.
(3) For travellers	640	2,963	1,081,415	...	9,384	849	5,967	614	...	26	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	220	2,405	877,998	...	22,204	35,330	17,061	112	17	91	Food or raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	266	6,323	2,308,386	6,515	48,075	29,539	1,22,847	162	90	14	Do. do.
(3) Do. Byragies	7	19	7,220	69	4,954	360	3,220	...	4	3	Do. do. and flour.
(4) For travellers	313	1,419	435,535	...	7,614	11,144	24,393	285	...	28	Accommodation and water.
(5) For Rajput girls	1	400	146,000	...	...	...	18,000	1	...	...	Food, clothing and education.

C. Mahomedan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	14	194	70,720	2,735	1,330	352	125	11	3	...	Food or raw rice.
(2) For travellers	28	31	11,290	...	369	30	...	28	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	1,859	21,318	7,699,552	9,319	1,87,981	1,31,114	3,04,921	1,473	136	250	
III.—Institutions partly supported by Government and partly by the General Public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	2	48	15,815	3,169	...	...	7,073	...	...	2	Food and medicine and money allowance.
(2) To relieve paupers	28	1,417	517,002	37,788	1,896	1,97,908	42,716	12	3	13	Food or raw rice
(3) For orphans	2	178	65,060	4,010	...	...	4,010	2	...	...	Boarding, clothing and education.
(4) For travellers	8	51	18,540	175	551	120	...	7	...	1	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	10	298	108,720	28	18,747	58	5,208	8	1	1	Food or raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins	3	23	8,338	...	1,905	44	371	3	...	...	Food.
(3) For travellers	2	...	...	...	94	...	190	2	...	...	
C. Mahomedan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	50	18,250	...	240	...	...	...	...	1	Conjee.
Total ...	56	2,060	751,725	43,370	23,433	1,98,130	59,568	34	4	18	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	164	2,743	1,001,193	1,16,119	35	1,17,813	85,611	10	15	139	Food, clothing and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	11	139	50,562	...	...	8,190	750	1	...	10	Food or raw rice.
(3) For travellers	148	521	1,88,743	852	106	5,725	3,022	148	...	...	Accommodation and water.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	3	44	16,245	...	...	2,557	...	...	...	3	Food or raw rice.
(2) For travellers	5	10	3,650	...	...	286	...	5	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	331	3,457	1,260,393	1,16,971	141	1,34,571	89,383	164	15	152	
Grand Total ...	2,494	32,495	11,738,131	4,56,839	3,52,895	5,69,819	4,58,686	1,891	170	433	

NOTE.—In some cases the number of persons aided in the year is not proportionate to the average number daily aided, as some of the institutions were only maintained for a portion of the year.

DIVISION IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denominations for the year 1878-79.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					RS.	
Church of England ...	108,830	24,175	197	2,397	2,900	
Church of Scotland ...	433	2,463	7	4	33,000	
Protestant Dissenter ...	29,619	1,871	98	236	*Nil.*	
Roman Catholic	848,180	18,570	661	1,596	35,480	

B.—EDUCATION.

(1.)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for the year* 1878-79.

Area and population of the province.					Colleges, schools and scholars.		University education.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.						Percentage of schools and scholars to population.		
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Total population.			Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of art.	Medical schools.	Engineering schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.
21	6	139,191	23,456	31,308,872	Institutions	for males ...	23	77	265	8,426	1	2	1	14	2	2	·00025	·00084	·02691
						for females ...	...	9	21	428	...	...	...	3	...	...	·00002	·00007	·00137
						Total ...	23	86	286	8,854	1	2	1	17	2	2	·00027	·00091	·02828
					Scholars ...	males ...	1,015	4,415	12,879	192,256	71	224	171	396	92	121	·01410	·04113	·61406
						females ...	...	43	174	25,833	35	...	...	113	...	...	·00014	·00056	·08251
						Total ...	1,015	4,458	13,053	218,089	106	224	171	509	92	121	·01424	·04169	·69657

B.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for the year* 1878-79.

Classes of Institutions.	Government institutions.							Aided institutions.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of schools on 31st March learning			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
University education. Arts colleges—											
English	9	535	545	494	535	106	429	10	356	374	336
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	1	66	65	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	38	35	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil *engineering*	1	8	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary education. High and middle schools—											
For boys. High schools, English ...	21	1,158	1,065	952	1,158	151	1,004	53	3,008	2,598	2,220
For boys. Middle do. ...	128	4,198	3,906	3,401	4,198	462	3,936	129	8,202	7,768	6,748
For girls. High do. ...	1	10	10	9	10	...	10	8	33	30	29
For girls. Middle. English ...	2	29	31	29	29	...	10	17	131	128	116
For girls. Middle. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	9	8
Primary education. For boys. English	256	12,780	12,741	10,344	8,045	370	12,441	544	23,711	23,668	19,473
For boys. Vernacular	701	19,858	20,635	16,062	115	96	19,762	3,629	87,611	88,755	69,684
For girls. English	3	139	129	104	100	...	69	69	4,225	4,018	3,325
For girls. Vernacular	28	1,210	1,076	782	...	10	1,210	236	9,656	9,345	6,883
Schools for special or technical training—											
Schools of art	1	106	107	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	224	222	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools	1	171	175	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters ...	11	296	288	259	47	...	296	3	100	108	97
Do. for mistresses ...	1	20	20	18	20	...	15	2	93	81	76
Industrial schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	57	53
Others	2	121	110	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,170	40,967	41,169	33,097	14,257	1,195	39,182	4,703	137,201	136,939	109,048

B.—EDUCATION—

(2.)—*Return of colleges, schools and*

Classes of Institutions.	Aided institutions—(*Continued*). Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Unaided institutions under regular inspection.						
								Number of scholars on 31st March learning		
	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
University education. Arts colleges—										
English	356	65	294	1	12	14	13	12	4	8
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary education. High and middle schools—										
For boys. High schools, English.	3,008	429	2,609	3	240	171	151	249	70	179
For boys. Middle do. ...	8,196	1,050	7,433	8	478	422	370	478	89	389
For girls. High do. ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle English ...	131	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle Vernacular ...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary education. For boys. English	15,282	524	22,985	175	4,722	4,533	3,790	2,352	...	4,693
For boys. Vernacular	2,461	4,726	87,611	3,121	51,345	50,159	41,439	311	702	51,321
For girls. English	2,708	...	2,426	13	569	554	491	329	...	482
For girls. Vernacular	272	...	9,623	79	2,263	2,180	1,718	8	...	2,263
Schools for special or technical training—										
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters ...	51	2	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	62	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	1	32	32	30	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,564	6,796	133,187	3,401	59,670	58,065	48,002	3,739	865	59,335

(*Continued*).

scholars for the year 1878-79—(Continued).

Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*	29
20	903	903	175	731	23	71	796	13	...	
1	66	...	...	...	2	3	59	2	...	
1	38	...	...	...	28	2	8	...	...	
1	8	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	
77	4,415	4,415	650	3,792	193	307	3,792	122	1	
265	12,878	12,872	1,601	11,758	666	883	10,707	613	9	12,874 boys and 4 girls.
9	43	43	...	10	43	...	...	...	...	
19	160	160	...	16	143	15	...	...	2	5 boys and 155 girls.
2	15	4	...	15	...	7	8	...	...	
975	41,213	25,679	894	40,119	1,238	4,558	32,133	3,160	124	40,394 boys and 819 girls.
7,451	158,814	2,887	5,524	158,694	192	11,047	133,769	12,254	1,552	151,313 boys and 7,501 girls.
85	4,933	3,137	...	2,977	2,067	1,982	855	8	21	336 boys and 4,597 girls.
343	13,129	280	10	13,096	44	4,180	8,349	373	183	213 boys and 12,916 girls.
1	106	...	...	...	62	3	40	1	...	71 boys and 35 girls.
2	224	...	...	...	67	34	118	5	...	
1	171	...	...	...	19	22	126	4	...	
14	396	98	2	388	...	104	269	23	...	
3	113	82	...	108	5	101	6	...	1	
2	92	...	...	...	60	...	29	3	...	
2	121	...	...	...	64	1	43	...	13	
9,274	237,838	50,560	8,856	231,704	4,916	23,321	191,113	16,582	1,906	

B.—EDUCATION—

(3.)—*Return of expenditure on educational*

Classes of institutions.	Government institutions.								
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. Arts colleges— English	90,337	...	10,27a	24,198	...	...	1,15,562	20,136	...
University education. Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	141	...	... b	3,855	...	...	3,996	...	...
University education. Medicine	5,520	...	... c	4,060	...	...	9,580	...	...
University education. Engineering	4,104	...	...	1,576	...	...	5,680	...	...
Secondary education. High and middle schools— For boys ... English	97,342	8,192	11,889d	81,849	2,115	6,611	2,07,998	1,23,892	...
Secondary education. For girls English	6,350	...	...	227	...	1,312	7,889	5,443	...
Secondary education. For girls Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Primary education. Primary schools— For boys... English	61,082	26,987	27,370	34,653	12,739	20,785	1,83,616	41,870	19,753
Primary education. For boys... Vernacular.	7,056	83,934	...	12,193	5,795	875	1,09,853	17,120	1,19,161
Primary education. For girls English	13,933	...	...	514	588	3,248	18,283	18,301	82
Primary education. For girls Vernacular.	4,980	453	244	156	2,274	18	8,125	28,335	30
Schools for special or technical training— Schools of art	20,975	...	...	112	...	12,560	33,647	...	...
Medical schools	45,386	230	...	55	...	904	46,575	...	...
Engineering schools	30,187	...	... e	4,662	...	99	34,948	...	...
Normal schools for masters	17,545	716	...	...	...	74	18,335	893	...
Do. for mistresses.	4,167	...	...	...	...	...	4,167	627	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,806	...
Others	16,274	...	...	...	...	...	16,274	...	...
University	739	...	...	48,890	...	1,326	50,955	...	...
Direction	46,052	...	...	...	...	...	46,052	...	...
Inspection	1,73,841	67,527	...	...	4,913	...	2,46,281	...	...
Scholarships Colleges	5,622	...	2,745	...	...	...	8,367	1,760	...
Scholarships Schools	18,328	169	436	...	...	...	18,933	1,757	...
Buildings	40,428f	1,691	...	...	988	...	43,057	20,186	...
Endowments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	25,535	16,390	...	3,130	1,201	6,432	52,688	10,721	...
Total	7,35,924*	2,06,289	43,711	2,20,130	30,563	54,244	12,90,861	2,94,047	1,39,026

(*a*) Exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,095.
(*b*) Exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 240.
(*c*) Exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 360.
* Includes Rupees 48,000 amount drawn from other than

(*Continued*).

establishments for the year 1878-79.

Expenditure.

Aided institutions.					Unaided institutions under regular inspection.							
Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total of expenditure.
3*c*	3*d*	3*e*	3*f*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,023	11,996	...	32,254	79,409	...	296	2,691	2,987	1,10,473	87,485	1,97,958	7·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	3,855	3,996	·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,520	4,060	9,850	·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,104	1,576	5,680	·20
24,319	1,57,300	253	53,328	3,59,092	...	9,182	7,076	16,258	2,21,234	3,62,114	5,83,348	21·38
4,506	2,859	...	4,396	17,204	...	...	...	...	11,793	13,300	25,093	·92
...	46	...	259	505	...	...	...	...	200	305	505	·02
8,975	80,326	10,001	59,101	2,20,026	983	9,537	8,949	19,469	1,02,952	3,20,159	4,23,111	15·50
1,357	1,09,115	13,829	52,212	3,12,794	5,096	78,514	26,011	1,09,531	24,176	5,08,002	5,32,178	19·50
40,976	12,877	773	46,537	1,19,546	299	729	25,610	26,638	32,234	1,32,233	1,64,467	6·03
5,565	6,464	149	44,470	85,013	881	302	11,511	12,694	33,315	72,517	1,05,832	3·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,975	12,672	33,647	1·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,386	1,189	46,575	1·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,187	4,761	34,948	1·28
3,315	...	...	3,146	7,354	...	...	...	...	18,438	7,251	25,689	·94
1,401	650	...	3,149	5,827	...	...	...	...	4,794	5,200	9,994	·37
...	...	...	3,450	6,256	...	...	3,024	3,024	2,806	6,474	9,280	·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,274	...	16,274	·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	50,216	50,955	1·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,052	...	46,052	1·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,841	72,440	2,46,281	9·02
...	...	...	...	1,760	...	...	...	...	7,382	2,745	10,127	·37
...	...	...	...	1,757	...	...	...	...	20,085	605	20,690	·75
...	...	...	...	20,186	...	...	...	...	60,614	2,629	63,243	2·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,721	...	...	...	...	36,256	27,153	63,409	2·33
1,05,437	3,81,633	25,005	3,02,302	12,47,450	7,169	98,560	84,872	1,90,601	10,29,971	16,98,941	27,28,912	100

(*d*) Exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 256.
(*e*) Exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 184.
(*f*) Rupees 39,511 from the Educational Building Fund.
educational funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

B.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Return of expenditure on educational establishments for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

Classes of institutions.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.				
	Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Unaided institutions.
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
	9	10	11	12	13
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
University education. Arts colleges— English	233 14 11	182 13 11	236 5 5	59 14 10	229 12 4
University education. Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	95 2 3	3 5 9	...	...	...
University education. Medicine	281 12 3	162 5 8	...	...	...
University education. Engineering	811 6 10	586 4 7	...	...	...
Secondary education. High and middle schools— For boys ... English	47 12 11	22 5 10	40 0 8	13 13 0	31 3 3
Secondary education. For girls ... English	207 9 8	167 1 8	118 10 4	37 8 7	...
Secondary education. For girls ... Vernacular	...	...	63 2 0	25 0 0	...
Primary education. Primary schools— For boys ... English	17 12 0	5 14 6	11 4 9	2 2 5	5 2 2
Primary education. For boys ... Vernacular	6 13 5	0 7 0	4 7 10	0 3 11	2 10 3
Primary education. For girls ... English	175 12 9	133 15 6	35 15 3	5 8 1	54 4 0
Primary education. For girls ... Vernacular	10 6 3	6 5 11	12 5 7	4 1 10	7 6 3
Schools for special or technical training— Schools of art	391 3 11	243 14 4	...	...	...
Medical schools	214 10 1	209 2 5	...	...	...
Engineering schools	219 12 9	189 13 8	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters	70 12 8	67 11 10	75 13 0	9 3 4	...
Do. for mistresses	231 8 0	231 8 0	76 10 9	8 4 6	...
Industrial schools	...	...	118 0 7	52 15 1	100 12 10
Others	166 1 0	166 1 0	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ... Colleges	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ... Schools	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Endowments	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Return showing the result of prescribed examinations during the year* 1878-79.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts colleges—																
Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Bachelor of Arts	3	4	3	10	69	41	19	102	231	49	32	14	45	140	32	48
First Arts	6	13	6	25	221	210	125	107	663	74	46	9	43	172	16	12
Colleges for professional training—																
Law. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	32	...	3	...	35	20	...	3	...	23	30	...
Law. Licentiate of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. B.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First B.M. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. L.M.S. (Second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Medicine. L.M.S. (First)	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	14	...
Medicine. Preliminary Scientific Examination	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		
Engineering. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. First L.C.E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools—																
Matriculation	20	52	50	122	556	1,272	556	213	2,597	128	152	72	4	356	10·7	5·2
Standard equivalent to Matriculation — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard equivalent to Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School Examination — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School Examination — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(1.)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1878-79.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.						
The Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	The cultivation of science and literature and the maintenance of a circulating library.	...	...	5,685	5,685	219	...	...	219	Not registered	1817
The Madras Religious Tract and Book Society	The circulation of Christian tracts and books.	...	...	1,473	*7,541	...	...	...	...	Do.	1818
The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	The diffusion of healthy popular literature in the Vernaculars and the supply of good school books at a moderate cost.	1,500	...	554	†3,080	23	...	...	23	—	1820
The Madras Mahomedan Public Library.	The maintenance of a circulating library for the Mahomedan community.	420	240	120	780	Members about 40, visitors about 60.	...	...	100	Not registered	1850
Mutual Improvement Society, Dindigul.	The mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	75	75	46	...	...	46	Do.	1st Jan. 1879.

* This includes the income from sales (Rupees 6,038) and from miscellaneous sources (Rupees 30).
† Do. do. from other sources, chiefly from the sale of books.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road	Addison Press ...	Messrs. Addison and Co.	.....	Madras Journal of Education, the Juvenile Reader, Desabhimani Hitavadi, Rayabhari, Telugu, Baptist and English books.
Do.	Adelphi Press ...	Messrs. Gantz Brothers.	.....	Annual Report of Madras Hunt, Report of Christ Church, Report of Arcot Mission, Report of Doveton Protestant College, Yearly Almanacs, and several English books.
Errabaulco Chetty Street ...	Asiatic Press ...	Mr. F. Highland.	Vettycodyone (Tamil).	.....
Nyneappa Naick Street, Thirumalay Lane.	Central Press ...	C. Armoogah Chetty.	.....	Government Securities Interest Calculator.
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Christian Knowledge Society's Press.	Christian Knowledge Society.	.....	Tamil and Telugu Janavenodhini, English and Vernacular books.
Armenian Street, No. 2 ...	Examiner Press...	The Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly.	.....	The Madras Catholic Directory and Vernacular Religious books.
Rundall's Road, Vepery, No. 23.	Foster Press ...	Messrs. C. Foster and Co.	Madras Native Opinion, Salem Patriot.	Indian Jurist, the Student, English and Vernacular books.
Blacker's Road, No. 4 ...	Guardian Press...	Messrs. C. Kistnasawmy Naidu and Co.	.....	Tamil Valmeki Ramayana Oochavani, Job work and the Madras Juvenile Magazine.
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press.	Mr. J. Sutherland.	The Madras Times.	.....
2nd Line Beach, Madras	Athenæum and Daily News.	Mr. F. Rowlandson, LL.B.	Athenæum and Daily News, Overland Athenæum and Daily News.	.....
Royapooram	Indian Press ...	I. Appadoray Pillay.	Vathantha Nirnaya Puthrikay (Tamil).	.....
Nos. 48, 49, Mylapoor High Road.	Saint Thome Seminary Press.	Rev. J. B. Gonsalves.	.....	English books.
No. 166, Mount Road ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	Quasi-Government.	.....	Almanacs, Army List, Civil List, various Annual Reports of Societies and Institutions, and English books.
Thumboo Chetty Street, No. 39.	Memorial Press...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	English and Vernacular books.
No. 6, North Beach Road...	Madras Mail Press.	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	Madras Mail ...	Chamber of Commerce Price Current, and Gordon, Woodroffe and Co.'s Price Current.
Armenian Street, No. 13 ...	City Press ...	P. A. Chockalinga Pillay.	.....	Job work.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Phillip Street, Black Town.	Price Current Press.	Mr. H. A. Pereyra.	Madras Standard.	Job work.
Popham's Broadway ...	Scottish Press ...	Messrs. Graves, Cookson & Co.	Dhinavarthamani (Tamil), the Hindu Mercantile Gazette (English) Railway Gazette.	.....
Errabauloo Chetty Street ...	Albert Mercantile Press.	Mr. Samuel Bowie	.....	Job work, Madras Pulpit and Day Star.
Armenian Street	Lithographic Press.	Messrs. Binny and Co.	.....	Forms lithographed for office use.
Popham's Broadway ...	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogapah Chetty.	.....	English and Vernacular books.
Errabauloo Chetty Street ...	Albion Press ...	Rajam	.....	Job work.
Patter's Road	Visiting Card Press.	Moonesamy Naidoo.	.....	Visiting cards only.
Popham's Broadway, No. 147	Imperial Press ...	C. Abaroobasamy	.....	Job work.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Govindappa Naick Street ...	Vevaka Calanidhi Press.	E. Vencata Charry.	.....	Vernacular books.
Davaraja Moodelly Street ...	Vurthamanatharangani Press.	Poovaday Vencata Row.	Gnanabanu and Vurtamanarutnacaram.	
Gooroovapen Street, Black Town.	Sree Barathe Nelaya Press.	Pilliar Chetty, Ragaviah Naidoo.	.....	
Perumall Moodelly Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah.	Sarasvathee Velasa Press.	N. Vencatasooba Sastrulu.	.....	
Trivettore High Road, No. 317.	Sarasvathee Nelaya Press.	S. Teruvengada Charlu.	.....	
Trivettore High Road, No. 323.	Audisaraswathee Nelayam.	V. Ramasamy Sastrulu.	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street ...	Giaudsooryothia Press.	B. Chinnacasavooloo Chetty.	.....	
Terupully Street, No. 53 ...	Poomagul Velasem.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Perambore Barrack's Road.	Vevaka Velukkum.	Yaloomalay Pillay.	.....	
Armenian Street, No. 103 ...	Kalarutnagaram Press.	Pushparatha Chetty.	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 216.	Kavirunjanee ...	C. Gooroosamy Moodelly.	.....	
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Sreenekathanum Press.	P. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.	.....	
No. 53, Thumboo Chetty Street, and No. 90, Armenian Street.	Indian Law Publication Press.	P. Ruthnum Chetty.	.....	Anglo-Vernacular Law books.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).		
Moodookistnen Street, No. 5, Black Town.	Kalagvana Muthratchara Salai.	Kailasa Mudaliar and Ruthna Mudaliar.	.....	Vernacular books.
Sceringapatam Soobroya Moodelly Street.	Manonmoney Velasem.	C. Manicka Moodelly.	.....	
Nummalwar Street, No. 5...	Camalalya Velasem.	C. Cunneappah Moodelly.	.....	
Kistnasamiah's Lane, No. 4.	Jotish Kalanidhi.	A. Yagambara Josooloo.	.....	
Yagambaraswera Agraharam Street.	Sunjeevani Press.	R. Sivasunkara Pandia, B.A.	Andrahasha Sunjeevani, with a supplement named Hasya Vurdhani and Hindoo Swayobi Vurdanee.	
Acharapen Street ...	Sree Calavelasem.	G. Ramasamy Naidoo.	.....	
Payalwar Covil Street, No. 16, Triplicane.	Sree Saraswathi Bundarem Press.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar, Secretary to the Committee.	.....	
Gooroovapen Street, No. 29.	Boothajanavinothinee Press.	P. Vurdarajulu Naidoo.	.....	
Sawmy Naidoo Street, Chintadripet.	Prabakara Press.	C. Narrainasamy Moodelly.	.....	Vernacular books.
Mint Street, Black Town ...	Vedya Vurtany Press.	S. Soobramanya Iyer.	.....	
Choolay Bazaar Road ...	Kalnivelakkum.	P. M. Sabapathy Moodelly.	.....	
Veerannen Thotum, Choolay.	Parabrahma Press.	T. E. Parasurama Moodelly.	.....	
Tondiarpet High Road ...	Vibootha Manohorini Press.	M. Kistnama Rajoo.	.....	
Kistnama Naick Agraharam Street.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagaru.	B. Theagaroya Sastry.	.....	
Mootakara Street, Black Town.	Advida Velakka Press.	Moonesamy Naick.	Yathartha Vachanee.	
Mint Street	Sreenithee ...	L. Vencatramanjooloo Naidoo.	.....	
Govindapah Naidoo Street.	Adividdya Velasem.	G. Audinarraina Chetty.	.....	
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpet.	Sreesaravathee Nelaya Press.	V. Runga Charloo.	.....	
Malay Perumall Street, No. 7, Black Town, Madras.	Hindu Vedya Nilayam Press.	G. Nummiah Chetty and T. A. Cunniah Chetty.	.....	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town and Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Appavoo Moodelly Street, Saint Thomé.	Muthbai Shajee...	Meer Cossim Ally	Sufferay Madras.	Hindustani books.
Janay Jehankhan Road ...	Hashimi Press ...	Goolam Hussain	.....	Hindustani books and Job work.
Triplicane High Road near the Big Mosque.	Muthbai Unwari	Mahomed Unwar Saib.	Hakunai Madras.	Hindustani books.
Janay Jehankhan Road, No. 49, Triplicane, Zam Bazaar.	Muthbai Shumsea.	Mahomed Naswuddin Guttala.	Shumsool Akbarai Madras.	
Peter's Road, Royapettah...	Hyderi Press ...	Syed Moortooza Kadri.	Jaridai Rosgar.	
Behind the Big Mosque ...	Shurfea Press ...	Sha Mahomed Sadkut Hussain Shereeff.	Telismai Hyrut.	
Nizam Modeen's Garden ...	Nizamool Mutbai.	Mahomed Nizamooddeen.	.....	
Hussamool Mulk's Garden, Royapet.	Mutbai Hydayet.	Mirza Cassim Begh.	.....	
Fakeer Saib Street, Triplicane.	Akbaree Press ...	Mahomed Akber Saib.	Oomdatool Akbarri Shajee.	
Moondakunnamen Covil Street, Mylapore.	Lithographic Press.	P. Veneatachellum Rajoo.	.....	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Sreemat Saramruta Sindhu.	M. Rungaramanujiah, Berhampore.	Vartalahari ...	.....
Vizagapatam	2 Columbian presses. 1 small press ... 1 proof do. ...	Government ...	.....	The Vizagapatam District Gazette.
	Arsha Press ...	Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharya Aiyavarlu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appalnarsimlu.	.....	1. The Patriotic Hindoo. 2. Vizagapatam Examiner.
	Sri Viziyaram Vilas Press.	Garuda Kurmiah.	.....	.....
Godavari	Washington, Albion, and Columbian.	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Cocanada Printing Press Company.	P. Ramakristnayya Garu, C. Venkata Gopalam Garu, P. Lachiraju Gar, T. Narsimham Garu, Vadrevu Chelamiah Garu.	Cocanada Advertiser.	Sumanomanobhiranjanum.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).		
Godavari—(*Continued*) ...	Sri Viveka Varthani Press.	Messrs. Kandukury, Verresalingam, Chellapalli Ramabrahmam, Saripalli Gopalakristnama, M. D. M. Prasada Row, Nalam Kamarazu, Pandiri Mahademudu.	.....	Telugu Monthly Magazine "Sree Viveka Varthani" with its supplements.
Kistna	Swadharma Prakasini Press.	Messrs. Kesavaraju and Co.	.....	Swadharma Prakasini, Purushardha Pradhayini. (Telugu).
Nellore	Government District Press.	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
Cuddapah	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	
Kurnool	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	
	Government Gazette Press.	Do. ...	.....	
Bellary	Albion Press ...	Mr. M. Abraham.	.....	Miscellaneous Job work.
	Lilliputian Press.	Mr. D. V. Abraham.	.....	
North Arcot	Lithographic Press at Karvetnugger.	Raja Damara Komara Venkata Perumal Raj Bahadoor, Zemindar of Karvetnugger.	.....	.....
South Arcot	District Gazette Press.	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Eclipse Press ...	Mr. Frank Oliver.	South Indian Post.	Job work also.
	Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves and Co.	.....	Miscellaneous Job work.
Tanjore. Negapatam ...	St. Joseph's College Press.	The Principal of St. Joseph's College.	.....	College books.
	South Indian Railway Company Press.	South Indian Railway Company.	.....	Railway Forms, &c.
Combaconum	The Combaconum Athenæum Press.	Srinivasier ...	.....	Paper suspended in July 1873; miscellaneous Job work.
Tanjore	Butti Prakasah ...	V. Ry. Govinda Row, Hanumuntha Row, Ghatgai Sahib.	.....	Mahratta Almanacs.
Tranquebar	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	Arunothayam, Mission Journal.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Trichinopoly	The South Indian Times Press.	R. Narayana Row	.....	Job work.
Madura	Lenox Press ...	Rev. G. T. Washburn.	Sathiavarthamani.	.....
	Vanivelasa Press.	T. Gurusami Sastry.	.....	.....
	Shunmuga Vilasa.	Sandanam Servai.	.....	.....
	Baratha Vilasam.	M. Kandasami Pillai.	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	Church Mission Press.	Church Missionary Society.	.....	Tamil Friendly Instructor.
	Muttamilagara Press.	Messrs. Ambalavana, Kavirayar and Co.	.....	.....
	Darling Press ...	Messrs. Savarimuthu Pillai and Co.	.....	.....
Nilgiris	South of India Observer Press.	Mr. T. G. Davis...	South of India Observer.	Nilgiri District Gazette, Nilgiri Guide.
Salem	Collectorate Press	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
South Canara	Collectorate Press.	Do. ...	.....	
	Basel Mission Press.	Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	.....	Kraista Sabhapatra (paper for Christian congregation) in Canarese, Keralopakari, a Malayalam Magazine, the Canarese Almanac for 1879. The Malayalam Almanac for 1879.
	Vidya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Vitlachariya ...	.....	Canarese Almanac.
	Western Star ...	Messrs. H. M. Walker and C. Curien.	The Western Star in English, the Pachima Tharaka in Malayalam.	.....
Malabar. Cochin	Cochin Argus ...	C. A. Perreira ...	The Cochin Argus in English.	.....
	Kerala Mithirum Press.	Devojee Bhimjee.	.....	.....
	St. Thomas' Press.	Mar Dionysius ...	.....	.....
Pattambi	Saraswathi Vilasam Press.	Perimbrayur Kizhaka Vittil Pangasha Menon *alias* Shangara Menon.	.....	.....
Calicut	Vedya Velasam Press.	S. A. Calahasty Appa Moodelliar.	.....	1, Kathakelli, 8 Dramas; 2, Vijayaprada Stotrum; 3, Kathakelli, 4 Dramas; 4, Chindarathnam; 5, First Book of Sanskrit; 6, Elementary Geography; 7, Calendar for 1054.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1878-79—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Malabar—(*Contd.*) Calicut	Karaparamba Press.	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.	.....	Fortnightly Market Reports.
Wynad	Lone Star ...	Messrs. Brown and Co.	.....	.....
	Nayyom Vadu ...	Melakandy-Koyali Koji.	.....	1, Qorad Kithab; 2, Translation of Kosi; 3, Moyilood Rathib; 4, Pathulla; 5, Vaysulliam; 6, Talathi.
Tellicherry	Vidyarthi Santhanom, Tellicherry.	Kakuyi Kunhappa, Valapichankandi, Kunhi Moossa and Punnathur Ramunni.	.....	Rasakrida.
	Tayilakandy ...	Arayaliproth Kunhamed.	.....	.....

DIVISION V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the births and deaths registered during the year* 1878.

	Births.					Deaths.			
No.	Population according to the census of 1871.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Number of births registered.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1,388,619	Ganjam	1,002,464	15,875	15·8	8,313	182·9	29,334	29·2
	1,843,503	Vizagapatam	1,544,529	22,105	14·3	18,344	117·7	28,055	18·1
	1,592,103	Godavari	1,592,103	30,027	18·8	6,224	255·9	59,517	37·4
4	1,452,066	Kistna	1,452,066	21,219	14·6	8,036	180·7	41,928	28·8
5	1,376,483	Nellore	1,376,483	4,937	3·6	8,462	162·7	38,772	28·2
6	381,926	Madras	381,926	14,679	38·4	·27	14,724·1	17,974	47·1
7	934,523	Chingleput	934,523	14,238	15·2	2,753	340·7	16,961	18·1
8	1,755,324	South Arcot	1,755,324	17,955	10·2	4,873	360·3	40,618	23·1
9	1,199,155	Trichinopoly	1,199,155	17,506	14·6	3,515	341·5	29,032	24·2
10	1,972,820	Tanjore	1,972,820	48,726	24·7	3,654	540·1	56,023	28·4
11	2,266,274	Madura	1,329,207	9,824	7·4	9,502	238·5	31,977	24·1
12	1,693,629	Tinnevelly	1,693,629	23,628	13·9	5,176	327·3	37,969	22·4
13	914,233	Kurnool	914,233	3,073	3·3	7,358	130·4	43,932	48·0
14	1,350,967	Cuddapah	1,350,967	5,781	4·3	8,367	161·5	55,036	40·7
15	1,665,815	Bellary	1,665,815	8,644	5·1	11,007	151·5	76,137	45·7
16	2,014,254	North Arcot	2,014,254	14,523	7·2	7,139	282·3	50,880	25·2
17	1,966,362	Salem	1,966,362	14,035	7·1	7,483	262·9	49,455	25·1
18	1,762,679	Coimbatore	1,762,679	12,501	7·1	7,432	237·3	29,499	16·7
19	72,396	Nilgiris	72,396	943	13·02	749	66·0	1,929	26·6
20	918,042	South Canara	918,042	16,082	17·5	3,902	235·4	33,412	36·4
21	2,228,228	Malabar	2,228,228	32,256	14·4	6,002	376·7	42,481	19·1
	30,749,401	Total, Madras Presidency ...	29,127,205	348,657	11·9	138,318	226·2	810,921	27·8

B.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

(2.)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1878.

	Diseases.	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Surgical operations.			
						Major.		Minor.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	701	208	287	7	...	...	...	...
	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent ...	8,373	377	248,425	81	...	...	...	...
	Cholera	712	382	3,721	998	...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of this order	619	83	13,919	21	...	...	...	...
Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,696	41	50,780	2	...	...	...	...
	Syphilitic affections	2,999	48	18,171	...	...	...	...	...
	Scrofula	170	8	2,136	...	...	...	...	...
	Anæmia	792	75	9,175	13	...	...	...	...
	Leprosy	850	60	2,172	1	...	...	...	...
	Phthisis	379	103	999	10	...	...	...	...
	Dropsy	5,492	1,710	9,754	147	...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of this order	624	65	8,558	8	...	...	...	...
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	782	2	52,417	...	...	...	...	...
	Inflammation of the external ear	38	...	37,541	...	...	...	...	...
	Goitre	4	...	82	...	...	...	...	...
	Respiratory affections	1,081	122	35,168	16	...	...	...	...
	Heart disease	122	20	837	2	...	...	...	...
	Dysentery	4,158	1,258	23,330	91	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa	3,943	1,474	26,553	156	...	...	...	...
	Worms	129	3	38,184	10	...	...	...	...
	Liver diseases	246	37	2,428	3	...	...	...	...
	Spleen diseases	271	9	4,059	1	...	...	...	...
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	1,554	28	20,584	3	...	...	...	...
	Abscess, boils, and whitlow	1,462	52	48,164	7	...	...	...	...
	Skin diseases	1,832	46	66,342	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulcer	7,096	503	91,840	30	...	...	...	...
	Labor—premature, natural, and difficult ...	1,966	66	538	3	...	...	...	...
	Other local diseases	5,592	430	202,790	42	...	...	...	...
	Debility and old age	4,549	883	11,998	43	...	...	...	...
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	392	54	3,251	6	...	...	...	...
	Injuries	7,025	575	40,372	19	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	65,649	8,722	1,074,575	1,720	1,220	640	982	23,334

C.—VACCINATION RETURNS.

(3.)—*Return of vaccine operations during the years* 1877-78 *and* 1878.

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.			
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Official year.		Calendar year.	
	1877-78.		1878.	
Local Funds	676,998	564,976	407,601	367,994
Military Cantonments ...	6,726	6,221	...	...
Native States	6,109	5,479	5,689	4,943
Municipalities	57,223	51,141	80,607	56,543
Private Vaccinators	471	471	160	154
Railway Apothecaries ...	10	7	...	...
Medical Subordinates ...	28,584	19,438	21,386	12,804
Dispensaries	584	364	397	251
Total ...	776,705	648,097	515,840	442,689

N.B.—Revaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENT

Showing the prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee of the three principal food-grains

Districts.	Second sort rice.													Cholum.				
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
GANJAM.																		
Average of 5 years ...	20·7	20·8	20·0	20·1	19·3	19·3	19·6	20·5	20·6	19·7	20·1	20·4	19·9	30·0	29·7	28·7	27·3	26·9
1875-76	23·7	22·3	21·4	21·0	19·0	19·7	20·8	20·1	21·6	23·0	21·2	20·7	21·2	29·3	28·2	25·1	22·5	22·5
1876-77	21·0	20·2	20·4	20·4	19·0	20·0	19·9	17·4	13·7	15·2	15·7	15·1	18·1	27·4	23·9	25·5	26·4	26·7
1877-78	15·0	13·5	13·7	11·0	10·1	9·0	9·0	9·1	9·7	9·9	9·0	8·4	10·7	20·8	18·5	17·9	13·7	14·6
1878-79	8·7	8·8	8·8	8·2	8·4	9·1	9·9	10·5	10·8	11·8	12·0	12·8	9·9	12·8	11·7	11·6	9·8	9·8
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of 5 years ...	17·8	17·5	16·8	16·7	15·4	16·1	15·9	16·2	16·3	16·2	16·9	18·1	16·6	30·5	30·6	27·0	27·5	26·5
1875-76	17·9	17·3	16·8	16·8	16·0	15·9	16·2	16·7	17·0	17·8	17·0	17·6	16·9	29·8	30·4	28·4	25·7	24·8
1876-77	16·2	16·7	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·3	15·1	12·9	11·2	11·0	11·7	11·5	15·2	30·3	28·4	26·5	27·2	23·0
1877-78	10·7	10·7	10·3	8·8	7·8	7·3	7·7	7·6	8·5	9·9	8·4	8·2	8·8	18·4	17·0	16·3	14·0	11·1
1878-79	8·1	7·6	7·2	6·9	7·6	8·1	8·2	8·3	7·8	8·9	10·0	10·1	8·2	11·8	12·0	11·2	11·4	11·5
GODAVARI.																		
Average of 5 years ...	20·1	20·1	19·7	19·5	19·0	18·9	19·0	19·0	19·3	20·0	20·1	19·4	19·4	34·4	33·7	33·0	32·1	32·1
1875-76	21·5	20·6	20·6	20·2	20·2	20·8	20·7	21·6	22·0	22·3	22·6	22·9	21·3	37·9	36·4	36·1	34·3	33·6
1876-77	22·2	20·9	21·4	20·9	20·5	20·1	15·7	13·1	10·5	10·2	16·2	9·7	16·4	33·8	33·1	37·2	37·1	36·8
1877-78	10·0	9·9	10·3	9·2	8·1	7·4	9·3	8·4	8·4	8·6	7·8	7·5	8·7	15·7	14·8	14·9	12·2	7·4
1878-79	7·6	7·7	10·3	10·0	7·7	7·5	7·5	8·1	9·6	10·8	10·9	10·8	9·0	15·7	13·7	14·9	13·2	12·8
KISTNA.																		
Average of 5 years ...	16·2	16·3	15·4	15·0	14·7	14·8	14·8	14·9	15·6	14·8	15·2	15·5	15·1	24·0	23·2	22·3	22·2	21·9
1875-76	19·9	19·7	18·4	18·7	18·5	18·8	19·0	19·5	20·0	20·4	20·5	20·7	19·5	27·4	26·3	26·2	24·8	25·7
1876-77	20·4	19·8	19·2	18·3	18·0	17·1	13·7	10·7	8·9	8·7	10·3	9·0	14·5	30·3	30·3	30·3	29·7	28·9
1877-78	9·2	9·0	9·1	8·0	7·0	7·1	7·9	7·5	7·6	7·9	7·6	7·3	7·9	11·3	11·2	11·2	8·9	8·0
1878-79	7·6	7·7	7·4	7·6	7·7	7·2	6·8	7·0	8·3	9·6	11·7	11·7	8·4	11·5	11·9	10·6	11·0	11·3
NELLORE.																		
Average of 5 years ...	17·0	16·8	16·7	17·6	17·1	17·2	16·4	17·1	17·4	17·5	17·1	17·0	17·1	28·0	27·6	26·9	27·8	27·4
1875-76	15·9	16·6	17·2	17·5	17·0	17·5	17·5	17·7	16·4	15·9	15·5	15·7	16·7	27·6	28·4	29·3	29·5	29·1
1876-77	15·4	15·1	14·9	15·0	14·5	13·9	11·7	8·2	6·9	7·1	8·1	7·2	11·5	28·1	27·8	27·5	26·7	24·8
1877-78	7·9	7·8	7·8	6·8	5·7	5·8	6·4	6·9	7·5	7·8	7·5	7·6	7·1	9·4	9·2	9·4	8·0	6·4
1878-79	7·7	8·2	8·1	7·9	8·2	8·5	8·5	8·0	8·4	8·9	9·8	10·1	8·5	12·5	13·0	12·4	11·2	11·7
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of 5 years ...	14·3	14·8	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·0	15·1	15·2	15·2	13·6	13·8	14·0	14·6	25·3	25·8	25·2	27·4	27·2
1875-76	20·3	20·7	20·4	20·7	20·4	20·0	19·3	17·8	15·6	14·3	14·7	14·5	18·3	31·8	31·3	30·8	30·4	30·8
1876-77	13·7	14·1	13·9	12·4	12·0	11·2	8·7	7·2	6·3	6·8	7·2	7·9	10·1	25·6	26·2	25·3	21·9	20·2
1877-78	8·4	7·8	7·4	5·8	5·8	5·6	7·1	7·9	8·5	8·6	7·8	7·7	7·3	9·3	8·6	8·3	6·6	6·3
1878-79	8·6	9·2	8·6	8·6	8·2	9·0	9·3	9·7	10·6	11·0	12·1	12·1	9·7	13·4	12·9	11·2	11·3	11·7
BELLARY.																		
Average of 5 years ...	14·6	14·8	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·9	14·6	14·5	14·8	13·8	14·2	14·1	14·5	29·0	28·7	28·4	26·9	29·2
1875-76	19·7	19·9	19·9	19·2	19·0	18·6	17·8	16·2	14·6	15·1	15·2	15·0	17·5	30·2	30·3	28·7	27·6	27·0
1876-77	14·8	14·8	14·5	13·5	12·7	11·1	8·4	6·7	6·9	6·9	7·2	7·4	10·4	25·8	25·3	24·6	22·4	20·5
1877-78	8·2	7·1	6·5	5·6	5·3	5·5	6·3	7·8	7·7	8·3	7·7	7·9	7·0	8·6	7·5	6·8	6·0	5·8
1878-79	8·4	8·6	8·2	8·3	8·5	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·0	11·5	11·1	11·3	9·6	11·3	10·8	9·4	9·3	9·7
KURNOOL.																		
Average of 5 years ...	13·0	13·1	13·1	13·3	13·2	13·1	13·3	13·5	13·2	13·0	12·8	12·5	13·1	25·7	25·8	25·6	25·2	24·4
1875-76	15·9	15·9	16·0	15·7	15·2	15·6	14·9	15·5	15·4	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·5	26·9	25·4	24·0	23·4	23·8
1876-77	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·2	13·5	12·1	7·3	6·5	6·3	6·3	8·0	7·0	10·5	28·8	28·3	26·8	24·4	21·5
1877-78	7·4	6·6	6·4	5·4	5·3	5·4	7·6	6·9	7·9	7·7	7·9	8·0	6·9	8·3	7·3	7·0	6·2	6·0
1878-79	8·2	8·3	7·7	8·2	8·0	8·1	7·9	8·8	9·4	11·0	10·5	11·2	8·9	13·1	12·0	9·8	10·8	11·3
MADRAS.																		
Average of 5 years ...	15·6	15·6	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·7	14·8	13·9	14·9	12·9	14·2	13·4	14·4	22·9	22·2	21·5	21·8	22·6
1875-76	15·7	15·1	15·0	13·7	13·5	13·7	13·7	13·9	12·8	12·0	12·1	12·0	13·6	23·8	23·8	23·6	23·8	23·4
1876-77	11·8	11·7	11·5	11·3	11·4	10·8	9·4	8·1	6·8	7·7	8·9	9·3	9·9	16·8	18·0	18·3	18·0	17·8
1877-78	9·7	8·8	8·3	6·9	6·3	6·3	7·7	8·5	8·4	7·9	7·7	8·2	7·9	11·1	11·9	10·2	8·7	7·9
1878-79	8·4	8·4	7·8	7·4	7·8	7·9	8·0	8·4	8·4	8·7	9·8	10·2	8·4	9·4	10·0	9·8	9·7	10·0
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of 5 years ...	18·4	18·7	18·6	16·9	16·2	16·2	16·4	16·8	17·1	16·9	16·7	17·5	16·8	22·7	22·6	22·7	20·9	22·1
1875-76	21·8	21·7	20·5	17·7	17·5	17·3	17·1	16·8	15·9	15·5	16·4	16·2	17·9	22·3	22·8	18·4	18·4	18·4
1876-77	16·0	15·9	15·2	15·4	14·1	13·9	11·6	9·8	7·9	8·8	9·4	9·5	12·3	...	...	20·1	23·5	23·5
1877-78	9·6	9·0	8·4	11·3	6·0	6·2	8·4	9·3	8·8	8·5	9·1	8·9	8·2	10·1	10·2	9·6	7·4	7·1
1878-79	9·0	7·6	9·1	7·7	7·9	8·0	8·2	9·5	9·2	11·1	11·3	11·3	9·2	10·3	11·8	11	9·6	11·5

I.

since the commencement of famine with those of normal years.

								Ragi.											
September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.
26·7	26·2	24·2	31·8	30·0	32·1	31·4	29·1	34·7	33·8	33·4	33·7	32·4	33·5	36·1	37·1	36·7	35·2	34·8	34·1	34·6
24·6	23·9	28·2	28·8	29·3	30·2	27·4	26·7	40·6	39·3	38·0	37·1	34·3	35·7	40·4	40·3	40·0	39·6	38·5	37·5	38·4
26·7	26·7	28·2	16·2	13·9	21·0	21·0	23·6	37·3	36·3	35·8	35·6	32·9	37·8	39·5	28·0	16·8	20·8	22·7	22·8	30·5
13·8	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·6	14·3	12·8	15·2	23·2	21·1	17·0	14·7	13·7	17·7	14·6	15·2	14·8	15·1	13·2	12·7	16·1
7·7	11·3	8·5	13·7	17·5	18·4	18·7	12·6	13·0	12·7	12·1	11·0	12·4	13·0	17·3	20·4	18·6	17·7	17·7	17·4	15·3
27·4	27·8	29·3	29·2	27·2	28·9	30·7	28·7	30·2	29·8	28·0	27·1	26·8	28·3	29·7	29·7	29·3	28·4	27·7	29·9	28·6
24·0	23·5	21·9	28·1	27·7	30·3	31·9	27·2	32·1	32·2	30·2	28·9	27·8	29·1	33·4	32·9	33·6	31·8	30·0	31·4	31·2
27·1	25·9	22·7	16·4	17·4	19·6	19·0	23·9	31·0	30·2	30·0	27·5	28·3	29·6	29·3	22·8	17·2	17·5	19·5	18·7	25·1
10·1	9·4	10·1	13·5	16·0	13·6	12·9	13·5	18·0	17·8	16·8	14·6	13·0	11·7	12·1	12·4	13·9	14·6	13·4	12·9	14·3
11·8	11·7	12·0	14·9	17·4	17·9	17·7	15·4	12·9	12·5	11·7	11·6	16·2	18·5	17·9	18·1	17·7	18·0	18·0	17·9	15·9
31·7	31·9	31·1	31·9	32·4	26·5	32·4	32·2	36·9	36·3	35·4	35·4	34·7	34·6	34·9	34·7	34·0	36·8	36·8	34·9	35·4
33·9	34·1	34·2	35·4	37·6	38·6	39·3	35·9	38·1	37·2	37·4	37·0	35·7	36·0	36·9	39·2	38·6	39·6	40·0	39·0	37·8
37·6	27·3	18·9	13·4	14·8	17·2	15·7	27·8	38·4	33·0	33·0	37·3	36·4	39·3	27·9	20·2	14·7	14·5	16·5	16·8	28·2
8·9	11·3	12·6	13·0	16·6	13·9	13·3	12·9	16·5	15·8	15·6	12·5	10·5	9·5	12·9	14·2	15·5	16·5	13·4	12·5	13·8
12·3	12·4	13·5	15·5	17·6	17·4	15·8	14·4	13·4	13·7	15·7	13·3	13·7	13·2	13·3	14·3	16·8	18·6	17·0	17·3	15·0
22·8	23·5	22·1	22·7	22·7	22·9	23·3	22·7	30·3	31·0	30·2	29·2	27·7	28·0	28·3	27·1	30·1	28·6	29·4	29·3	29·1
26·4	26·9	27·9	29·7	31·5	32·0	31·0	28·0	34·3	33·8	33·6	32·8	32·6	32·6	32·1	32·1	30·8	35·3	36·1	36·7	33·6
28·3	20·0	14·5	11·2	11·5	12·7	11·5	21·6	35·9	35·2	35·8	31·2	32·4	31·3	24·2	15·8	11·0	10·8	14·4	13·5	24·3
9·9	10·7	11·1	12·4	13·6	12·4	11·4	11·8	14·4	13·6	13·1	9·9	8·1	9·6	11·5	11·6	12·2	13·9	13·3	11·8	11·9
9·8	10·1	11·4	15·2	15·0	15·4	15·3	12·4	13·2	13·3	12·4	11·9	12·2	11·2	11·0	11·2	14·7	16·5	17·5	17·5	13·5
25·9	24·4	27·2	27·1	27·7	27·7	28·7	27·3	31·9	32·1	32·1	32·7	32·2	33·8	31·9	31·6	30·8	32·5	31·4	33·5	31·9
28·5	28·8	28·4	27·5	27·3	27·8	27·1	28·3	29·0	31·5	32·6	31·5	31·0	30·9	31·2	30·9	28·9	28·6	28·5	28·8	30·3
23·8	17·6	12·0	8·7	8·0	8·9	9·4	18·6	29·9	29·8	29·6	29·3	26·4	24·9	18·8	13·3	8·8	8·1	9·2	10·6	19·9
6·8	7·2	7·5	8·8	10·5	11·3	11·8	8·9	11·2	10·7	10·6	8·5	7·1	7·0	8·0	8·6	9·2	11·4	11·4	11·9	9·6
12·4	13·7	13·2	16·3	13·0	13·6	19·7	14·4	13·2	14·3	13·6	12·3	12·5	13·2	14·7	13·9	14·0	17·1	17·2	17·5	14·5
24·6	27·4	25·4	25·8	24·7	24·4	25·1	25·3	29·2	29·8	29·0	28·0	28·8	27·7	28·3	28·8	28·5	27·7	27·6	28·2	28·7
30·3	30·6	29·3	27·1	26·5	27·3	25·3	29·3	33·2	33·8	34·2	32·6	32·3	31·5	32·2	29·4	28·2	27·7	27·7	27·3	30·8
17·1	11·8	8·7	7·2	6·0	8·5	9·5	15·5	27·6	27·6	26·7	22·7	21·3	17·2	12·0	9·1	7·4	7·6	9·0	10·0	16·5
6·7	9·0	10·4	11·5	14·0	12·9	12·9	9·7	9·9	8·6	8·6	6·8	6·4	6·8	9·1	10·4	12·0	14·0	12·7	12·9	9·8
13·4	14·5	14·7	16·1	16·8	17·3	18·0	14·3	13·5	14·0	12·2	11·4	11·4	12·8	15·1	16·5	17·2	18·4	19·4	19·8	15·1
27·1	29·4	30·5	30·2	28·4	27·5	30·1	28·7	34·7	34·5	35·2	33·9	33·3	33·8	34·3	35·8	36·1	33·7	33·1	33·1	34·3
25·0	25·2	26·2	25·6	26·1	25·7	25·6	26·9	33·5	32·6	31·4	30·7	29·0	27·7	26·7	26·8	26·9	27·2	26·9	26·4	28·9
15·5	10·4	7·5	7·5	7·8	8·4	9·1	15·4	26·2	25·4	24·4	22·1	19·4	15·2	10·5	8·3	7·9	7·8	7·8	9·1	15·3
6·3	9·1	10·8	10·8	7·8	11·0	11·5	8·5	9·0	7·9	7·4	6·4	6·0	7·1	10·7	12·2	12·1	7·8	10·9	10·7	9·0
10·7	12·2	14·8	16·4	15·7	14·4	15·8	12·5	11·2	11·0	9·5	9·5	10·0	11·6	14·2	18·2	19·2	18·4	16·1	17·2	13·8
24·1	24·5	25·7	26·1	25·2	25·5	26·0	25·2	27·9	29·5	28·4	27·5	27·5	26·1	27·1	26·6	27·6	27·4	27·7	27·2	27·6
22·6	23·8	27·4	26·4	28·4	29·4	29·1	25·9	28·6	27·0	25·1	25·3	25·9	24·7	24·9	22·7	25·1	26·1	27·4	23·8	25·9
17·7	9·3	7·9	7·0	7·1	8·1	8·6	16·3	28·7	28·1	27·2	26·4	23·0	19·7	10·6	9·0	7·5	7·7	8·5	8·6	17·1
6·4	8·2	9·5	10·6	13·2	13·1	13·2	9·1	9·1	8·0	7·4	6·4	5·3	6·6	8·8	10·5	12·7	13·6	14·0	13·2	9·6
11·2	11·7	13·8	13·9	15·0	14·4	15·0	12·6	12·3	11·9	10·8	10·9	12·2	13·5	13·9	15·4	16·8	17·8	17·3	18·3	14·3
22·2	23·1	23·1	25·3	22·6	22·9	21·1	22·1	27·5	27·5	27·1	28·4	28·7	28·4	29·2	28·2	30·7	25·4	27·9	24·2	27·2
22·7	22·7	22·7	23·1	20·3	19·6	18·5	22·3	24·6	24·3	23·3	22·6	22·1	23·1	22·6	22·6	21·3	19·9	20·3	18·9	22·2
16·5	12·5	10·9	9·0	9·3	10·3	11·7	14·1	19·3	19·3	18·6	19·3	19·3	17·1	12·8	10·4	7·9	9·4	10·1	11·1	14·5
7·9	11·4	11·5	11·6	11·4	10·5	9·2	10·3	10·8	10·0	9·6	8·1	7·6	8·1	11·0	11·5	11·0	11·4	10·4	9·4	9·9
10·4	12·2	...	11·0	10·8	11·0	12·6	10·6	10·3	11·4	10·5	10·1	11·2	13·2	14·8	15·5	15·3	16·1	16·5	16·8	13·5
23·0	22·5	25·0	24·1	23·7	23·7	23·3	22·4	28·7	28·5	28·5	26·3	26·4	26·6	28·3	28·8	28·6	28·5	28·0	27·9	27·4
18·4	21·5	21·5	21·5	17·6	...	...	20·1	26·8	27·2	26·1	24·3	24·7	24·4	25·0	24·9	23·0	22·7	22·3	22·0	24·4
22·9	18·6	14·3	8·7	11·9	10·9	11·5	13·8	22·4	22·6	21·1	20·5	21·0	20·1	17·0	13·4	9·4	9·7	10·8	11·2	16·6
7·3	6·7	11·7	9·1	7·4	12·1	11·2	9·1	11·7	10·9	9·9	7·8	6·5	8·3	11·8	12·0	11·3	11·8	10·8	10·4	10·3
13·0	13·7	13·7	13·7	...	...	17·6	12·6	11·1	9·8	10·7	9·4	10·4	13·9	16·3	15·8	14·4	15·6	15·9	16·4	13·3

STATEMENT

Showing the prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee of the three principal food-grains

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
North Arcot.																		
Average of five years...	18·2	18·2	18·9	18·1	18·6	18·1	17·8	19·2	18·6	17·6	17·3	17·7	18·0	30·3	29·2	31·9	28·8	30·6
1875-76	19·8	19·5	19·5	18·5	17·9	17·7	17·7	16·4	15·0	15·0	14·6	14·5	17·2	26·0	27·2	26·8	25·4	26·1
1876-77	14·3	14·5	13·6	13·2	12·9	12·2	9·8	8·4	7·2	7·4	8·0	8·2	10·8	21·6	23·0	20·5	20·7	20·0
1877-78	8·7	8·0	7·4	6·3	6·5	5·8	8·0	8·4	8·3	8·5	8·5	8·5	7·8	10·3	9·1	8·3	7·4	6·6
1878-79	9·0	9·1	8·1	7·9	8·4	8·9	9·8	10·4	10·9	11·9	12·8	12·7	10·0	10·4	10·7	9·6	10·5	12·6
South Arcot.																		
Average of five years...	18·9	18·2	18·0	17·5	17·1	17·0	16·9	17·9	17·6	17·0	17·9	18·8	17·7	36·4	34·3	32·8	33·0	31·1
1875-76	20·7	19·2	18·3	17·3	16·9	17·3	17·0	18·1	16·7	15·1	15·4	15·4	17·3	37·4	35·3	36·5	34·4	29·8
1876-77	15·4	15·4	15·5	14·9	14·5	14·2	12·7	9·7	7·6	8·3	8·7	9·1	12·2	26·1	24·4	24·5	23·9	22·0
1877-78	10·0	9·1	8·6	6·8	6·2	5·8	6·8	7·6	8·1	9·1	10·8	10·0	8·2	11·6	10·5	9·7	7·6	6·7
1878-79	9·5	9·7	8·7	7·9	8·0	8·5	8·9	10·0	10·2	12·0	12·1	12·1	9·8	12·8	13·2	11·5	9·6	10·9
Tanjore.																		
Average of five years...	17·4	16·8	16·8	16·4	16·0	15·7	16·6	16·7	16·0	16·3	16·9	17·3	16·2	29·6	29·9	27·9	25·3	25·0
1875-76	16·8	16·5	16·3	15·9	13·5	14·5	14·8	15·3	15·7	15·5	14·2	14·5	15·3	15·3	26·3	24·6	21·5	21·3
1876-77	14·7	14·7	14·5	13·5	13·3	13·5	13·4	10·7	8·4	9·6	9·2	9·7	12·1	26·6	27·3	25·3	24·2	23·2
1877-78	9·8	8·1	8·7	7·7	6·6	6·2	6·9	8·0	8·1	10·5	11·6	10·1	8·5	13·7	13·2	10·8	13·9	8·5
1878-79	10·1	10·1	9·0	8·2	8·3	8·6	9·5	9·2	8·9	9·0	9·4	10·2	9·2	15·0	15·1	12·8	12·0	11·5
Trichinopoly.																		
Average of five years...	17·0	16·8	16·3	16·9	15·9	15·9	16·1	16·8	16·2	16·4	16·8	17·0	16·4	34·7	33·4	29·3	26·9	28·1
1875-76	15·8	15·7	15·5	15·1	14·9	15·0	14·5	15·9	16·4	16·2	14·3	14·3	15·3	38·3	37·2	37·0	33·2	32·5
1876-77	13·5	14·4	13·7	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·0	9·1	7·0	7·7	7·6	7·9	11·0	28·0	34·1	35·1	33·4	34·8
1877-78	8·3	7·7	7·5	6·2	5·8	5·4	6·3	7·0	7·1	9·0	9·9	9·0	7·4	14·7	12·8	13·0	12·6	7·3
1878-79	8·8	9·0	7·6	7·3	7·5	7·9	8·8	8·6	8·5	9·2	9·9	10·3	8·6	21·0	21·7	11·2	9·6	9·7
Madura.																		
Average of five years...	14·6	14·5	14·0	13·8	14·0	13·6	13·4	13·8	13·8	13·3	13·6	14·0	13·9	32·3	31·7	30·6	31·2	30·4
1875-76	15·7	15·9	15·8	15·6	14·6	13·8	13·5	14·2	15·1	15·3	14·3	14·7	14·9	30·6	34·0	35·6	34·9	31·0
1876-77	15·0	14·7	14·3	13·0	12·6	12·6	11·9	8·8	7·0	7·4	7·5	8·2	11·1	35·6	35·1	32·4	29·9	29·1
1877-78	8·9	8·2	8·1	6·5	6·5	5·8	6·7	7·9	7·5	9·2	10·5	8·7	7·9	12·5	12·4	10·5	8·8	7·8
1878-79	9·1	9·1	8·1	7·9	8·0	8·5	8·8	8·7	8·5	9·3	10·3	10·6	8·9	16·0	18·1	12·2	11·3	13·2
Tinnevelly.																		
Average of five years...	13·2	12·8	12·2	12·1	12·1	12·0	12·3	12·3	12·2	11·8	11·9	12·8	12·3	26·6	24·9	25·5	22·8	22·0
1875-76	13·5	13·5	12·7	12·0	11·8	11·9	11·9	12·4	12·7	13·1	12·3	12·2	12·5	22·4	22·1	24·6	23·8	23·7
1876-77	12·3	12·3	11·5	10·8	10·5	10·4	11·2	9·8	7·8	7·7	7·9	9·3	10·1	23·8	24·4	22·6	20·3	19·3
1877-78	9·0	8·6	8·1	7·1	6·7	6·4	7·8	9·4	9·2	9·9	10·3	9·9	8·5	10·1	11·2	11·8	9·1	8·7
1878-79	8·9	9·3	7·7	7·5	7·6	8·3	9·1	8·8	8·4	9·0	8·8	9·4	8·6	15·2	17·1	11·3	10·8	10·8
Coimbatore.																		
Average of five years...	14·3	13·2	13·9	13·7	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·9	14·1	13·7	13·8	14·1	13·8	23·1	22·6	23·1	23·2	24·3
1875-76	14·3	14·7	14·0	13·8	13·8	13·0	12·9	13·7	13·4	12·9	12·8	12·9	13·5	21·7	22·9	23·2	23·8	25·6
1876-77	12·7	12·7	12·2	11·9	...	...	...	8·7	7·8	7·6	8·0	8·1	10·3	20·2	20·3	20·0	19·3	...
1877-78	8·3	7·9	7·6	6·2	6·2	6·1	8·0	8·6	8·2	9·3	9·6	8·8	7·9	9·6	9·0	8·6	6·8	7·4
1878-79	8·9	8·6	7·8	7·7	8·1	8·6	9·5	9·9	10·0	10·5	11·1	11·5	9·3	12·2	11·3	10·1	10·3	11·6
Nilgiris.																		
Average of five years...	9·8	9·7	9·5	10·1	9·8	10·1	9·5	9·7	9·6	9·6	9·9	9·7	9·7	16·7	15·2	16·4	16·8	17·7
1875-76	11·1	10·9	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·3	10·1	9·4	9·7	10·1	9·8	9·7	10·2	16·9	15·5	16·5	17·6	16·3
1876-77	10·0	10·4	9·8	9·5	9·1	8·7	7·8	6·4	6·5	6·7	7·4	7·6	8·3	14·0	14·2	14·8	15·0	15·7
1877-78	7·5	7·4	6·6	5·5	5·6	5·3	6·0	6·4	7·0	7·7	7·3	6·8	6·6	7·8	7·7	7·6	6·6	5·8
1878-79	6·8	6·9	6·7	6·7	6·9	7·1	7·4	7·5	7·6	8·1	8·9	9·0	7·5	9·1	8·5	8·1	8·5	9·1
Salem.																		
Average of five years...	16·5	16·6	16·1	15·6	15·6	15·8	16·4	17·0	17·4	16·7	15·2	16·5	16·4	31·7	30·9	31·7	31·5	30·7
1875-76	16·7	16·8	16·2	15·9	15·4	15·1	15·0	15·0	13·8	13·6	14·1	13·2	15·1	28·2	27·2	28·0	28·2	28·0
1876-77	13·0	13·2	12·9	12·4	12·0	11·3	10·1	7·9	6·9	7·0	7·4	7·3	10·1	19·9	21·7	20·7	19·3	18·9
1877-78	7·9	7·3	7·0	5·8	5·6	5·4	7·7	7·8	8·6	8·5	8·6	8·6	7·4	9·4	8·4	8·3	7·9	6·5
1878-79	8·8	8·8	8·1	7·9	7·4	8·3	9·7	10·4	10·7	11·4	11·5	11·4	9·5	10·6	10·7	9·6	9·7	10·2
South Canara.																		
Average of five years...	14·8	14·5	14·1	13·8	14·0	14·0	13·9	14·3	14·4	14·7	15·0	15·0	14·3	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	15·2	14·9	13·8	13·7	13·8	13·8	14·0	14·5	14·8	14·7	14·3	13·8	14·3	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	13·0	12·5	12·4	12·5	12·4	12·7	12·5	10·7	10·6	9·3	9·5	10·1	11·5	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	10·7	9·9	8·6	8·3	7·7	7·7	8·5	9·0	10·8	11·7	11·1	9·9	9·5	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	9·4	9·4	9·6	9·8	10·0	10·8	10·8	10·2	10·0	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·0	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar.																		
Average of five years...	13·2	13·0	13·8	13·0	13·1	13·6	13·9	13·7	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·6	13·4	19·3	23·5	21·3	...	...
1875-76	13·5	13·2	13·0	12·7	12·5	13·0	13·6	13·8	13·7	13·6	10·8	13·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	12·8	12·5	12·0	11·3	11·3	11·9	11·8	10·8	9·8	9·1	9·4	9·7	11·0	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	10·0	9·5	8·7	7·8	7·8	7·8	9·9	10·1	10·6	10·1	10·4	9·6	9·3	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	9·3	9·0	8·2	8·1	8·7	9·0	9·7	9·2	9·3	9·8	10·3	10·1	9·2	...	...	...	...	...

I—(*Continued*).

since the commencement of the famine with those of normal years—(Continued).

Cholum.								Ragi.											
September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.
30·9	31·2	31·1	30·0	27·4	29·5	29·9	29·6	33·3	33·8	31·5	33·2	33·0	33·2	34·3	36·0	34·7	33·2	32·2	32·2	33·1
26·3	27·0	23·5	22·9	22·6	21·1	21·3	24·7	30·6	31·0	30·9	29·4	27·6	28·6	29·0	25·5	23·3	22·5	22·4	22·0	26·9
16·9	12·8	10·0	8·8	8·2	8·5	10·0	15·0	21·9	23·1	21·3	21·5	19·4	12·4	14·6	11·6	8·6	8·5	9·4	9·7	15·2
6·7	8·3	9·3	9·5	11·0	10·1	10·2	8·9	10·8	9·8	9·1	7·4	6·9	6·9	9·9	10·0	9·4	10·6	10·2	9·9	9·3
14·4	14·4	13·9	16·0	15·8	16·7	17·7	13·6	11·8	12·7	10·3	10·3	11·0	15·9	17·9	17·3	17·6	16·9	18·0	18·7	14·9
29·1	31·5	32·2	37·5	36·3	39·5	40·6	33·9	33·7	32·9	32·1	33·5	32·8	33·1	35·3	36·8	37·1	34·9	35·2	34·8	28·9
28·0	29·6	36·5	34·4	27·7	28·6	25·1	31·9	31·6	30·2	28·6	26·3	26·3	27·7	31·4	31·7	28·5	25·(	24·5	23·6	27·9
22·4	25·0	16·6	10·7	11·1	11·5	11·5	19·0	23·3	23·9	24·2	23·3	23·4	24·5	22·6	14·7	10·3	10·2	10·7	10·8	18·5
7·4	8·5	9·9	15·8	15·9	15·1	13·7	11·0	11·9	10·6	10·0	8·2	7·6	7·9	10·7	11·0	12·6	15·0	13·5	12·3	11·0
11·9	12·3	...	12·4	18·6	20·8	20·6	14·1	12·1	12·5	11·0	9·4	10·9	15·8	19·5	19·0	19·5	20·4	20·0	19·4	15·8
26·7	29·0	29·5	30·1	27·8	29·0	26·1	27·9	33·8	32·8	31·5	30·4	30·4	30·3	35·5	35·0	35·5	34·5	34·6	35·1	33·2
21·2	28·4	28·2	29·2	27·8	27·0	27·4	25·7	28·2	28·7	28·6	27·5	26·9	27·9	31·2	33·6	31·5	29·8	29·0	28·1	29·2
22·6	24·0	17·2	11·1	11·7	12·3	12·2	19·8	28·8	25·8	26·8	26·4	25·9	26·4	24·3	16·6	11·3	11·3	12·9	12·3	20·7
9·8	11·3	14·2	12·4	14·7	15·1	13·2	12·6	13·2	12·3	11·4	8·5	9·1	10·1	12·2	13·5	13·7	16·5	15·7	14·0	12·5
13·6	16·0	14·8	13·8	13·4	13·8	14·4	13·8	15·0	15·2	13·5	12·6	13·1	16·1	18·2	16·8	15·6	15·4	15·9	16·2	15·3
27·9	29·0	29·7	30·9	32·8	34·7	33·5	30·8	33·7	32·6	31·2	33·2	30·2	31·9	34·6	36·4	36·6	36·8	35·8	34·3	33·5
32·1	31·7	31·5	31·8	21·4	32·0	31·6	23·4	30·7	30·1	29·3	28·5	27·7	27·6	29·6	36·4	30·4	29·6	27·0	25·7	28·9
25·7	25·2	16·7	10·6	13·8	14·8	15·2	23·4	26·2	26·3	27·0	25·6	24·3	24·0	22·6	15·7	10·4	11·1	11·7	11·3	19·7
...	...	...	20·8	32·6	35·0	23·3	19·1	11·3	10·6	10·7	8·7	7·3	8·1	10·6	11·3	13·0	16·0	16·4	12·9	11·4
10·8	14·3	13·1	17·3	19·3	25·8	25·8	16·6	13·7	13·6	11·8	10·4	10·8	15·1	18·3	16·4	16·9	17·9	17·8	17·6	15·0
30·6	30·0	28·0	31·7	31·6	31·2	31·6	30·8	32·3	32·3	31·1	29·7	29·6	31·2	30·5	30·4	32·9	30·0	31·5	30·9	30·9
29·5	28·8	30·7	34·9	35·9	33·2	34·9	32·8	30·7	32·1	32·0	31·2	30·8	29·7	29·6	32·5	33·6	34·2	32·2	30·4	31·6
27·2	22·5	13·9	13·6	13·6	13·2	12·5	23·2	31·2	30·8	29·0	27·0	26·5	26·3	23·5	14·4	10·8	12·3	8·8	10·5	20·9
7·4	8·4	15·9	17·3	22·1	25·7	19·4	14·0	10·6	10·1	9·8	9·0	8·3	8·2	9·4	10·8	14·1	17·3	16·3	13·2	11·4
12·8	13·3	21·1	22·2	21·3	21·3	22·0	17·1	14·2	14·2	11·5	11·1	12·4	15·1	15·9	15·6	17·1	18·3	17·6	17·5	15·0
22·5	23·2	22·1	22·1	22·4	21·8	23·3	23·1	25·9	25·3	24·0	23·2	23·4	24·1	24·9	23·6	26·2	25·6	25·8	25·7	24·7
23·6	23·8	24·8	25·5	26·2	24·2	23·5	24·0	28·5	26·8	26·7	25·6	25·1	25·0	25·4	26·1	28·0	29·3	27·1	26·2	26·6
19·7	20·6	16·1	11·1	12·9	13·6	10·9	17·9	25·8	25·5	24·5	22·6	22·1	21·8	22·5	16·3	11·9	12·3	11·7	10·6	19·0
8·8	8·9	10·7	12·2	14·3	10·7	12·1	10·7	11·0	10·4	9·9	8·6	8·2	8·1	7·9	12·8	20·5	23·1	17·4	15·3	12·8
13·0	12·2	11·9	13·2	15·9	17·8	16·1	13·8	15·4	15·2	11·3	10·2	10·7	13·0	13·8	13·2	15·0	17·0	15·6	15·3	13·8
23·4	23·2	24·4	24·1	22·4	22·8	23·7	23·3	30·4	28·5	29·6	29·0	29·3	29·8	29·5	31·4	32·7	30·6	30·5	31·0	30·2
21·8	23·6	21·2	22·6	20·9	21·2	21·1	22·3	29·3	28·6	27·7	28·0	27·6	25·4	24·6	25·7	25·1	24·0	24·3	23·8	26·2
...	...	12·2	8·3	9·2	9·9	10·3	15·0	22·9	23·6	22·6	21·6	...	...	...	14·6	10·7	10·2	10·5	10·3	17·1
7·1	10·4	11·0	11·1	12·5	13·6	12·5	10·0	9·9	9·5	8·8	7·8	7·0	7·8	11·0	12·8	14·2	14·0	15·0	13·2	10·9
13·1	15·5	15·8	17·4	16·1	17·4	18·2	14·1	13·7	12·3	10·7	10·0	11·5	15·5	21·4	20·5	21·0	19·8	19·7	21·1	16·4
18·4	18·7	18·8	19·5	17·2	16·2	17·2	17·3	20·3	19·9	19·9	20·3	20·5	20·7	20·6	20·7	22·0	21·5	20·4	20·1	20·6
16·4	15·5	15·8	15·2	14·1	14·9	15·3	15·8	18·3	18·7	18·1	18·1	18·3	17·2	16·2	16·1	15·7	15·8	15·5	15·6	17·0
14·4	12·5	8·3	7·4	8·2	8·8	8·4	11·8	16·3	16·6	16·4	14·2	14·9	13·9	12·2	10·0	8·4	8·4	8·7	8·8	12·4
6·0	7·0	7·0	8·4	9·1	10·0	9·2	7·7	8·7	8·0	8·0	6·6	6·4	6·7	7·5	8·3	9·2	10·8	9·4	8·5	8·2
10·0	12·5	13·9	14·3	14·8	14·8	15·4	11·5	8·3	7·8	8·4	8·2	8·5	10·1	13·3	14·5	14·7	13·9	14·7	15·7	11·5
30·8	32·7	34·0	33·4	34·8	32·3	31·2	32·0	37·4	36·6	37·6	35·3	36·0	37·5	39·0	40·0	39·3	37·8	36·7	36·3	37·4
27·1	25·3	23·9	22·1	22·1	21·6	21·0	25·2	31·5	31·1	30·4	30·0	29·6	28·8	27·8	26·9	23·2	21·7	21·4	22·1	27·0
17·5	14·4	11·4	8·3	8·2	9·3	8·9	14·9	22·8	23·5	22·8	20·7	20·1	18·3	14·6	11·3	8·7	8·4	9·4	9·0	15·8
6·3	8·3	8·8	9·0	9·4	9·5	9·9	8·5	9·0	8·5	8·3	9·6	6·2	6·3	9·1	9·9	10·0	11·4	10·7	11·5	9·0
11·4	16·4	16·6	15·3	14·7	15·7	17·5	13·1	12·8	12·0	10·4	10·1	10·3	13·0	16·5	17·3	18·1	17·6	17·4	20·0	14·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	23·7	21·9	21·9	21·8	22·4	22·3	24·4	35·5	26·3	26·5	23·8	23·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	21·2	20·9	19·7	19·6	19·7	20·4	20·4	19·8	18·9	18·5	18·5	20·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	17·7	17·5	16·0	16·0	15·0	15·5	12·7	11·5	10·6	10·7	10·9	15·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	11·0	9·8	9·6	9·6	9·2	10·0	11·7	12·4	12·1	11·6	10·7	10·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·4	10·8	10·9	11·3	12·6	12·1	10·8	12·1	12·9	11·2
33·8	...	...	...	...	21·8	18·2	27·3	25·6	25·6	20·9	25·1	25·7	25·6	26·1	26·4	26·9	26·1	24·5	27·1	25·8
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21·4	20·1	22·0	21·6	21·9	22·4	24·6	24·0	23·0	21·3	19·2	17·5	21·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2	19·5	18·9	17·7	18·5	18·5	14·9	12·0	11·5	11·0	11·4	12·0	15·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	11·0	9·4	9·5	8·6	9·0	9·7	11·5	13·3	12·4	11·5	10·7	10·7
...	14·8	14·3	15·6	16·9	17·0	...	15·7	9·8	10·2	10·5	10·4	10·6	11·1	11·1	14·0	14·1	14·0	15·6	15·7	12·3

STATEMENT II.—IRRIGATION.

Distribution of charges by canals and objects of works for 1878-79.

Systems of Irrigation.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Suspense Balance.	Total.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure of the Year.	Less Expenditure in England.	Net Outlay in India.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of Year.
I.—Capital Productive Public Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavari Delta System	87,635	...	1,00,459	9,172	...	...	1,97,266	...	1,97,266	...	1,97,266	3,00,041	1,44,393
Kistna do.	13,970	...	16,012	1,429	...	83	31,494	...	31,494	83	31,411	2,61,597	60,674
Srivaikuntham Anicut System ...	6,253	...	7,169	640	...	...	14,062	38	14,024	...	14,024	38,362	10,744
Total ...	1,07,858	...	1,23,640	11,241	...	83	2,42,822	38	2,42,784	83	2,42,701	6,00,000	2,15,811
Less refund from Provincial Grant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	50,000	...	50,000	50,000	50,000
Less receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
A.—Total, Capital Productive Public Works.	1,07,858	...	1,23,640	11,241	...	83	2,42,822	50,038	1,92,784	83	1,92,701	5,50,000	1,65,773
II.—Ordinary Public Works.													
Godavari Delta System	11,875	...	4,272	366	...	...	16,513	...	16,513	...	16,513	11,893	7,953
Kistna do.	32,847	...	12,197	1,013	...	...	46,057	...	46,057	...	46,057	10,187	3,125
Pennar Anicut System	1,065	...	367	33	...	...	1,465	...	1,465	...	1,465	...	1,218
Pelandorai do.	2,612	...	901	80	...	...	3,593	...	3,593	...	3,593	...	3,423
Cauvery Delta System	8,334	...	2,878	257	...	...	11,469	...	11,469	...	11,469	19,506	10,989
Special revenue investigations ...	...	...	6,996	...	...	...	6,996	...	6,996	...	6,996	12,000	7,013
Dowlaishvaram Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	2,000	...	691	62	...	...	2,753	...	2,753	...	2,753	...	...
B.—Total, Ordinary Public Works ...	58,733	...	28,302	1,811	...	...	88,846	...	88,846	...	88,846	53,536	17,815
A + B.—Capital Productive and Ordinary Public Works.	1,66,591	...	1,51,942	13,052	...	83	3,31,668	50,038	2,81,630	83	2,81,547	6,03,536	1,83,588
III.—Ordinary Productive Public Works.													
Godavari Delta System	5,321	1,47,023	1,00,104	18,963	...	...	2,71,411	...	2,71,411	...	2,71,411	2,77,163	2,62,648
Kistna Delta System	2,022	1,09,715	63,756	10,779	...	...	1,86,272	...	1,86,272	...	1,86,272	1,91,921	1,87,103
Penner Anicut System	1,138	24,971	12,549	805	...	...	39,463	...	39,463	...	39,463	41,697	38,586
Polandorai Anicut System	...	24,200	9,009	746	...	...	33,955	...	33,955	...	33,955	6,890	46,061
Cauvery Delta System	7,657	63,097	32,821	2,182	...	...	1,05,757	...	1,05,757	...	1,05,757	1,08,988	90,685
Srivaikuntham Anicut System ...	4,937	45,859	19,613	1,566	...	...	71,975	...	71,975	...	71,975	72,132	67,175
C.—Total, Ordinary Productive Public Works.	21,075	4,14,865	2,37,852	35,041	...	...	7,08,833	...	7,08,833	...	7,08,833	6,98,791	6,92,558

STATEMENT II.—IRRIGATION—(*Continued*).

Distribution of charges by canals and objects of works for 1878-79—(*Continued*).

Systems of Irrigation.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Suspense Balance.	Total.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure of the Year.	Less Expenditure in England.	Net Outlay in India.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of Year.
IV.—Capital Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept but not classed as Productive.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Palar Anicut System	1,440	...	497	44	...	...	1,981	...	1,981	...	1,981	...	3,85,982
Chembrambaukam Tank System ...	3,621	...	1,251	112	...	...	4,984	...	4,984	...	4,984	5,655	5,122
State outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works.	73	...	5,787	...	...	...	5,860	15	5,845	...	5,845	8,743	5,900
Survey Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...
Less receipts on Capital Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
D.—Total, Capital Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	5,134	...	7,535	156	...	...	12,825	15	12,810	...	12,810	20,398	3,96,989
V.—Revenue Outlay on Works in Class IV.													
Palar Anicut System	1,158	3,075	4,351	131	...	...	8,715	...	8,715	...	8,715	54,959	5,638
Chembraukam Tank System	439	3,724	2,150	128	...	...	6,441	...	6,441	...	6,441	13,198	5,098
E.—Total, Revenue Outlay on Class IV.	1,597	6,799	6,501	259	...	...	15,156	...	15,156	...	15,156	68,157	10,736
VI.—Agricultural and Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.													
Irrigation	1,76,670	5,42,848	2,95,822	25,229	...	...	10,40,569	...	10,40,569	...	10,40,569	16,51,906	14,96,131
River conservancy	864	63,289	27,579	2,185	...	...	93,917	...	93,917	...	93,917	1,12,807	87,865
River embankment	9,651	95,731	41,113	3,589	...	...	1,50,084	...	1,50,084	...	1,50,084	1,60,302	1,83,640
Drainage	133	2,109	1,136	76	...	...	3,504	...	3,504	...	3,504	14,420	5,143
Miscellaneous	1,484	191	639	57	...	...	2,371	...	2,371	...	2,371	6,633	2,432
Government reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—Total, Agricultural and Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.	1,88,802	7,04,168	3,66,339	31,136	...	...	12,90,445	...	12,90,445	...	12,90,445	19,46,068	17,75,211
G.—Total, B + C + D + E + F ...	2,75,341	11,25,832	6,46,529	68,403	...	...	21,16,105	15	21,16,090	...	21,16,090	28,06,000	29,13,449
H.—Grand Total, A + G ...	3,83,199	11,25,832	7,70,169	79,644	...	83	23,58,927	50,053	23,08,874	83	23,08,791	33,56,000	30,79,222

STATEMENT

Table showing the comparison of monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency

Districts.		No. of places of Observations.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Bellary	Average of 5 years	16	0·08	...	0·01	...	0·06	...	0·62	2	2·86	5
	1875		...	...	...	...	0·33	2	0·11	...	1·56	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·47	1	0·42	1	0·48	1
	1877		...	...	0·01	...	0·40	1	0·52	2	2·16	3
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·68	2	2·45	5
Canara	Average of 5 years	5	0·99	...	0·21	...	0·16	...	1·19	2	9·77	5
	1875		...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·59	1	2·14	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·98	2	1·51	4	1·19	5
	1877		...	...	0·01	...	...	...	1·29	3	1·20	6
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·02	...	1·70	2	6·06	8
Chingleput	Average of 5 years	7	1·05	1	2·11	1	0·32	...	0·49	...	3·22	2
	1875		0·20	1	0·20	1	0·24	1	0·24	...	0·85	2
	1876		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	1	0·78	3
	1877		0·16	1	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	10·60	4
	1878		0·39	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·58	...	1·63	3
Coimbatore	Average of 5 years	10	0·26	...	0·67	1	0·49	1	1·89	3	2·77	5
	1875		0·09	...	0·09	...	0·67	1	2·48	4	3·51	6
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·41	1	1·22	4	5·00	7
	1877		...	...	0·01	...	0·59	1	1·06	2	2·32	5
	1878		0·13	...	...	...	0·01	...	2·06	2	3·55	6
Cuddapah	Average of 5 years	11	0·42	...	0·22	...	0·22	...	0·25	...	3·05	...
	1875		...	...	...	...	0·53	1	0·23	1	2·05	3
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·42	1	0·42	1	0·44	1
	1877		0·01	...	0·02	...	1·39	2	0·19	1	3·31	4
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·46	1	1·14	3
Ganjam	Average of 5 years	16	0·44	1	0·13	...	0·68	1	1·26	3	1·82	3
	1875		0·61	1	0·61	1	0·05	...	0·55	2	2·32	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·51	1	0·41	1	1·61	3
	1877		0·92	2	2·66	6	1·62	3	2·91	5	8·34	7
	1878		...	...	0·12	...	0·85	2	0·37	1	2·88	6
Godavari	Average of 5 years	20	0·32	...	0·20	...	0·42	...	0·44	1	1·82	3
	1875		0·12	1	0·08	...	0·18	...	0·24	...	2·82	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·04	...	1·20	3
	1877		0·94	2	1·40	3	0·94	2	0·48	1	4·83	4
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·82	1	2·66	4
Kistna	Average of 5 years	11	0·87	...	0·06	...	0·30	...	0·24	...	1·51	3
	1875		0·63	1	...	...	0·55	1	0·09	1	1·26	2
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·05	...	0·89	2
	1877		0·70	2	0·48	1	2·70	3	0·26	1	5·23	3
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·99	1	1·98	4
Kurnool	Average of 5 years	9	0·16	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·32	...	2·01	4
	1875		...	...	...	...	0·37	1	0·15	1	2·25	2
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·32	1	0·28	1	0·07	...
	1877		...	...	...	...	0·90	2	0·27	1	2·32	3
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·34	...	1·21	1	1·35	3
Madras	Average of 5 years	1	1·40	2	1·32	2	0·58	1	0·61	1	2·49	2
	1875		...	...	...	...	1·18	1	0·76	1	2·07	2
	1876		0·12	1	...	...	...	...	0·71	1	1·19	5
	1877		0·01	1	...	...	0·03	1	...	...	21·27	6
	1878		0·11	3	...	...	...	...	0·34	2	1·60	5
Madura	Average of 5 years	13	0·87	2	1·22	3	0·47	1	1·67	3	1·80	3
	1875		0·21	...	0·10	...	0·57	1	3·59	5	1·93	2
	1876		0·07	...	...	...	0·90	1	2·11	2	1·68	5
	1877		0·02	...	0·01	...	1·27	2	1·25	2	1·84	4
	1878		1·13	2	...	...	0·07	...	2·44	3	4·08	5
Malabar	Average of 5 years	15	0·73	1	0·45	1	0·61	1	3·56	6	9·96	11
	1875		0·05	...	...	...	0·45	1	2·90	3	4·73	7
	1876		...	...	0·01	...	1·94	4	1·74	4	2·28	6
	1877		...	...	0·14	1	0·54	2	2·68	6	4·78	10
	1878		0·01	...	...	...	0·92	1	3·52	6	6·93	9

III.

during 1875, 1876, 1877, *and* 1878, *with the average of five years ending* 1874.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·80	6	2·68	7	3·41	7	6·22	10	6·89	9	0·86	2	0·25	1	26·74	49
3·59	6	3·08	7	3·54	6	4·08	7	3·59	6	0·03	...	0·01	...	19·92	39
2·96	5	1·03	4	1·19	4	1·47	3	0·22	1	0·06	...	...	...	8·30	21
3·86	7	2·15	5	1·78	5	6·93	13	8·82	13	0·93	1	0·75	1	28·31	51
3·02	5	4·81	10	7·36	12	6·73	11	6·38	8	1·93	3	0·06	...	33·42	56
39·50	26	49·05	30	21·47	24	15·31	21	9·54	14	1·79	4	0·28	1	149·26	127
31·07	26	40·17	30	25·15	27	10·80	19	3·58	6	0·79	2	0·19	...	114·57	116
34·90	23	49·05	30	20·81	30	7·34	16	0·76	2	0·59	1	0·05	...	117·18	113
41·28	26	23·71	28	33·92	29	19·20	22	11·98	22	1·48	4	0·92	1	134·99	141
45·21	25	31·52	25	48·13	28	31·96	29	10·67	14	1·87	4	1·47	2	178·61	137
2·72	5	4·22	9	4·99	9	7·04	8	10·60	10	13·32	12	2·99	4	53·07	61
1·68	4	2·50	4	6·95	11	3·80	5	4·99	9	6·26	8	2·13	5	30·04	51
2·66	5	3·69	9	2·94	6	4·07	5	0·45	1	4·30	4	...	...	19·33	34
2·31	5	0·93	3	2·73	8	6·86	10	8·09	11	10·33	11	2·50	4	44·91	57
1·73	4	4·26	9	7·34	13	6·46	9	4·56	5	2·00	4	1·18	3	30·14	50
2·14	5	1·78	5	2·36	4	2·95	6	4·94	9	4·37	7	0·61	2	25·23	48
1·88	5	0·95	4	1·18	3	1·30	4	8·81	13	1·98	5	0·28	1	23·13	46
0·60	2	1·56	5	2·96	5	2·64	4	2·12	4	0·83	3	0·14	1	17·48	36
2·40	6	0·39	2	0·64	3	5·85	10	9·25	13	4·00	6	3·75	6	30·26	56
1·59	4	2·85	8	3·98	9	3·18	8	4·90	8	2·44	6	7·70	2	32·39	53
2·48	3	3·39	5	4·11	7	7·07	6	9·42	9	3·27	9	0·76	5	34·65	44
...	...	2·34	6	6·12	10	6·13	9	2·98	6	0·52	1	0·70	2	21·60	45
1·33	3	0·78	4	3·30	6	0·82	3	0·24	1	0·25	1	...	...	8·00	21
4·32	6	1·25	3	1·64	5	7·21	13	7·37	11	1·65	4	0·22	1	28·58	50
3·12	5	7·84	11	7·07	13	8·34	11	4·85	8	3·20	5	0·71	1	36·90	58
6·77	8	6·55	11	7·07	13	7·26	12	10·12	9	1·79	2	0·65	1	44·54	64
3·67	6	4·86	9	5·33	10	16·93	14	7·87	7	...	...	...	...	42·80	55
3·24	7	4·87	9	7·47	13	10·42	13	8·79	6	0·06	...	...	...	37·38	53
3·02	6	3·69	8	5·17	10	6·00	9	2·59	6	0·14	1	0·13	...	37·19	63
1·81	3	6·87	14	12·23	14	6·17	12	12·42	11	6·22	7	12·58	5	62·52	75
4·53	6	6·36	11	4·69	7	8·39	11	10·84	11	1·75	2	0·45	1	40·21	53
2·75	5	6·20	10	7·23	10	9·09	13	7·91	7	0·26	...	...	...	36·88	52
2·88	6	5·16	9	7·81	10	5·29	6	1·27	2	0·06	...	...	...	23·74	35
1·66	4	3·12	6	3·95	8	6·17	10	5·85	9	0·14	...	0·01	...	29·49	48
4·30	5	12·74	16	10·83	16	8·98	12	13·83	13	4·22	4	3·34	2	61·79	73
3·16	6	4·82	10	4·32	9	6·67	11	8·35	10	1·89	3	0·31	1	32·50	53
2·12	6	4·96	12	8·38	12	7·24	11	9·45	8	0·22	1	0·11	1	35·01	55
3·48	6	2·92	7	6·01	13	2·42	5	0·24	1	0·44	1	...	...	16·51	35
1·16	3	3·86	5	3·76	8	6·76	11	6·26	10	1·06	1	0·11	1	32·34	49
4·13	7	11·79	17	8·96	15	6·45	10	13·08	13	2·34	5	0·20	1	49·95	73
3·46	7	5·11	10	4·23	8	8·87	10	5·20	9	0·89	2	0·40	1	30·68	51
2·44	6	6·40	10	4·00	7	5·88	8	5·45	6	...	...	...	...	28·74	41
2·19	4	0·87	3	2·89	6	1·23	3	0·06	...	0·16	...	...	...	8·07	18
2·20	4	0·81	3	2·23	6	7·97	12	5·15	8	0·56	1	0·09	...	22·50	40
2·33	5	8·99	14	12·23	16	7·59	13	7·15	12	1·64	4	0·03	...	42·86	68
3·63	11	5·14	15	4·40	14	6·37	13	15·92	16	17·33	17	4·62	7	63·81	101
0·86	5	1·76	12	7·04	13	4·60	14	6·47	17	11·19	16	3·18	12	37·11	93
3·10	14	3·77	16	3·00	13	3·26	9	1·04	6	5·30	5	0·11	3	21·60	73
2·36	9	1·22	9	2·49	19	3·15	13	8·56	14	21·25	17	5·86	9	66·20	98
0·12	5	4·80	12	5·62	17	6·07	16	6·26	11	2·10	10	1·63	8	28·65	89
1·19	2	0·82	2	2·62	5	1·87	4	4·34	8	5·36	9	1·65	3	23·88	45
1·85	3	1·02	2	1·70	3	1·84	3	11·15	14	4·73	8	0·95	2	29·64	43
0·51	2	0·88	2	2·85	5	1·53	3	2·90	5	2·49	5	2·61	3	18·53	33
0·83	2	0·82	2	0·39	2	5·31	8	10·88	12	12·21	15	12·85	10	47·63	59
1·50	3	2·18	4	3·69	6	2·23	4	2·49	6	4·45	7	1·37	3	25·68	43
34·38	25	33·20	24	11·84	19	9·37	16	8·57	13	3·53	6	0·86	2	117·06	125
33·81	25	30·12	30	11·40	20	4·98	13	6·09	11	1·88	3	0·40	1	96·81	114
21·84	23	37·49	30	12·23	22	5·63	9	2·41	5	1·15	3	0·07	1	86·79	107
39·62	26	10·97	22	25·31	25	14·90	19	19·57	22	4·07	7	2·30	5	124·88	145
35·60	24	22·05	20	33·06	26	24·24	27	12·40	17	4·37	9	1·38	4	144·48	143

STATEMENT

Table showing the comparison of monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during

Districts.		No. of places of Observations.	January.		February		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Nellore	Average of 5 years	17	0·84	1	0·68	...	0·14	...	0·12	...	1·53	2
	1875		0·58	1	0·04	...	0·37	1	0·20	1	0·99	2
	1876		0·01	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·04	...	1·34	3
	1877		0·19	1	0·36	1	1·66	2	0·17	1	6·70	3
	1878		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1	0·97	2
North Arcot	Average of 5 years	17	0·44	...	1·23	...	0·61	...	0·34	1	4·90	3
	1875		0·32	...	0·32	...	0·22	...	0·18	1	2·32	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·22	1	2·22	5
	1877		...	...	0·01	...	0·61	1	0·41	1	4·49	5
	1878		0·01	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·94	1	1·68	4
Salem	Average of 5 years	10	0·13	...	0·49	1	0·62	1	1·05	2	5·45	5
	1875		...	...	...	...	0·81	1	2·33	3	4·41	8
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·56	1	0·53	2	4·18	7
	1877		...	...	...	...	1·42	2	0·55	1	3·46	7
	1878		0·12	...	...	...	0·35	...	2·47	2	3·92	6
South Arcot	Average of 5 years	8	0·26	...	1·63	1	0·22	...	1·01	...	3·44	3
	1875		0·39	1	0·39	1	0·11	...	0·79	1	2·91	5
	1876		0·01	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·27	1	1·81	4
	1877		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	6·59	5
	1878		0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1	2·23	3
Tanjore	Average of 5 years	10	1·23	2	1·79	2	0·21	...	1·99	2	2·92	2
	1875		0·09	...	0·03	...	0·11	...	1·23	3	1·88	3
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·30	1	0·30	...	2·84	5
	1877		0·19	1	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	3·58	3
	1878		3·40	3	...	...	0·08	...	0·66	2	1·73	3
Tinnevelly	Average of 5 years	11	2·49	3	1·81	3	1·20	2	1·55	3	1·39	3
	1875		0·21	...	0·14	1	0·92	2	2·22	3	0·90	2
	1876		...	...	...	...	1·15	2	2·05	3	1·27	2
	1877		0·01	...	0·18	1	2·28	3	1·55	4	1·14	3
	1878		1·83	3	...	...	0·18	...	3·67	5	2·23	4
Trichinopoly	Average of 5 years	5	0·67	1	1·14	2	0·07	...	1·39	2	2·93	4
	1875		0·22	1	...	...	0·10	...	1·53	2	3·14	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·60	1	4·41	7
	1877		0·01	...	...	...	0·51	1	0·15	...	4·08	7
	1878		1·53	1	...	...	...	...	3·22	4	3·18	6
Vizagapatam	Average of 5 years	15	0·53	1	0·33	...	0·31	...	0·92	1	2·04	3
	1875		0·23	1	...	...	0·07	...	0·27	1	2·45	5
	1876		...	...	...	...	0·19	1	0·15	...	1·49	3
	1877		1·13	2	2·05	5	2·33	2	1·74	3	8·85	6
	1878		...	...	...	...	0·73	1	0·76	1	4·07	7
Total	Average of 5 years	227	0·71	1	0·78	1	0·38	...	1·04	1	3·38	3
	1875		0·19	...	0·02	...	0·39	1	1·03	2	2·22	4
	1876		0·01	...	0·005	...	0·45	1	0·72	1	1·82	4
	1877		0·21	1	0·36	1	0·98	2	0·78	2	5·35	5
	1878		0·44	1	0·006	...	0·19	...	1·40	2	2·81	5

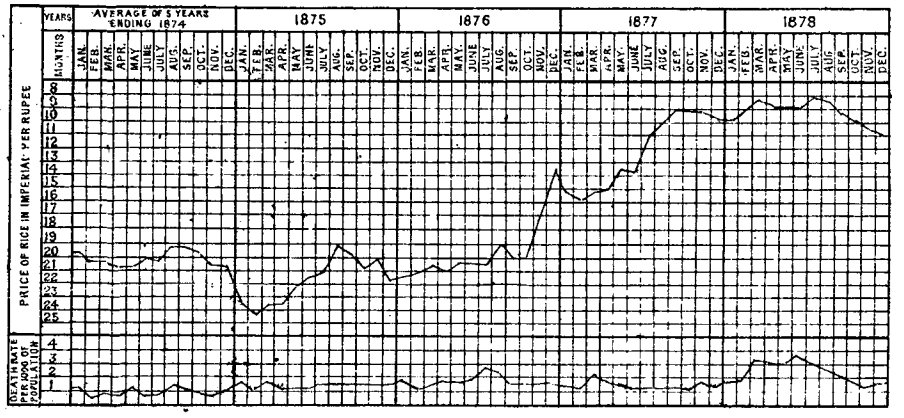
III—(*Continued*).

1875, 1876, 1877, *and* 1878, *with the average of five years ending* 1874—(Continued).

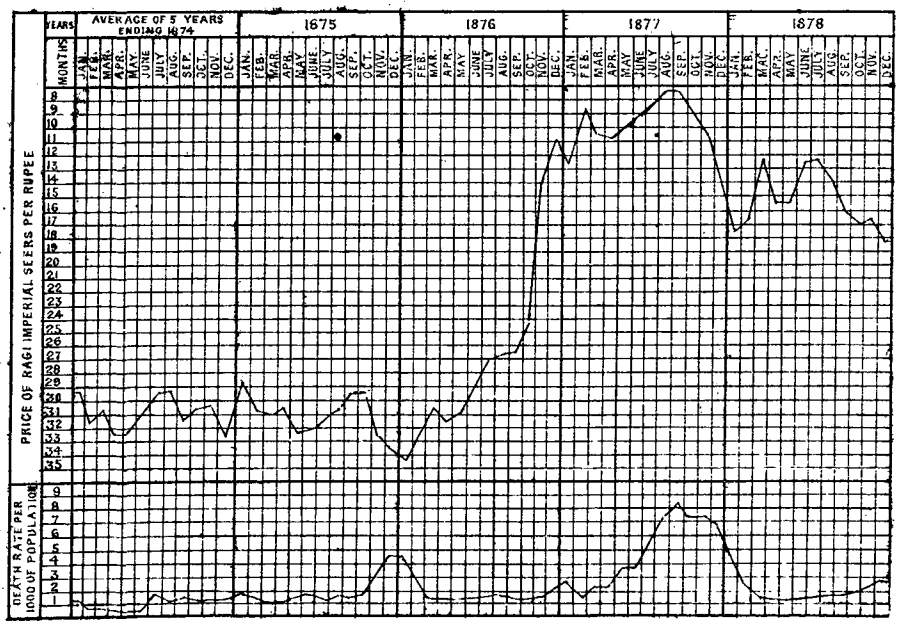
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
1·55	3	3·16	6	3·26	5	4·78	7	11·65	9	8·82	7	2·04	2	38·57	42
0·83	3	2·44	6	4·43	8	5·02	8	8·16	6	1·80	3	3·72	5	28·58	44
2·39	4	1·08	3	3·90	6	0·90	2	0·24	1	1·55	3	...	...	11·37	22
1·63	3	0·89	2	0·95	3	5·53	10	11·34	11	4·62	5	2·69	4	36·73	46
0·71	2	5·11	10	5·74	11	5·37	9	4·92	9	2·65	5	2·93	4	28·93	53
2·62	5	3·71	7	4·45	8	8·33	9	8·69	10	6·71	8	1·36	3	43·39	54
2·10	4	2·22	5	9·30	13	3·40	6	3·55	7	1·30	4	1·25	4	26·48	49
3·28	7	3·37	7	2·78	6	4·17	6	0·80	3	1·68	4	...	...	18·62	39
2·88	5	0·91	2	2·42	5	10·39	14	9·93	12	4·89	8	1·77	3	38·71	56
2·95	4	5·49	9	11·27	14	5·60	9	4·91	7	3·76	5	1·26	3	37·91	56
2·28	5	2·96	6	4·92	8	7·24	10	7·33	9	3·14	6	1·22	13	36·83	66
2·99	4	1·39	3	4·02	6	3·58	5	6·64	9	1·67	3	0·12	...	27·96	42
1·75	3	3·00	5	3·56	6	4·02	5	1·10	2	0·80	2	0·09	...	19·59	35
3·22	5	0·78	2	1·09	4	11·37	15	12·58	16	4·01	6	2·05	4	40·53	62
3·70	5	5·71	9	7·25	11	5·25	10	5·26	7	4·49	5	0·56	1	38·98	56
1·98	4	3·34	6	5·50	8	6·51	9	8·97	10	10·67	12	3·39	4	46·92	55
0·87	2	2·21	4	10·16	12	6·53	8	4·26	7	4·37	9	1·71	4	34·70	54
2·49	4	2·53	7	6·18	10	3·27	5	2·21	3	4·89	5	0·46	1	25·16	40
1·36	4	1·38	4	1·29	5	8·50	13	9·84	12	8·52	11	7·59	9	45·18	63
2·35	3	2·97	6	6·64	12	8·04	9	2·81	4	7·47	7	1·28	4	34·86	49
2·05	3	2·75	5	4·61	9	4·46	9	8·63	11	10·62	13	5·16	9	46·42	67
1·09	3	0·85	2	4·53	7	3·74	7	6·51	11	7·99	13	2·20	4	30·16	54
1·06	3	0·76	2	6·37	11	2·18	3	1·87	4	6·72	6	6·52	5	28·92	40
1·41	2	1·83	5	1·16	4	5·71	9	10·39	11	13·55	16	13·46	12	51·41	63
1·21	2	1·80	4	6·21	10	5·87	9	3·94	7	5·93	7	1·86	3	32·69	50
0·79	2	0·32	1	0·74	2	1·13	2	2·85	6	8·06	11	1·86	4	24·19	42
0·42	1	0·46	2	0·57	1	0·64	2	7·06	11	4·18	8	1·95	3	19·68	37
0·12	1	0·48	1	0·26	1	0·56	2	4·16	7	3·66	5	1·16	3	14·87	28
1·75	3	0·19	1	0·57	3	2·17	5	7·58	12	12·69	17	15·29	12	45·40	65
1·64	4	0·93	3	1·48	3	1·91	4	3·40	5	3·51	10	1·91	4	22·69	45
2·15	3	2·09	3	4·55	6	4·35	6	8·59	12	7·07	10	2·33	4	37·33	53
1·30	3	0·78	2	4·20	7	4·16	7	7·08	12	3·65	9	1·20	3	27·36	51
1·08	2	2·54	2	5·00	8	4·14	5	1·85	4	1·86	3	1·45	3	23·38	36
0·88	3	0·42	2	1·29	3	7·69	11	11·77	16	5·29	10	5·49	11	37·38	64
0·97	1	4·67	7	4·33	7	5·58	8	5·01	9	3·15	4	1·05	3	32·69	50
5·14	7	5·51	8	6·23	9	6·99	10	10·75	9	1·85	2	1·10	1	41·70	62
1·88	4	4·45	7	4·61	6	13·09	13	10·30	9	0·06	...	0·02	...	37·43	56
3·30	5	2·22	6	6·63	11	6·02	10	11·29	4	0·42	1	...	...	31·71	41
2·19	4	4·39	9	3·31	7	7·72	10	3·88	7	0·11	1	0·05	...	37·75	56
3·75	4	9·23	13	10·08	15	6·77	13	11·69	11	4·03	5	18·45	5	69·56	75
6·26	7	7·35	9	5·49	9	6·56	9	8·61	10	5·65	7	1·61	3	47·85	60
4·85	6	5·96	8	6·49	10	5·84	9	6·59	9	2·64	5	1·006	2	37·35	56
4·76	6	6·40	8	5·40	9	3·62	6	2·20	3	1·86	3	0·63	1	27·88	42
6·01	7	3·19	6	4·80	8	7·77	12	9·08	12	5·57	7	3·89	5	48·03	68
6·08	6	7·83	11	10·67	13	8·14	11	7·04	9	3·59	6	3·05	3	51·28	67

FOOD-PRICE (STAPLE OF EACH DISTRICT) & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS.

GANJAM

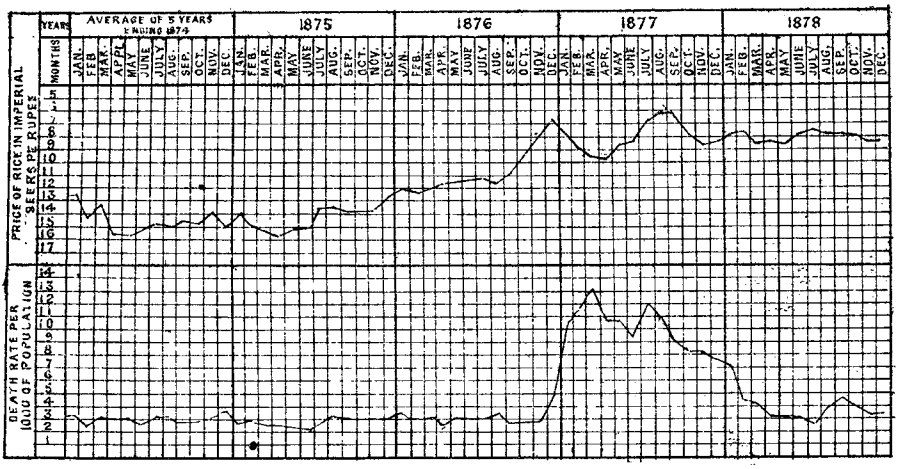


MADURA

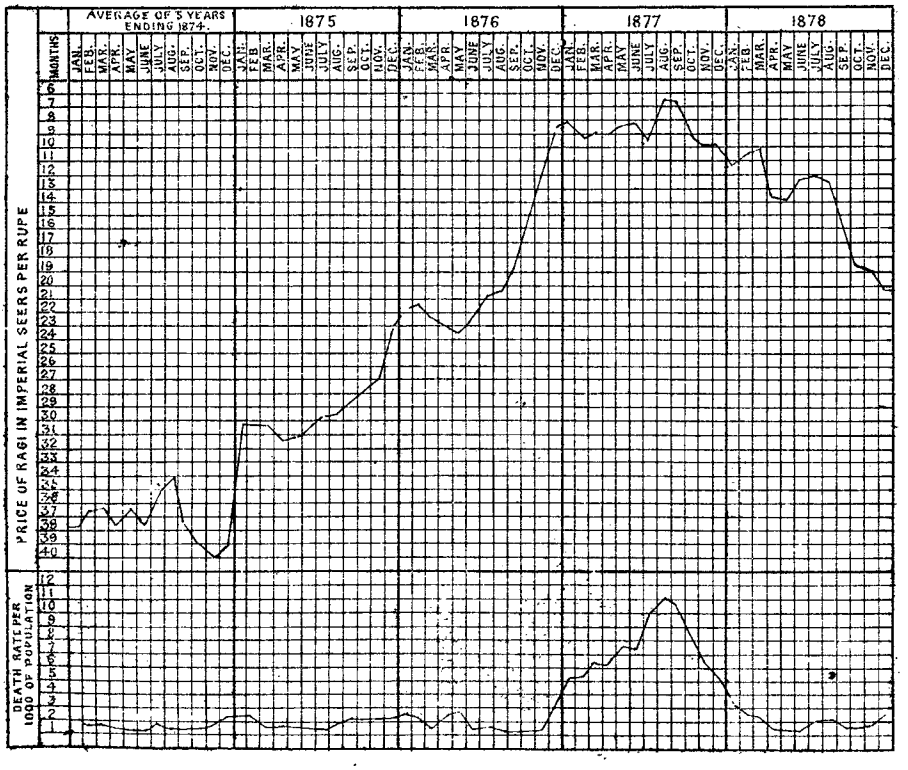


FOOD PRICE & MORTALITY RATE DIAGRAMS. CONTINUED

TOWN OF MADRAS

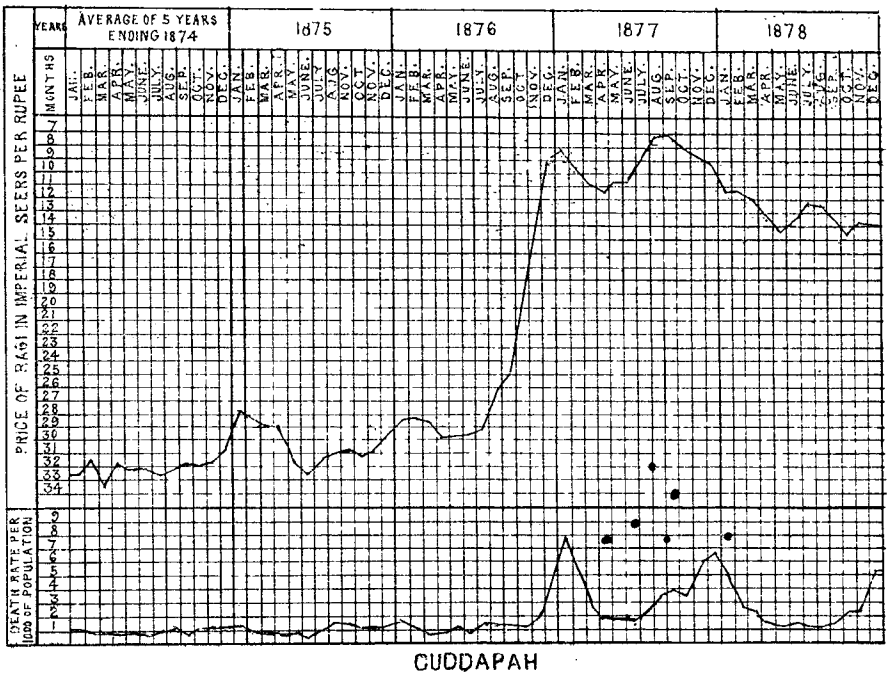


SALEM

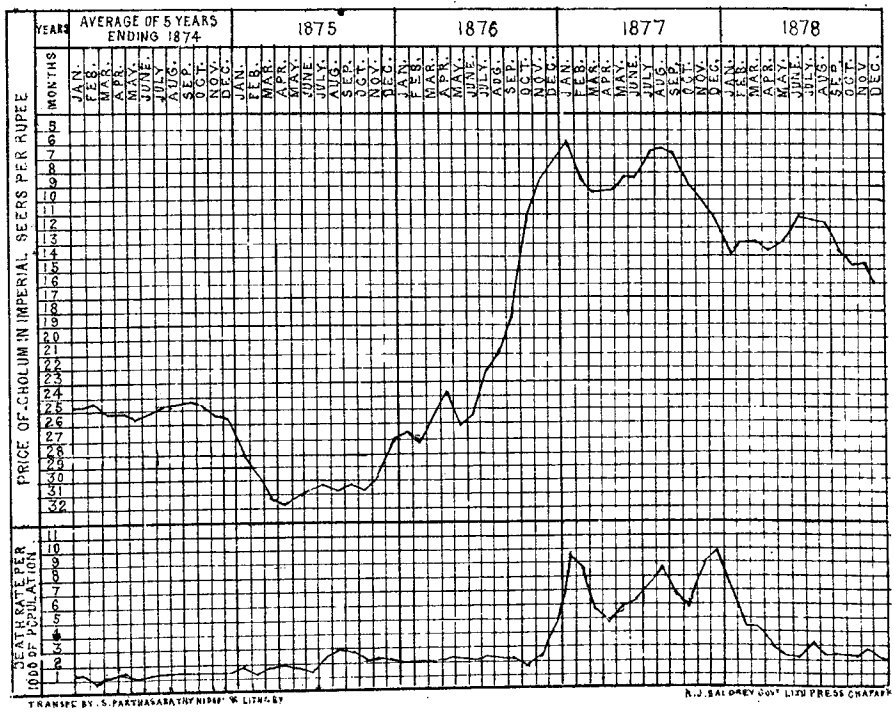

AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1874.
1875
1876
1877
1878
MONTHS
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
PRICE OF RAGI IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPE
DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION

FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS. (CONTINUED)

NELLORE



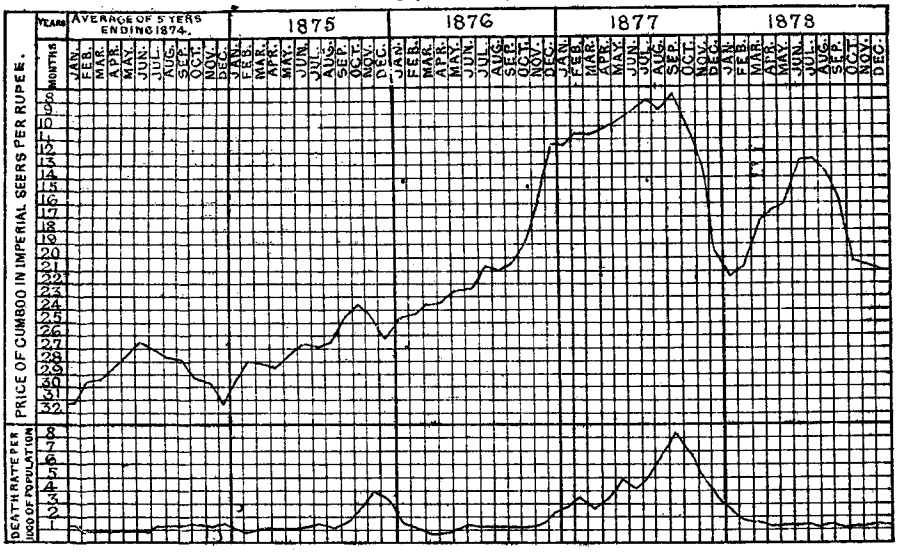
CUDDAPAH



TRANSPE BY. S. PARTHASARATHY NIDDO' & LITHO BY
R. J. SALDREY GOV'T LITH PRESS CHAPARK

FOOD-PRICE AND MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

COIMBATORE.



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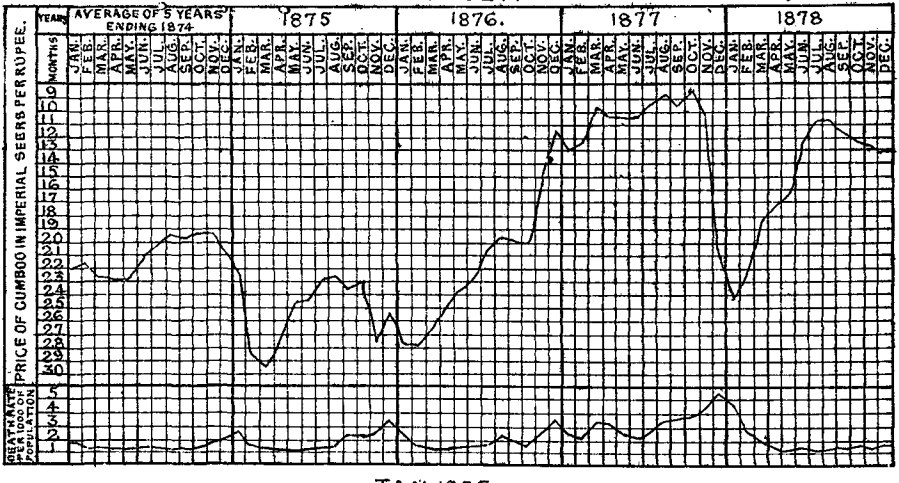

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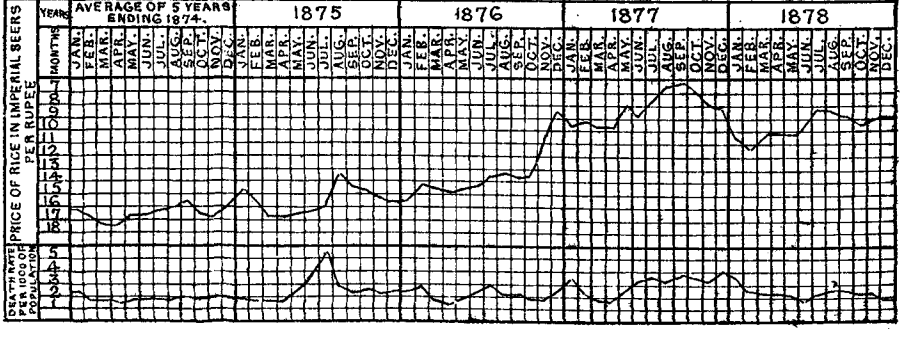
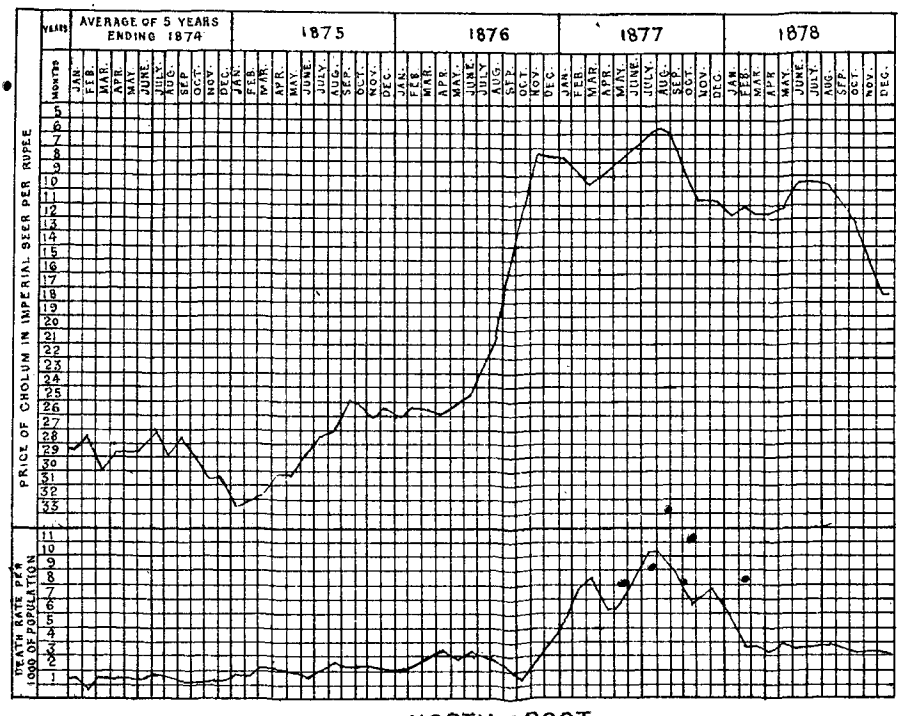
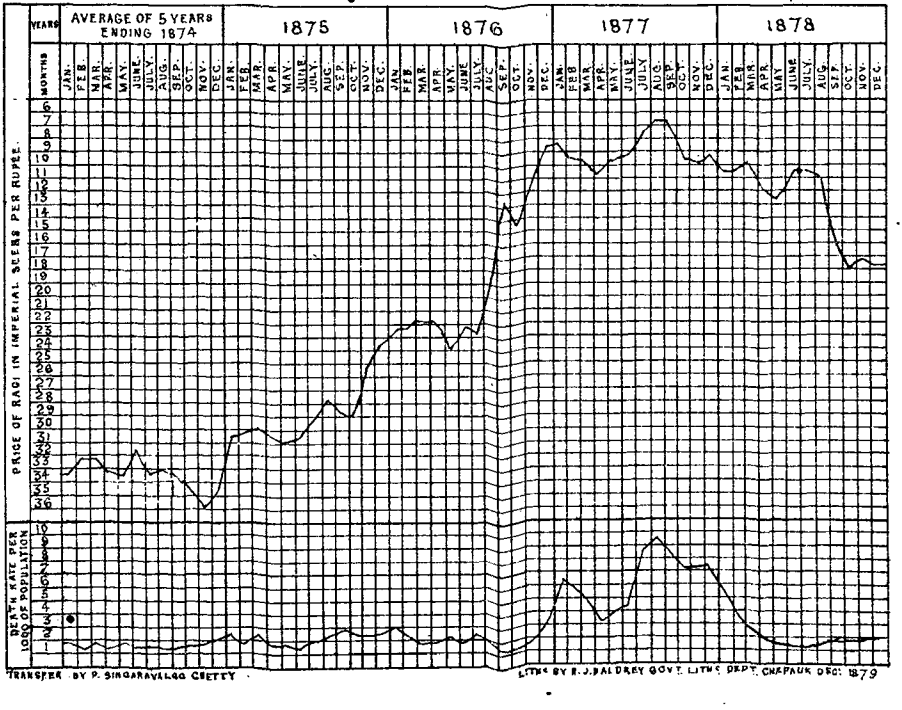


FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

BELLARY



NORTH ARCOT

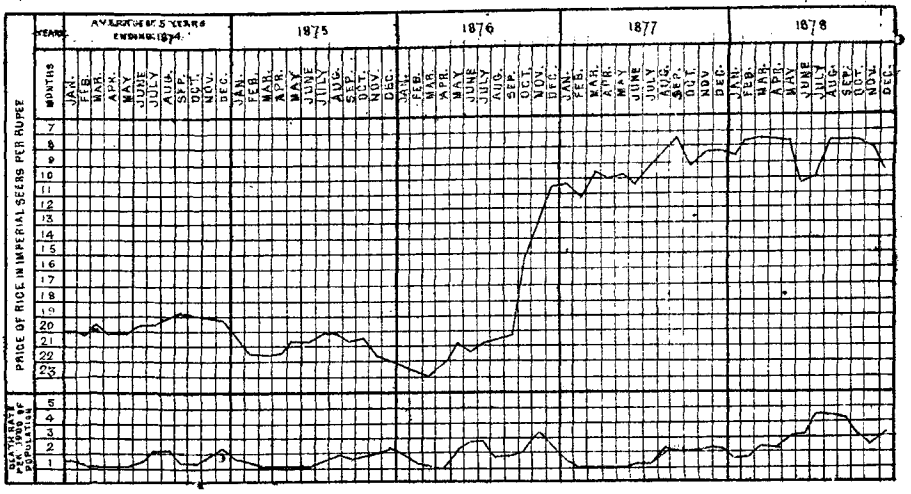


TRANSFER BY P. SINGARAVELLOO CHETTY

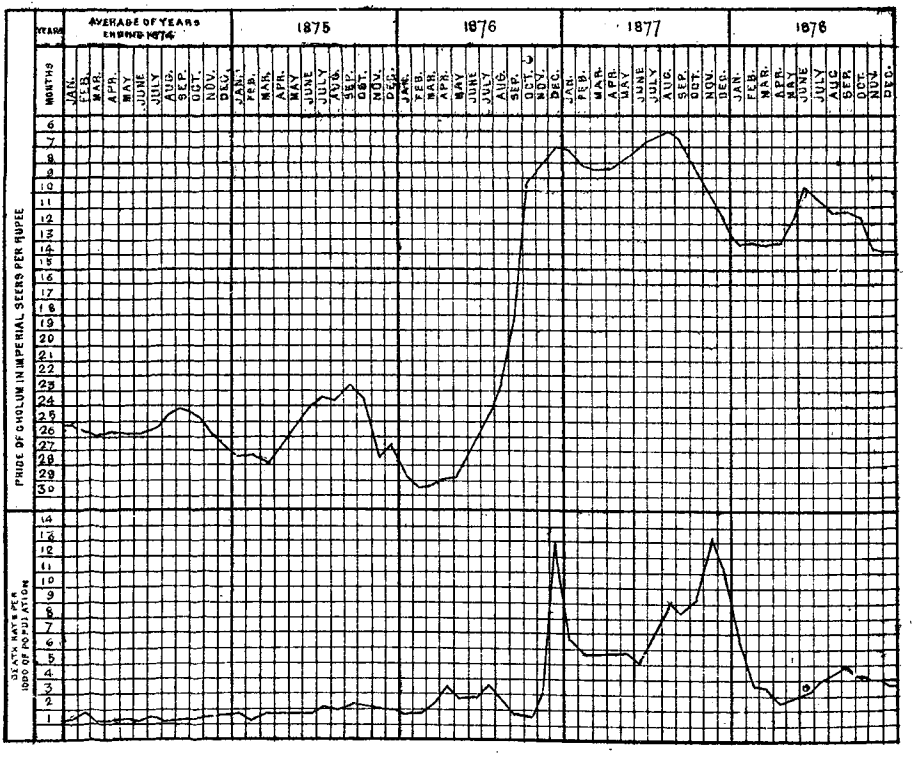
LITHO BY R. J. BALDREY GOVT. LITHO DEPT. CHEPAUK DEC. 1879

FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

GODAVARI

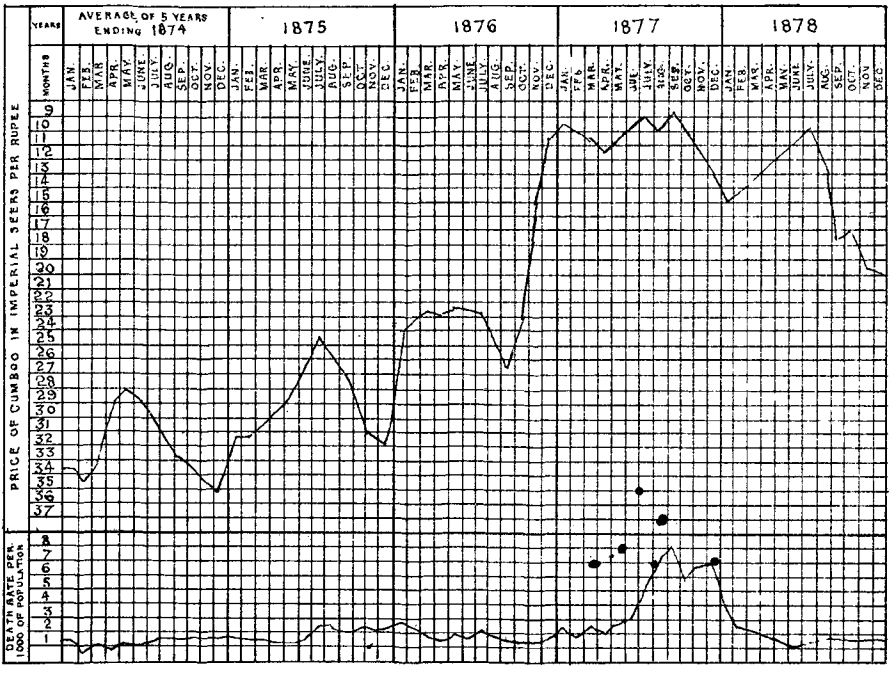


KURNOOL

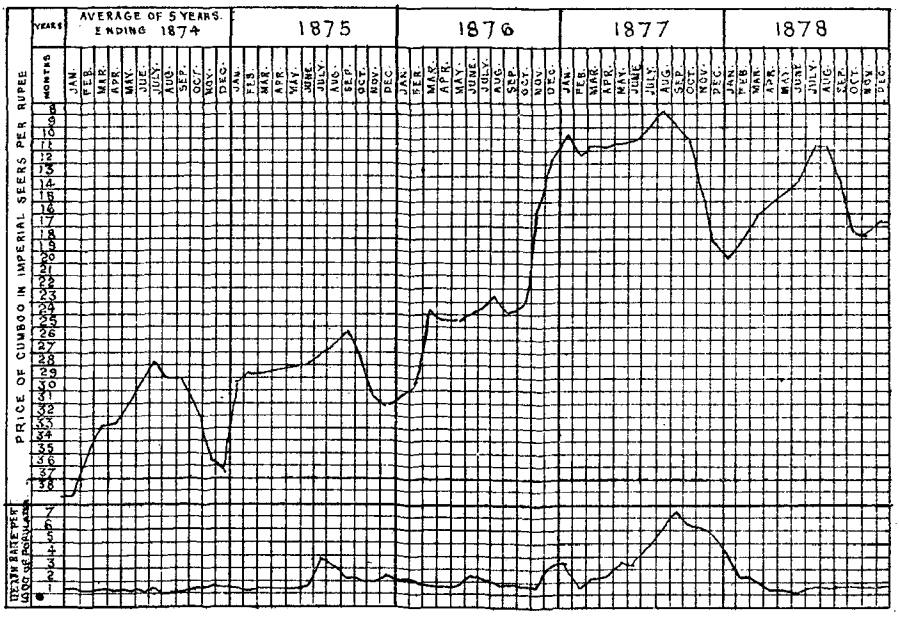


FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

SOUTH ARCOT

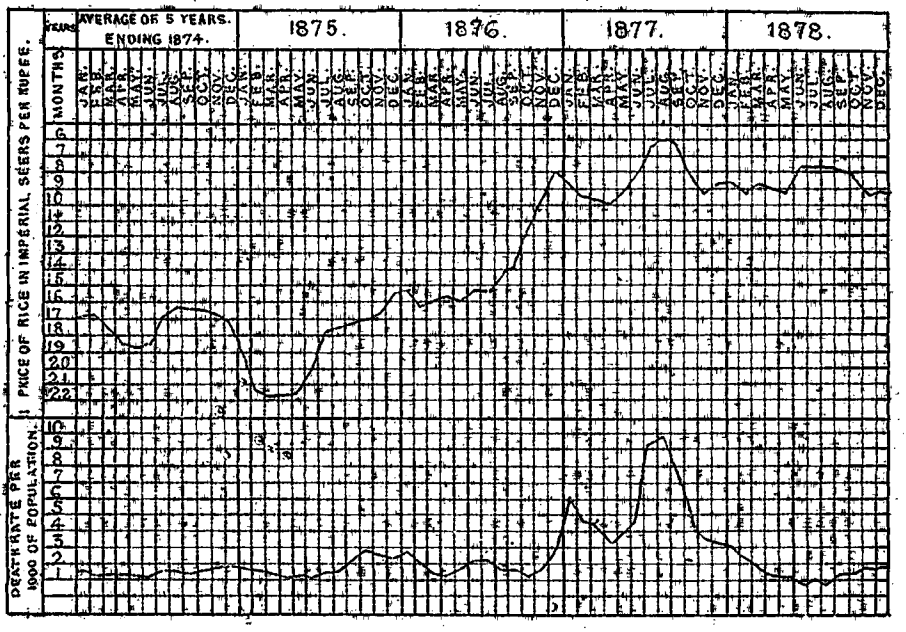


TRICHINOPOLY.



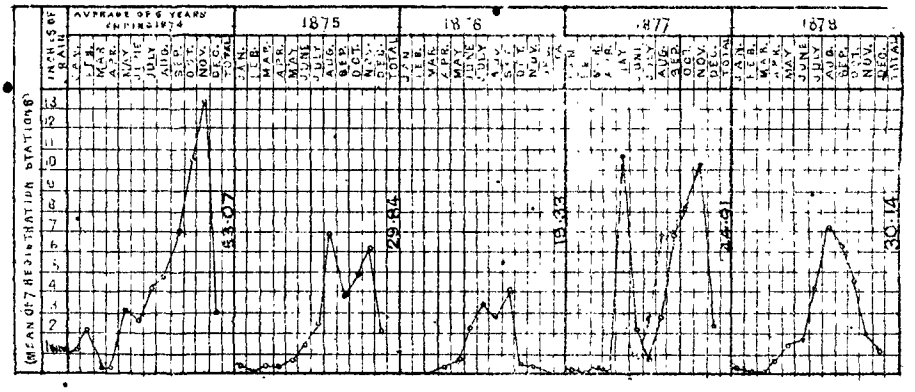
FOOD-PRICE AND MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

GHINGLEPUT.



RAIN FALL DIAGRAMS

CHINGLEPUT



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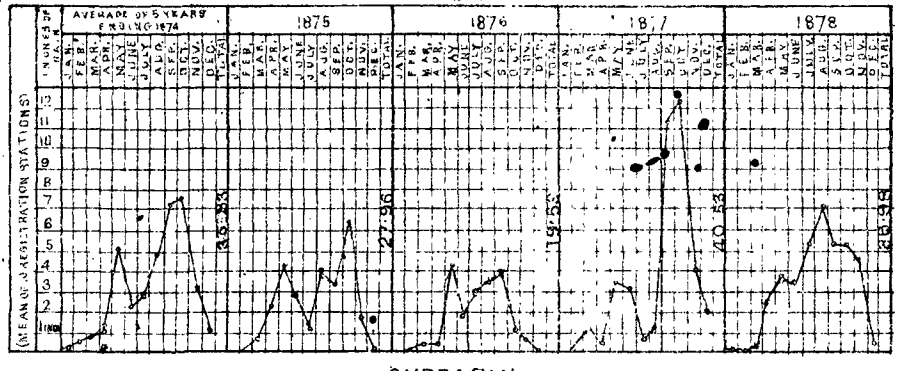

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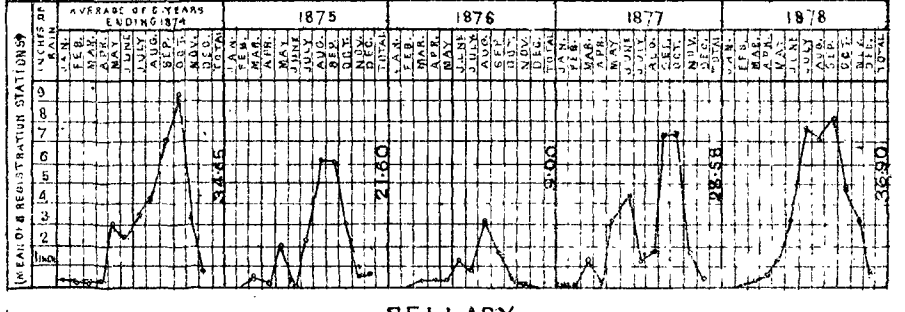
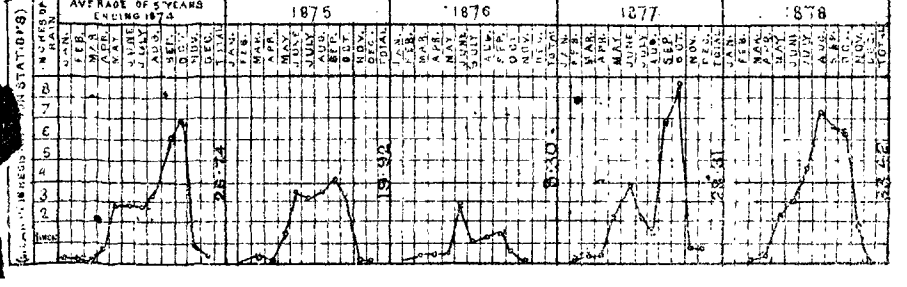
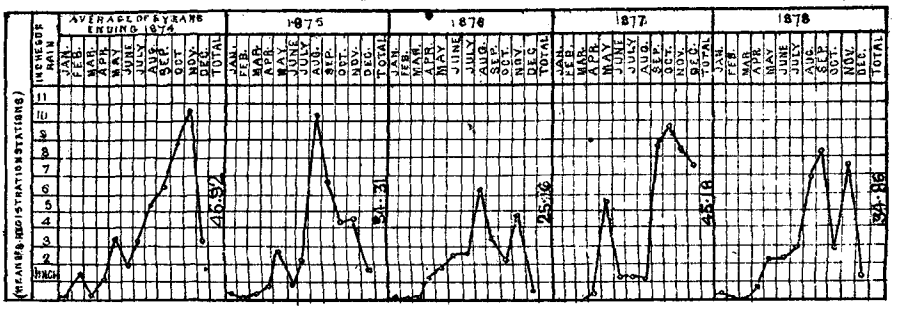


BELLARY



RAIN FALL DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

SOUTH ARCOT



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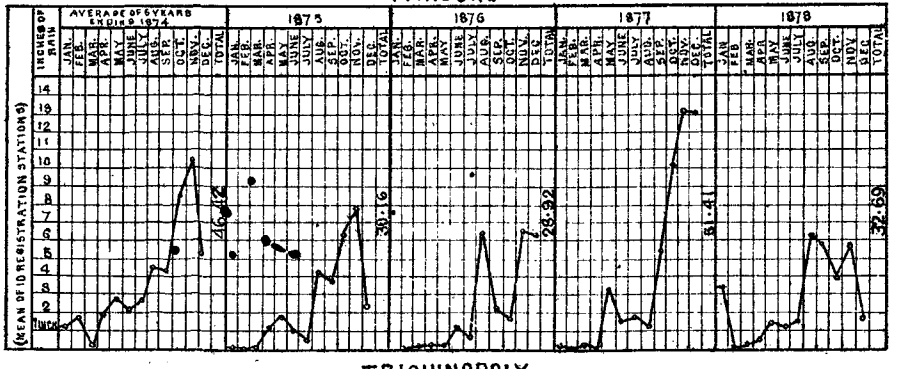

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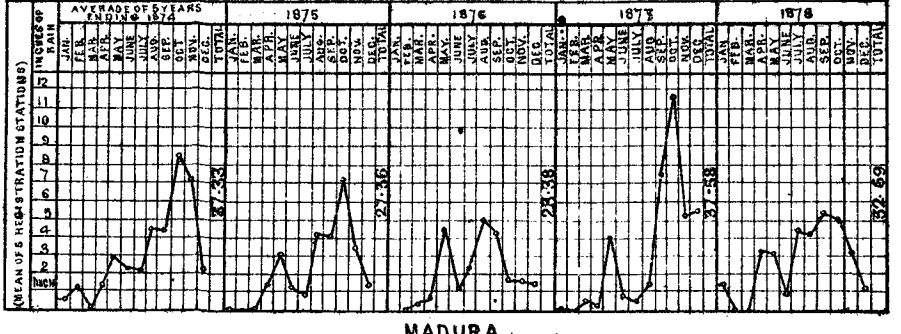
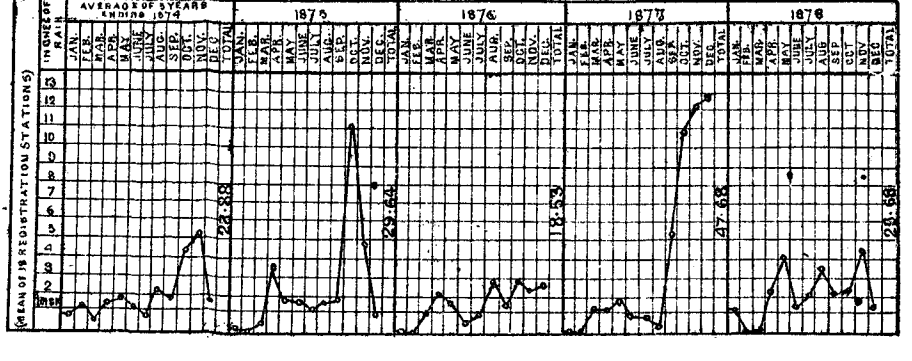
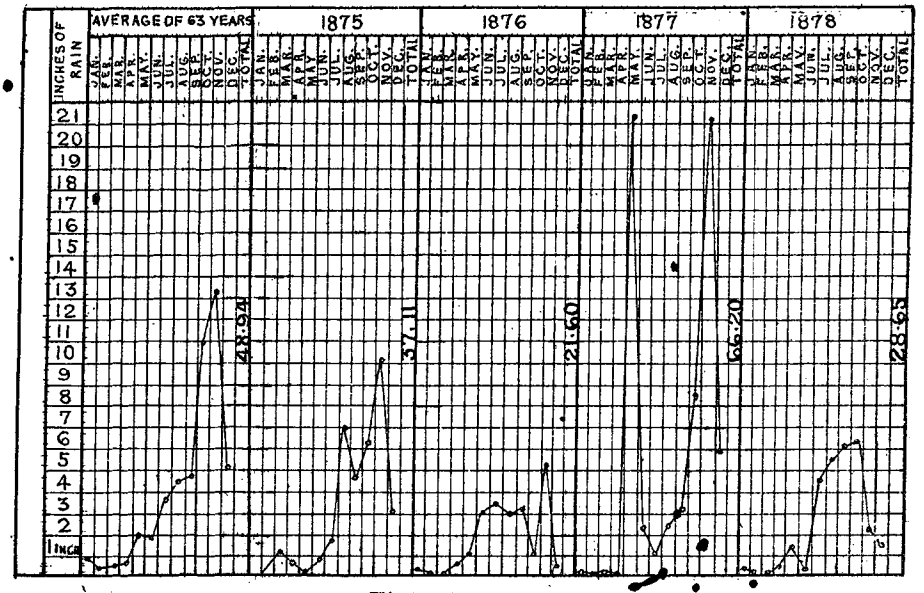


MADURA



RAIN FALL DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

TOWN OF MADRAS



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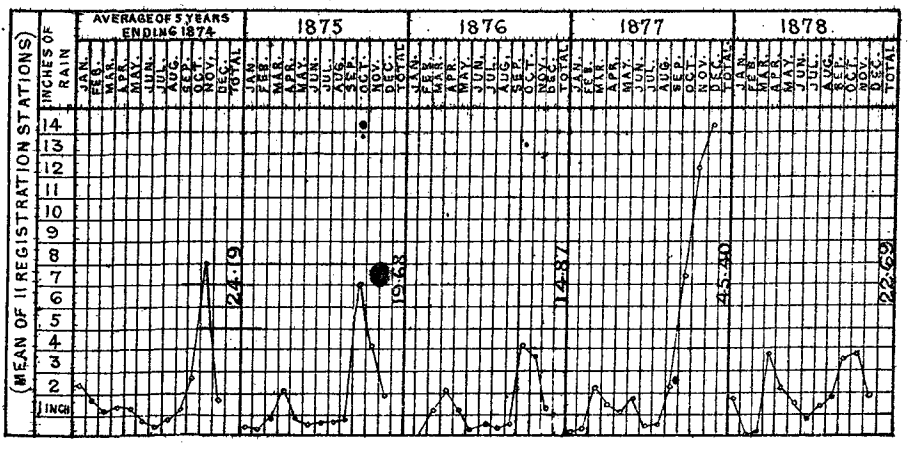

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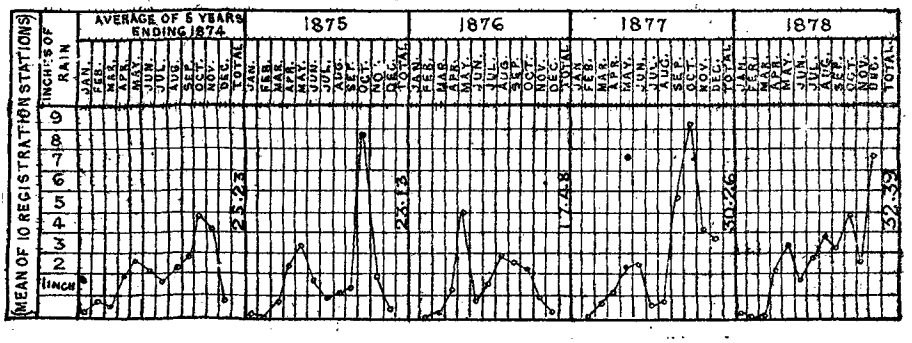

RAIN-FALL DIAGRAM (CONTINUED)

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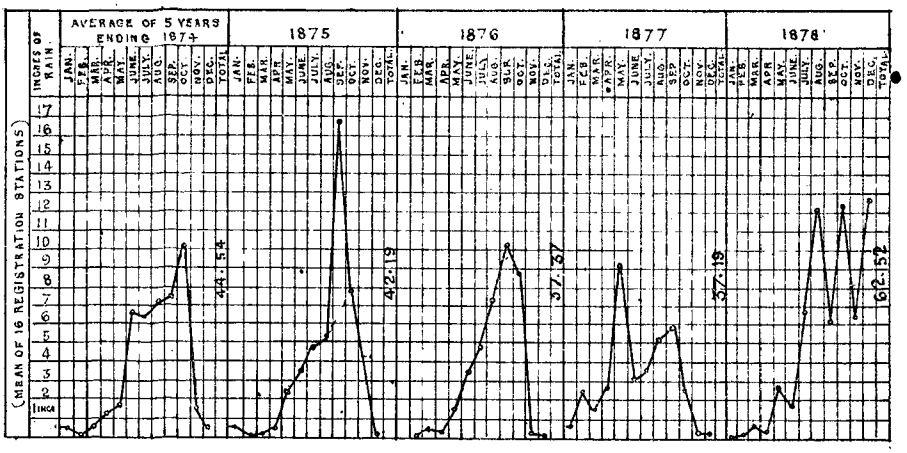

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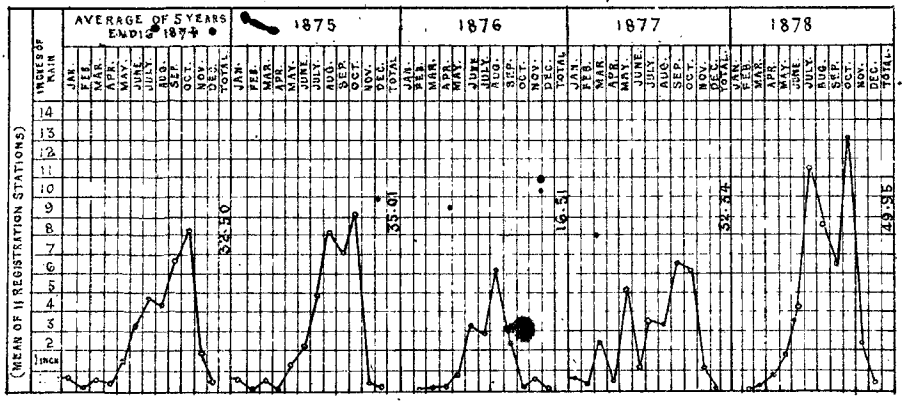

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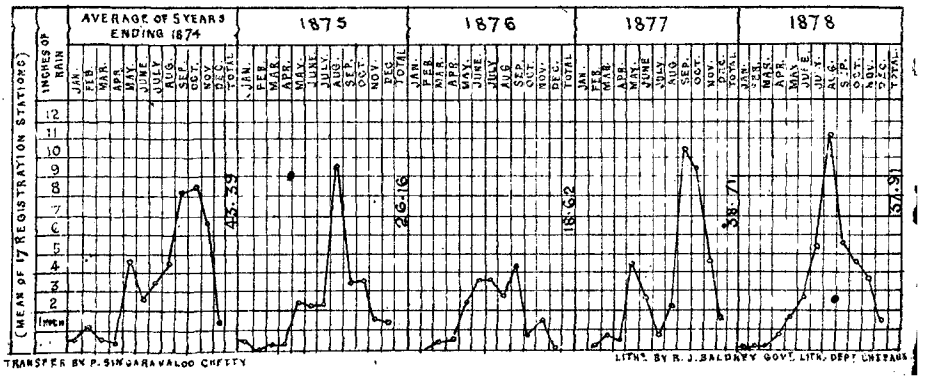
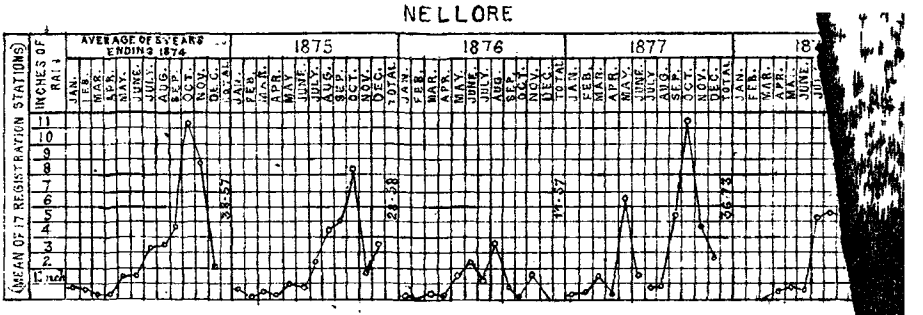


TRANSFER BY P. SINGARAVALOO CHETTY

LITHO. BY R. J. BALDREY GOVT. LITH. DEPT. MADRAS

RIAIN FALL DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

NELLORE



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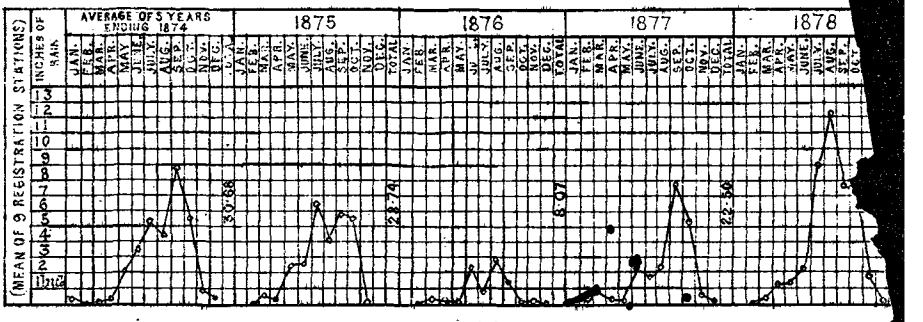

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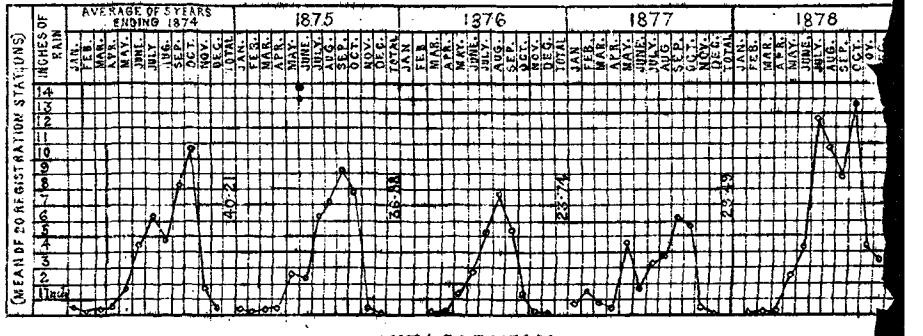

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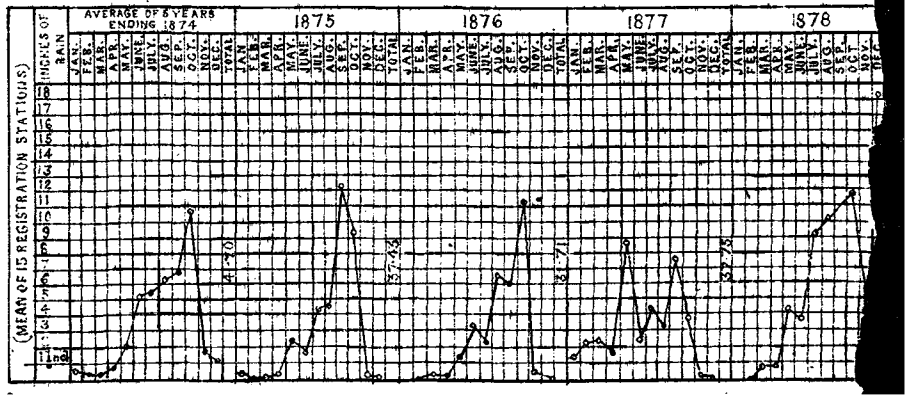
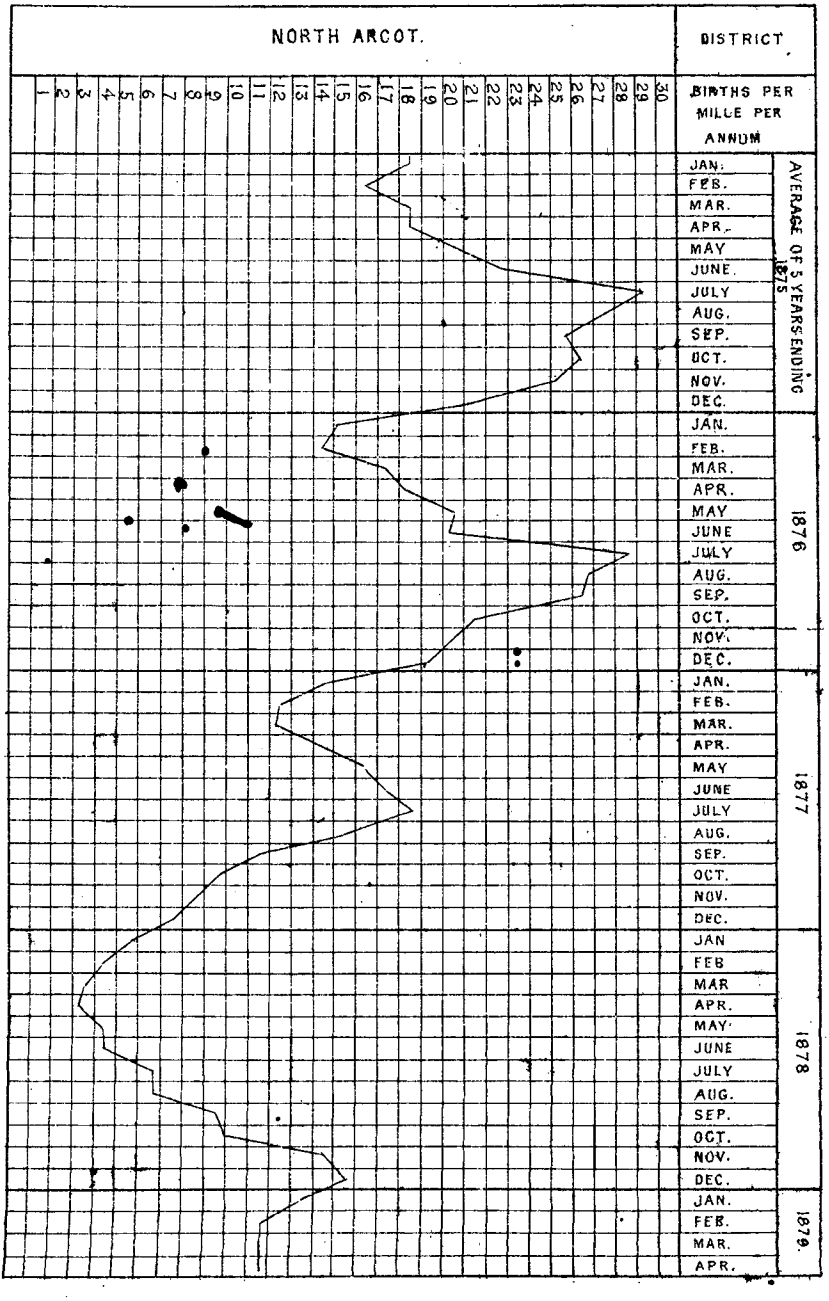
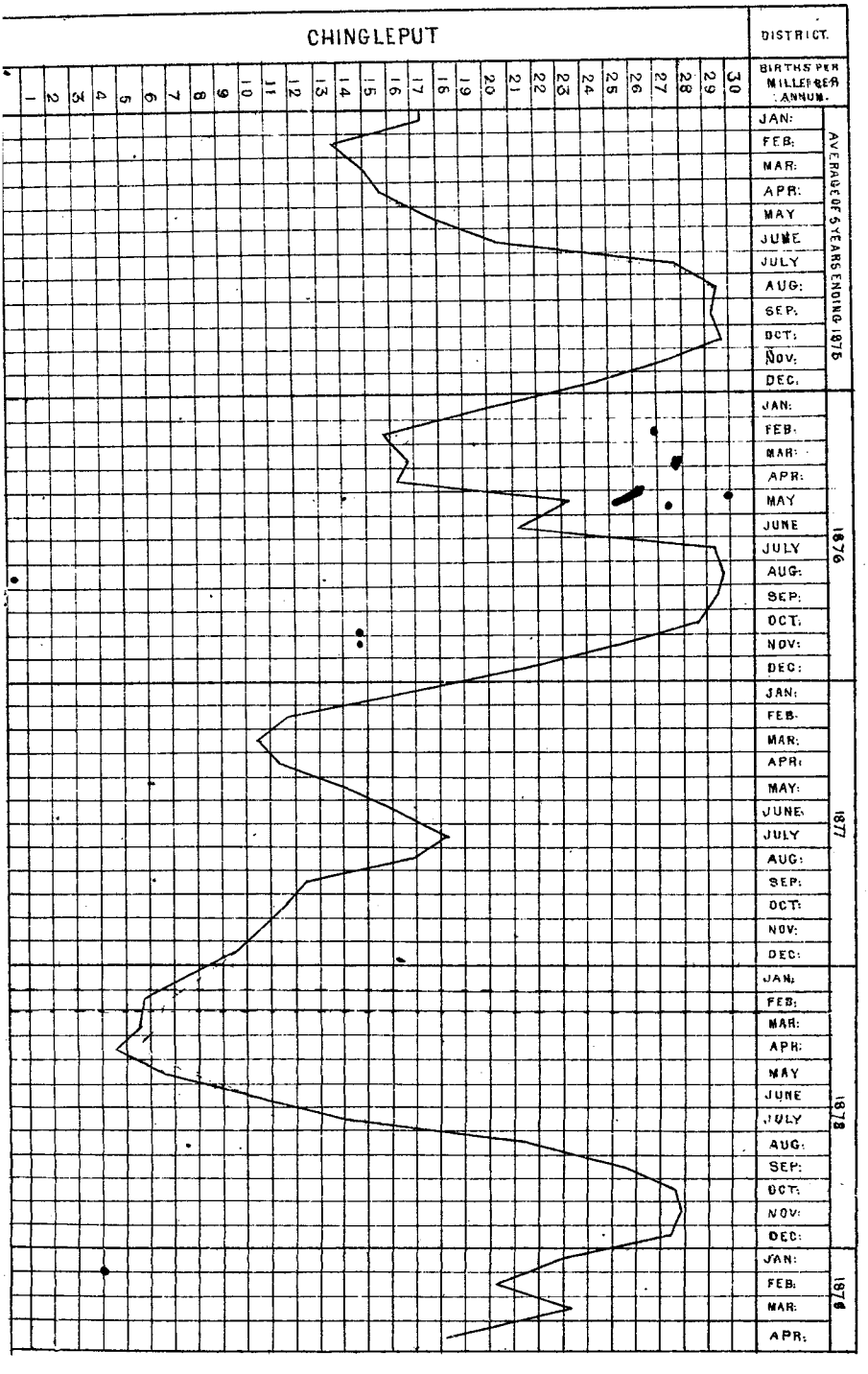


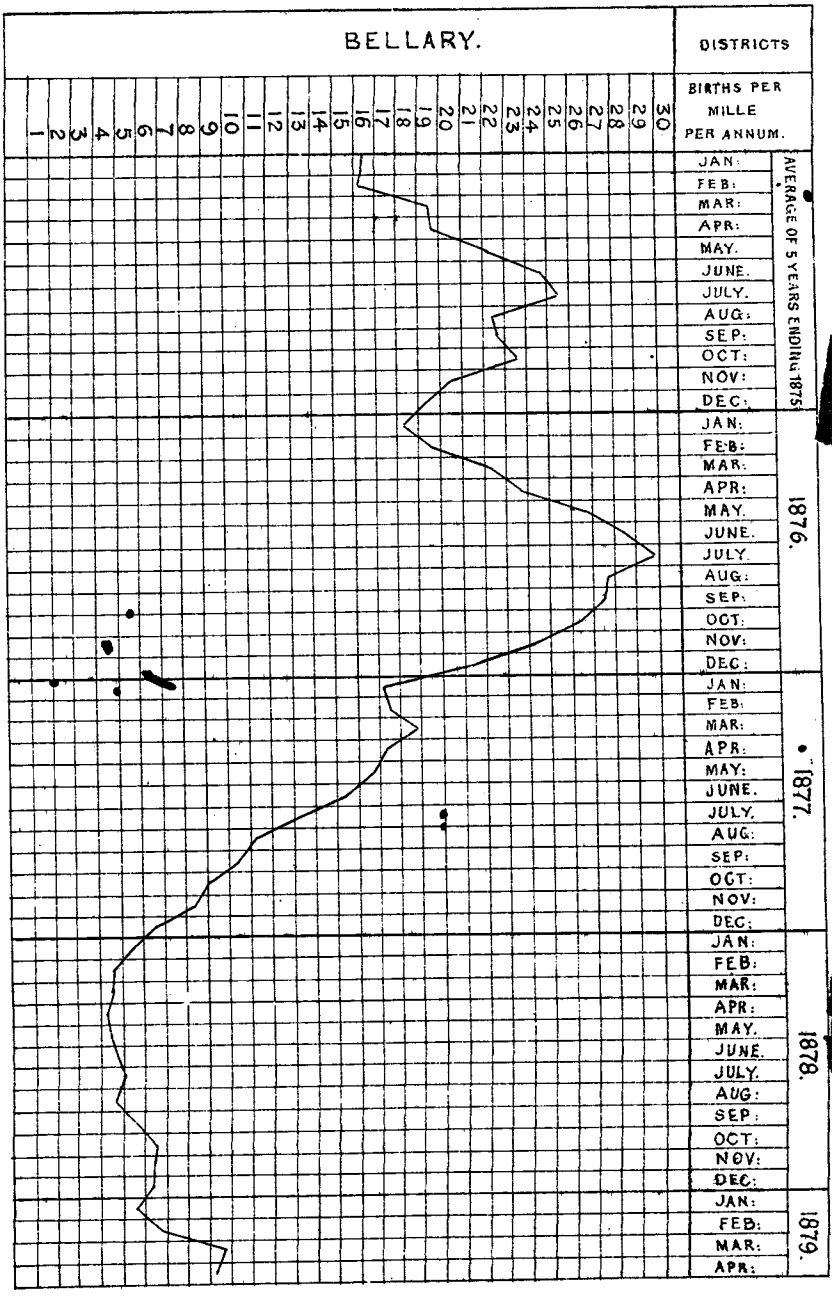
BIRTH-RATE DIAGRAMS.



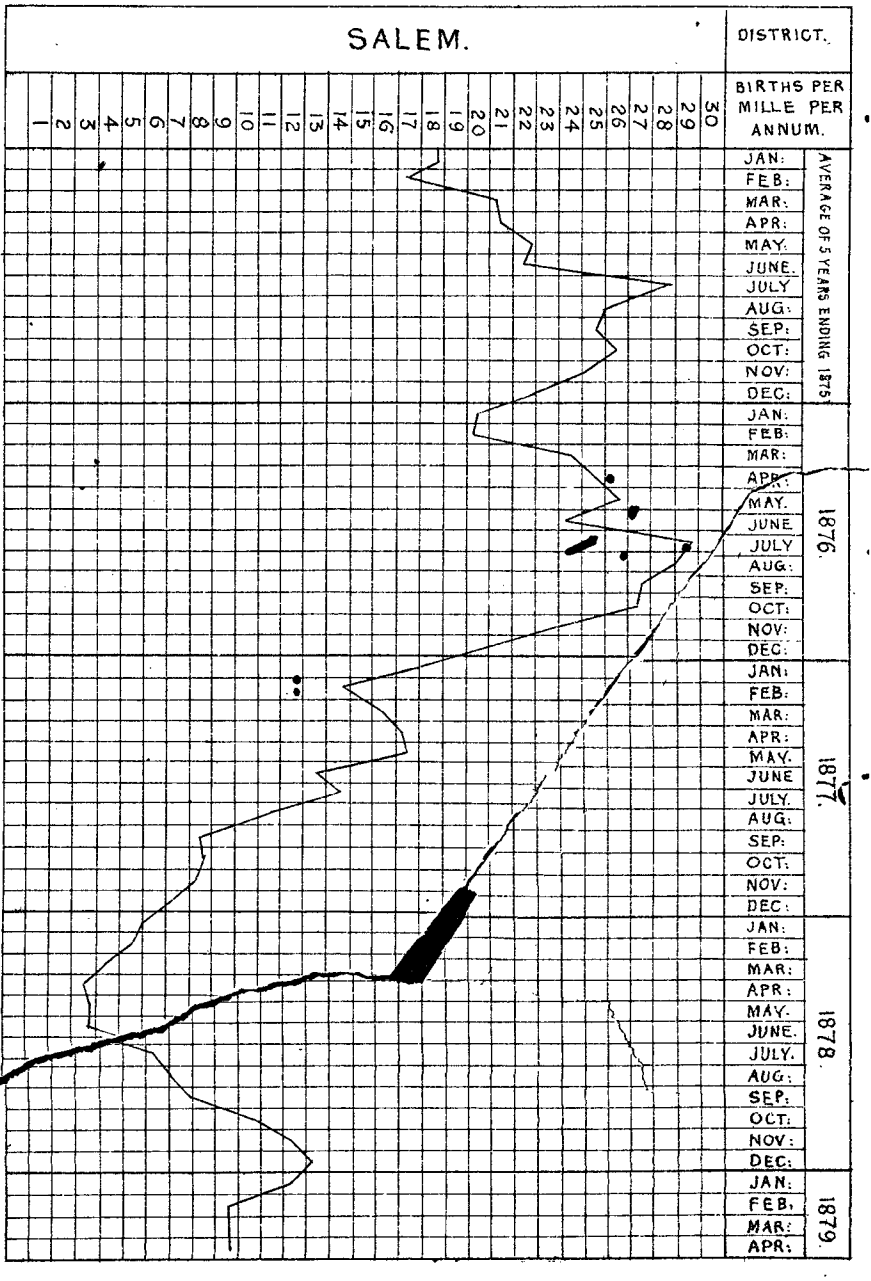
BIRTH RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)



BIRTH RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)


BELLARY.
DISTRICTS
BIRTHS PER MILLE PER ANNUM.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JAN: FEB: MAR: APR: MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG: SEP: OCT: NOV: DEC:
AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1875
1876.
1877.
1878.
1879.

BIRTH RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)


SALEM.
DISTRICT.
BIRTHS PER MILLE PER ANNUM.
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AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1875
JAN: FEB: MAR: APR: MAY: JUNE JULY AUG: SEP: OCT: NOV: DEC:
1876.
JAN: FEB: MAR: APR: MAY: JUNE JULY AUG: SEP: OCT: NOV: DEC:
1877.
JAN: FEB: MAR: APR: MAY: JUNE: JULY: AUG: SEP: OCT: NOV: DEC:
1878.
JAN: FEB, MAR: APR:
1879.

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